Basic Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2007



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Members of City Council City of Hudson 27 East Main Street Hudson, Ohio 44236

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Hudson, Summit County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Hudson is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

July 22, 2008



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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the City Council Hudson, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hudson, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Hudson's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hudson as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Street Construction Funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, during the year ended December 31, 2007, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans other than Pension Plans, GASB Statement No. 48, Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues and Phase 3 Government Infrastructure Transition Option. The City restated January 1, 2007 Net Assets for Governmental Activities due to retroactively reporting infrastructure.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 27, 2008 on our consideration of the City of Hudson's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



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Members of the City Council Hudson, Ohio

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 though 11 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

& Panichi Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio

June 27, 2008

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

The discussion and analysis of the City of Hudson's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; along with the review of the basic financial statements for the reader to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole.

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities (referred collectively as the government-wide statements) provide information about the activities of the entire City and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The proprietary funds' statements are prepared on the same basis as the government-wide statements. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

Reporting the City of Hudson as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

These government-wide statements answer the question, "How did the City as a whole do financially during 2007"? They are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, including all assets and liabilities, much the same way as for a private enterprise. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net assets and the changes in those assets. This is important, as it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the tax base and the condition of the City's need will also need to be evaluated.

- The Statement of Net Assets. This Statement (page 12) reports all assets and liabilities of the City as of December 31, 2007. The difference between total assets and total liabilities is reported as net assets. Increases in net assets generally indicate an improvement in financial position while decreases may indicate a deterioration of financial position.
- The Statement of Activities. This Statement (page 13) serves the purpose of the traditional income statement. It provides consolidated reporting of the results of all activities of the City for the year ended December 31, 2007. Changes in net assets are recorded in the period in which the underlying event takes place, which may differ from the period in which cash is received or disbursed. The Statement of Activities displays the expense of the City's various programs net of related revenues, as well as the separate presentation of revenues available for general purposes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities: The reporting of services including public safety, administration and all departments, with the exception of the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, Storm Water Fund and Golf Course Fund, which are reported as Business-Type Activity.
- Business-type activity: The City reports the activity of services (Water, Sewer, Electric, Storm Water and Golf Course) where the City charges the user fees to recover the cost of providing the service as well as all capital expenses associated with the facilities.

Reporting the City of Hudson's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

These statements provide financial position and results of the City's major funds. A fund is an accounting entity created to account for a specific activity or purpose. The creation of some funds is mandated by law and others are created by management to demonstrate financial compliance with budgetary or legal requirements. Funds are classified into three broad categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

- Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for "Government-Type" activities. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund statements use a "flow of financial resources" measurement focus. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Increases in spendable resources are reported in the operating statement as "revenues" or "other financing sources". Decreases in spendable resources are reported as "expenditures" or "other financing uses". Income taxes, property taxes, charges for services and grants finance most of these activities.
- **Proprietary Funds.** There are two types of Proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner to private business enterprises for which either 1) the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) be recovered primarily through user charges, or 2) determination of net income is appropriate for management control, accountability or other purposes.

The City of Hudson's Water Fund, Wastewater Fund, Electric Fund, and Storm Water Fund are all considered to be major funds and are displayed separately in the proprietary fund statements on pages 20 through 23.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> – Often, governments wish to allocate the cost of providing certain centralized services (e.g., motor pools, garages, date processing) to the other departments of the government entity that use the services. An internal service fund is the appropriate

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

accounting mechanism when it is the intent of the government to recover the full cost of providing the service through user charges to other departments.

The Equipment and Reserve and Fleet Maintenance Fund, Self-Insurance Fund, Flexible Benefits Fund, and Information Services are the City of Hudson's internal service funds.

• *Fiduciary Funds*. Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

A Fiduciary Fund statement is on page 24 of this report.

Other Information

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional and explanatory data. They are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

The City of Hudson as a Whole

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the City of Hudson, assets exceed liabilities by \$98,472,552 in governmental activities and \$30,934,876 in business-type activities as of December 31, 2007. The largest portion of net assets reflects its invested in capital assets (i.e.; land, buildings, equipment and machinery, infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The next largest portion of the City's net assets reflects its unrestricted portion. Net assets are presented in the following table:

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Table 1 Net Assets

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-T	ype Activities		Total				
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006				
Assets										
Current Assets	\$ 36,182,209	\$ 30,959,852	\$ 24,127,597	\$ 22,614,594	\$ 60,309,806	\$ 53,574,446				
Investment in Joint Venture	-	<u>-</u>	509,226	614,702	509,226	614,702				
Capital Assets, Net	101,858,777	98,978,375	32,077,356	31,400,958	133,936,133	130,379,333				
Total Assets	138,040,986	129,938,227	56,714,179	54,630,254	194,755,165	184,568,481				
Liabilities										
Current and Other Liabilities	6,666,351	5,652,164	2,793,764	1,806,382	9,460,115	7,458,546				
Long-term Liabilities										
Due Within One Year	3,154,085	3,067,817	1,513,045	1,355,730	4,667,130	4,423,547				
Due In More Than One Year	29,747,998	31,922,215	21,472,494	22,197,326	51,220,492	54,119,541				
Total Liabilities	39,568,434	40,642,196	25,779,303	25,359,438	65,347,737	66,001,634				
Net Assets										
Invested in Capital Assets,										
Net of Related Debt	77,464,011	72,972,809	12,600,928	11,548,538	90,064,939	84,521,347				
Restricted	8,484,414	7,479,715	-	-	8,484,414	7,479,715				
Unrestricted	12,524,127	8,843,507	18,333,948	17,722,278	30,858,075	26,565,785				
Total Net Assets	\$ <u>98,472,552</u>	\$ 89,296,031	\$ <u>30,934,876</u>	\$ <u>29,270,816</u>	\$ <u>129,407,428</u>	\$ <u>118,566,847</u>				

An additional portion of the City's net assets (7 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$30,858,075 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report a positive balance for the government as a whole.

For Governmental Activities, there was a \$5,222,357 increase in current assets. The increase was primarily due to an increase in fund balances in governmental funds caused by increased revenue and continued implementation of cost control measures put in place by City Council.

There was a decrease of \$2,174,217 in long-term liabilities due in more than one year primarily due to the reduction in long-term liabilities through regularly scheduled payments on bonds. Additionally, the City did not issue any new long-term bonds or notes during 2007.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt increased \$4,491,202 due to the inclusion of all infrastructure, completion of the Seasons Road/State Route 8 interchange project and purchase of various capital assets. The restricted net assets increased \$1,004,699 primarily due to increases in the fund balances of the restricted funds. The net result of the changes in net assets was an increase of \$3,680,620 in unrestricted net assets.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Within the Business-Type Activities, assets increased \$2,083,925 primarily due to increased fund balances within the enterprise funds from sales combined with continued implementation of cost control measures put in place by City Council. Long term liabilities due in more than one year decreased \$724,832 primarily due to the debt payments. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt increased \$1,052,390 due to increase in capital assets less related debt and accumulated depreciation on those items. The balance of the unrestricted net assets increased \$611,670 primarily due to the increase in cash balance discussed above.

Table 2 below, indicates the changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Table 2 Changes in Net Assets

	Governmen	ntal	Activities	Business-T	ype	Activities	Total		
	2007		2006	2007		2006	2007		2006
Program Revenues									
Charges for services and sales \$	2,116,650	\$	1,227,622	\$ 21,063,079	\$	20,528,060	\$ 23,179,729	\$	21,755,682
Operating grants and									
contributions	54,353		234,893	-		-	54,353		234,893
General Revenues									
Taxes	22,020,930		22,140,248	-		-	22,020,930		22,140,248
Grants and entitlements not									
restricted to specific programs	6,548,880		6,567,589	-		-	6,548,880		6,567,589
Investment income	2,353,917		1,636,933	99,494		190,986	2,453,411		1,827,919
Miscellaneous	522,512		520,957	526,748		114,876	1,049,260		635,833
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(629)		39,042	26,699		1,799	26,070		40,841
Transfers in	- ′		´-	3,225,000		2,750,000	3,225,000		2,750,000
Total program revenues	33,616,613		32,367,284	24,941,020		23,585,721	58,557,633		55,953,005
Program Expenses									
General government	6,747,620		6,412,877	-		-	6,747,620		6,412,877
Security of persons and property	5,660,201		5,558,517	-		-	5,660,201		5,558,517
Public health	527,688		527,237	-		-	527,688		527,237
Leisure time services	896,350		982,805	-		-	896,350		982,805
Community and economic									
development	1,264,672		1,270,102	-		-	1,264,672		1,270,102
Transportation	4,521,706		7,798,876	-		-	4,521,706		7,798,876
Interest and fiscal charges	1,596,855		1,693,540	-		-	1,596,855		1,693,540
Electric system	-		-	15,647,764		14,191,520	15,647,764		14,191,520
Golf course	_		-	1,319,450		1,130,359	1,319,450		1,130,359
Storm sewer system	_		-	1,098,617		903,661	1,098,617		903,661
Wastewater system	_		-	3,562,706		3,397,444	3,562,706		3,397,444
Water system	_		-	1,648,423		1,550,788	1,648,423		1,550,788
Transfers out	3,225,000		2,750,000				3,225,000		2,750,000
Total program expenses	24,440,092		26,993,954	23,276,960		21,173,772	47,717,052		48,167,726
Change in net assets \$	9,176,521	\$	5,373,330	\$ 1,664,060	\$	2,411,949	\$ 10,840,581	\$	<u>7,785,279</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Governmental Activities

The City income tax is the largest contributor of revenues sources in governmental activities accounting for 53 percent of total revenues. Property and other local taxes generate 13 percent and grants and entitlements generate 19 percent of total revenues.

Community and economic development expenses accounts for 5 percent of governmental expenses, general government accounts for 28 percent of governmental expenses, security of persons and property accounts for 23 percent of governmental expenses, and transportation costs represent 19 percent of governmental expenses, respectively.

Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$9,176,521. Total revenues increased approximately \$1.2 million primarily due to new special assessments for traffic signals and sidewalks, as well as the increase in intergovernmental revenues. Charges for services increased approximately \$889,000 primarily due to special assessments for a traffic signals and sidewalks and an increase in revenue from the Wastewater Fund.

The increase in overall net assets of \$9,176,521 as compared to the increase of \$5,373,330 in 2006 was due to the increased special assessment revenue combined with the continued implementation of cost control measures put in place by City Council.

Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activities are the water, wastewater, electric, storm sewer, and golf course departments. Charges for services generated 84 percent of all revenues in the business-type activities.

Business-Type Activities increased the City's net assets by \$1,664,060. Charges for services and sales increased \$535,131 due to increased consumption and corresponding purchase power. The golf course increased its greens fees and cart rental by \$.50 on 9 holes and \$1.00 on 18 holes while the water and sewer rates remained the same.

Expenditures increased \$2,103,188 due to increased purchase of power for the electric system of \$779,000.

Individual Funds Summary and Analysis

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to demonstrate and ensure compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near term outflows, inflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$21,135,087, a increase of \$2,857,517 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 87 percent of this total amount or \$18,477,575 is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not readily available for new spending since it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase commitments, to pay debt service or for a variety of other restricted purposes.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City of Hudson. At the end of the current year, the General Funds' unreserved balance was \$11,721,590, while the total fund balance was \$12,093,069. The General Fund balance increased by \$1,693,213 or 16 percent over the prior year due to a combination of several items including the increase in income and special assessments offset by increases in transfers-out to other funds.

The other major governmental funds of the City are Street Construction and Street Improvements (Service Department).

The fund balance for the Street Construction Fund increased \$7,440. The increase is due to an increase in the transfer from the General Fund.

The fund balance of the Street Improvements Fund decreased \$164,249. The decrease is primarily due to increased spending on capital projects.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide business-type activity financial statements, but in more detail. Net assets in the Water, Wastewater, Electric, and Storm Sewer increased/(decreased) by \$(56,219) or (1 percent), \$291,688 or 14 percent, \$1,241,043 or 7 percent, and \$332,673 or 36 percent, respectively.

Budgetary Highlights

As required by State statute, City Council adopts an annual appropriation (budget) resolution for all City funds.

In the General Fund, the original budgeted revenues as compared to the final budgeted revenue increased by \$355,000 for income taxes, increased by \$987,045 for intergovernmental revenues, and increased by \$360,000 for interest income. The income tax revenue estimate increase was due to conservative budgeting when the 2007 budget was originally prepared. The final estimate was 2.7% greater than the original because actual collections exceeded expectations. The intergovernmental revenue estimate increase was primarily due to conservative estimating of estate tax revenue. Estate taxes are very unpredictable and the City has budgeted \$800,000 for the past several years as the minimum amount it would expect. For 2007, the City collected \$1,727,668 in estate taxes which is \$927,668 more than originally estimated and adequately explains the reason for the increase in intergovernmental revenue.

Actual General Fund expenditures compared to the budget reflected approximately \$806,000 remaining in unencumbered funds as of December 31, 2007. Security of persons and property which is largely the Police

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Department activity, accounted for \$292,000 of those unencumbered funds and general government accounted for \$344,000. The Police Department personnel costs, primarily insurance and pension, were substantially less than budgeted as well as natural gas. General government departments' actual costs were generally less than budgeted for personnel costs within several departments, capital outlay in Public Properties, and professional service contracts within the Engineering Department.

In the Street Construction Fund, there were no significant variances between the original budgeted and final budgeted revenues. The original budgeted expenditures were amended by approximately \$633,000 to account for additional road and sidewalk improvement projects incurred by the Street Construction Fund. There were also no significant differences between the final budget and actual activity.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2007, amounts to \$133,936,133 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land; building structures and improvements; furniture, fixtures and equipment; and infrastructure.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2007 balances of Capital Assets as compared to the restated 2006 balances:

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31

	Governmental Activities			S	_	Business-Ty	pe	Activities	Total			
		2007		2006			2007		2006		2007	2006
Land	9	9,040,553		\$ 9,040,553		\$	2,269,866	\$	2,269,866	\$	11,310,419	\$ 11,310,419
Construction in												
process		3,468,168		3,598,394			1,052,631		1,001,710		4,520,799	4,600,104
Buildings		7,601,854		7,590,766			4,199,662		4,199,662		11,801,516	11,790,428
Land improvements		435,894		424,386			2,078,858		2,051,558		2,514,752	2,475,944
Vehicles		5,349,423		4,922,227			1,625,398		992,836		6,974,821	5,915,063
Equipment, furniture												
and fixtures		4,115,248		3,638,869			5,715,156		5,659,109		9,830,404	9,297,978
Infrastructure:												
Roads		106,958,604		101,321,524			-		-		106,958,604	101,321,524
Sidewalks		2,749,430		2,312,883			-		-		2,749,430	2,312,883
Traffic signals		2,452,178		2,336,688			-		-		2,452,178	2,336,688
Water main lines		-		-			14,115,811		13,346,802		14,115,811	13,346,802
Sewer lines		-		-			7,630,294		7,492,437		7,630,294	7,492,437
Storm sewers		-		-			962,604		924,387		962,604	924,387
Electric	_						5,574,791		5,357,767		5,574,791	5,357,767
Less: accumulated												
depreciation	_	(40,312,575)		(36,207,915)	<u>)</u>		(13,147,715)		(11,895,176)		(53,460,290)	(48,103,091)
Total capital assets	\$ _	101,858,777	\$	98,978,375	\$		32,077,356	\$	31,400,958	\$	133,936,133	\$ <u>130,379,333</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Debt

At December 31, 2007, the City had \$52,788,438 of long-term bonds, loans and other outstanding obligations, excluding compensated absences and capital leases. Details of the individual obligations can be found in Note 12.

The general obligation indebtedness of the City is subject to two statutory debt limitations referred to as the direct debt limitation: (Section 133.05 ORC). Certain debt, with a repayment source other than general tax revenue is excluded from the definition of net indebtedness. Under that definition, the City has \$32,450,000 of net indebtedness as of December 31, 2007. The aggregate principal amount of unvoted net indebtedness may not exceed 5.5 percent of the assessed valuation for property tax purposes of all real and personal property located within the City. The legal unvoted debt margin was \$29,711,840 as of December 31, 2007. The total principal amount of voted and unvoted nonexempt net indebtedness of the City may not exceed 10.5 percent of its assessed value of real and personal property. Total net indebtedness for both voted and unvoted issues was \$14,382,722 leaving the City's overall legal debt margin at \$76,231,442 as of December 31, 2007.

Future Funding Considerations

During 2007, the City of Hudson maintained its bond rating of Aa1 as determined by Moody's Investors Service. This rating puts the City in the top 5% among municipalities in the state of Ohio, in terms of credit-worthiness, that are rated by Moody's.

During 2007, the City completed its 2008-2012 Five Year Financial Plan that includes operating and capital cost projections for the City's operating funds. The plan identifies numerous capital expenditures including the cost of the Season Road interchange project, purchase buildings on Georgetown Road which the City currently rents, replacing various safety forces vehicles and equipment, along with several road/intersection, sewer, storm water and electric system capital improvements.

Contacting the City Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors and investors with an overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City's Finance Department at 330-650-1799 or at 27 East Main Street, Hudson, Ohio 44236. Electronic copies of the City's 2007 Budget Book and 2007-2011 Five Year Financial Plan are available at the City's website – http://www.hudson.oh.us.

Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 2007

Assets	-	Governmental Activities	B _	Business-Type Activities		Total
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	19,881,655	\$	20,000,803	\$	39,882,458
Investment in common stock		16,692		-		16,692
Investments in segregated accounts		2,929		_		2,929
Materials and supplies inventory		137,090		1,940,541		2,077,631
Accounts receivable		346,863		2,828,259		3,175,122
Internal balances		739,458		(739,458)		-
Intergovernmental receivable		2,763,136		(757,150)		2,763,136
Taxes receivable		9,784,754		_		9,784,754
Special assessments receivable		2,509,632		97,452		2,607,084
Noncurrent assets:		2,307,032		77,432		2,007,004
Investment in joint venture				509,226		509,226
Nondepreciable capital assets		12,508,721		3,322,497		15,831,218
Depreciable capital assets, net	=	89,350,056	_	28,754,859		118,104,915
Total assets	=	138,040,986	_	56,714,179		194,755,165
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:		021 501		4 500 405		2 = 21 = 22
Accounts payable		921,604		1,780,105		2,701,709
Accrued wages and benefits		490,313		163,916		654,229
Intergovernmental payable		228,402		697,955		926,357
Accrued interest payable		108,477		151,788		260,265
Claims Payable		15,760		-		15,760
Deferred revenue		4,901,795		-		4,901,795
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		3,154,085		1,513,045		4,667,130
Due in more than one year	-	29,747,998	_	21,472,494		51,220,492
Total liabilities	-	39,568,434	_	25,779,303		65,347,737
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		77,464,011		12,600,928		90,064,939
Restricted for:						
Capital projects		2,830,672		-		2,830,672
Debt service		612,278		-		612,278
Other purposes		5,004,909		-		5,004,909
Permanent fund		36,555		-		36,555
Unrestricted	-	12,524,127	_	18,333,948	•	30,858,075
Total net assets	\$ _	98,472,552	\$ _	30,934,876	\$	129,407,428

Statement of Activities

			I	Program Revenu	es		Net (Expense and Changes		
		Expenses		Charges for Services	.03	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	 Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities: General government Security of persons and	\$	6,747,620	\$	1,094,615	\$	10,000	\$ (5,643,005)	\$ -	\$ (5,643,005)
property		5,660,201		528,477		19,353	(5,112,371)	-	(5,112,371)
Public health		527,688		126,579		-	(401,109)	-	(401,109)
Leisure time services Community and economic		896,350		271,935		-	(624,415)	-	(624,415)
development		1,264,672		95,044		25,000	(1,144,628)	-	(1,144,628)
Transportation		4,521,706		-		-	(4,521,706)	-	(4,521,706)
Interest and fiscal charges		1,596,855					(1,596,855)		(1,596,855)
Total governmental activities		21,215,092		2,116,650		54,353	(19,044,089)		(19,044,089)
Business-type activities:									
Electric system		15,647,764		16,451,777		-	-	804,013	804,013
Golf course		1,319,450		1,164,055		-	-	(155,395)	(155,395)
Storm sewer system		1,098,617		1,890		-	-	(1,096,727)	(1,096,727)
Wastewater system		3,562,706		2,019,001		-	-	(1,543,705)	(1,543,705)
Water system		1,648,423		1,426,356				(222,067)	(222,067)
Total business-type activities		23,276,960		21,063,079				(2,213,881)	(2,213,881)
Totals	\$	44,492,052	\$	23,179,729	\$	54,353	(19,044,089)	(2,213,881)	(21,257,970)
	-	,							
		eneral revenues: Property and ot		local taxos			4,234,569		4,234,569
		Municipal inco					17,786,361	_	17,786,361
				nents not restrict	ed		17,700,301		17,700,301
		to specific p			···		6,548,880	_	6,548,880
		Investment inco					2,353,917	99,494	2,453,411
		Miscellaneous					522,512	526,748	1,049,260
		Gain (loss) on s					(629)	26,699	26,070
	Tr	ansfers					(3,225,000)	3,225,000	
	То	otal general reve	nue	es and transfers			28,220,610	3,877,941	32,098,551
	Ch	nange in net asso	ets				9,176,521	1,664,060	10,840,581
	Ne	et assets, beginn	ing	of year, restated	i		89,296,031	29,270,816	118,566,847
	Ne	et assets, end of	yea	r			\$ 98,472,552	\$ 30,934,876	\$ 129,407,428

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2007

		General		Street Construction		Street Improvements		Non-major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
Assets										
Current assets:										
Equity in pooled cash	\$	9,436,729	\$	397,932	\$	2,237,594	\$	7,092,790	9	\$ 19,165,045
and cash equivalents Investment in common stock	Ф	9,430,729	Ф	391,932	Ф	2,237,394	Ф	16,692	d	19,165,045
Investment in common stock Investment in segregated accounts		-		-		-		2,929		2,929
Materials and supplies inventory		25,523		65,062				15,700		106,285
Accounts receivable		32,579		-		535		313,743		346,857
Interfund receivable		1,265,991		_		-		-		1,265,991
Intergovernmental receivable		1,586,988		418,079		693,417		64,652		2,763,136
Taxes receivable		6,466,871		-		-		3,317,883		9,784,754
Special assessments receivable		489,512		-		_		2,020,120		2,509,632
Noncurrent assets:										
Advances to other funds	· 5	100,000								100,000
Total assets	\$	19,404,193	\$	881,073	\$	2,931,546	\$	12,844,509	9	36,061,321
Liabilities and Fund Balances										
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	198,437	\$	113,685	\$	281,024	\$	274,690	9	\$ 867,836
Accrued wages and benefits		308,029		68,558		-		92,654		469,241
Intergovernmental payable		127,241		20,613		-		70,958		218,812
Interfund payable		-		-		555,000		66,000		621,000
Deferred revenue	-	6,677,417		272,778		474,603		5,324,547		12,749,345
Total liabilities		7,311,124		475,634		1,310,627		5,828,849		14,926,234
Fund Balances:										
Reserved for encumbrances		245,956		61,610		1,172,308		335,910		1,815,784
Reserved for advance		100,000		01,010		1,172,300		333,710		100,000
Reserved for principal trust		100,000		_		_		6.473		6,473
Reserved for inventory		25,523		65.062		_		15,700		106,285
Reserved for common stock		-		-		_		16,692		16,692
Reserved for debt service		_		-		-		612,278		612,278
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:										
General fund		11,721,590		-		-		-		11,721,590
Special revenue funds		-		278,767		-		4,791,728		5,070,495
Capital project funds		-		-		448,611		1,205,797		1,654,408
Permanent fund								31,082		31,082
Total fund balances		12,093,069		405,439		1,620,919		7,015,660		21,135,087
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	19,404,193	\$	881,073	\$	2,931,546	\$	12,844,509	9	36,061,321

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities

December 31, 2007

Determined 51, 2007		
Total Governmental Funds Balances		\$ 21,135,087
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		100,688,297
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Taxes Special assessments Charges for services Intergovernmental Total	\$ 3,835,290 2,509,632 175,413 1,327,215	7,847,550
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(108,477)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds, the assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets		1,600,905
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General obligation bonds Special assessment bonds Compensated absences Capital leases payable Total	(29,080,000) (1,925,000) (1,431,897) (253,913)	(32,690,810)
Net assets of governmental activities		\$ 98,472,552

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Revenues:	-	General		Street Construction		Street Improvements		Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Property and other local taxes	\$	2,452,285	\$		\$		\$	1,741,716 \$	4,194,001
Municipal income tax	Ф	13,297,990	Ф	-	Ф	-	Ф	3,739,016	17,037,006
Intergovernmental		4,022,159		864,262		-		556,254	5,442,675
Charges for services		593,023		804,202		1,030		918,945	1,512,998
Fines and forfeitures		94,125		-		1,030		14,337	1,312,998
		94,123		-		-		,	267,619
Special assessments Interest		2,044,899		-		32,915		267,619	,
				252		,		235,821	2,313,635
Other	=	109,933		353		330,941		145,583	586,810
Total revenues	-	22,614,414		864,615		364,886		7,619,291	31,463,206
Expenditures: Current:									
Security of persons and property		3,432,131		-		_		2,291,122	5,723,253
Public health		295,805		-		_		211,554	507,359
Leisure time services		_		_		_		812,898	812,898
Community and economic								,,,,,,	,
development		1,231,100		_		_		53,415	1,284,515
Transportation		-		2,829,358		106,082		-	2,935,440
General government		4,325,012		-		-		157,265	4,482,277
Capital outlay		259,639		236,377		4,523,053		832,585	5,851,654
Debt Service:		,				,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,
Principal retirement		_		_		_		2,355,000	2,355,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		-		1,608,609	1,608,609
		0.540.605		2.065.725		4 620 125		0.222.440	25.561.005
Total expenditures		9,543,687		3,065,735		4,629,135		8,322,448	25,561,005
Excess of revenues over									
(under) expenditures	-	13,070,727		(2,201,120)		(4,264,249)		(703,157)	5,902,201
Other financing sources (uses):									
Proceeds from sale of assets		17,631		10,160		-		360	28,151
Inception of capital leases		_		-		_		152,165	152,165
Transfers - in		_		2,198,400		4,100,000		2,576,745	8,875,145
Transfers - out	-	(11,395,145)						(705,000)	(12,100,145)
Total other financing									
sources (uses)	-	(11,377,514)		2,208,560		4,100,000		2,024,270	(3,044,684)
Net change in fund balances		1,693,213		7,440		(164,249)		1,321,113	2,857,517
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	10,399,856		397,999		1,785,168		5,694,547	18,277,570
Fund balance at end of year	\$	12,093,069	\$	405,439	\$	1,620,919	\$	7,015,660 \$	21,135,087

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	2,857,517
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because			
Governmental Funds report Capital Outlay as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital outlay Depreciation Total In the Statement of Activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, only report the disposal of capital assets	\$ 6,908,327 (4,262,646)		2,645,681
to the extent proceeds are received from the sale.			(16,732)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the Funds. Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Special assessments Charges for services Intergovernmental Total	40,568 749,355 234,317 (6,746) 526,052		1,543,546
Repayment of Bond Principal is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces Long-Term Liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.			2,355,000
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in Governmental Funds. Compensated absences Capital leases Accrued interest on debt Total	(37,294) (98,347) 11,754		(123,887)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge to costs of certain activities, such as insurance to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the Internal Service Fund is reported with Governmental Activities		_	(84,604)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ _	9,176,521

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund

		Budgete	ed A	mounts		Variance with final budget
	_	Original		Final	Actual	over (under)
Revenues: Property and other local taxes Income taxes	\$	2,445,529 13,000,000	\$	2,445,529 13,355,000	\$ 2,456,780 13,355,408	\$ 11,251 408
Charges for services		619,257		619,257	594,072	(25,185)
Fines and forfeitures		60,000		60,000	95,213	35,213
Intergovernmental		2,843,948		3,830,993	3,810,216	(20,777)
Interest		1,100,000		1,460,000	1,590,430	130,430
Other	-	-			112,822	112,822
Total revenues	_	20,068,734		21,770,779	22,014,941	244,162
Expenditures: Current:						
General government		4,802,960		4,847,153	4,503,575	343,578
Security of persons and property		3,677,692		3,666,446	3,374,275	292,171
Public health		287,205		287,205	287,204	1
Community and economic development		1,401,991		1,401,991	1,294,430	107,561
Capital outlay	-	330,029		366,616	303,887	62,729
Total expenditures	-	10,499,877		10,569,411	9,763,371	806,040
Excess of revenues over						
expenditures	_	9,568,857		11,201,368	12,251,570	1,050,202
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		-	17,631	17,631
Transfers – out		(9,096,745)		(11,395,145)	(11,395,145)	-
Advance – in		=		72,622	72,622	=
Advances – out	-	(79,000)		(613,983)	(613,983)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(9,175,745)		(11,936,506)	(11,918,875)	17,631
Net change in fund balance		393,112		(735,138)	332,695	1,067,833
Fund balance at beginning of fiscal year		8,282,902		8,282,902	8,282,902	-
Prior fiscal year encumbrances appropriated		450,566		274,101	274,101	-
Decertification of prior year encumbrances	_			176,464	176,464	_
Fund balance at end of fiscal year	\$ _	9,126,580	\$	7,998,329	\$ 9,066,162	\$ 1,067,833

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Street Construction Fund

		Budgete	d Aı	mounts			Variance with final budget
	-	Original		Final		Actual	over (under)
Revenues:	-				-		()
Intergovernmental	\$	887,910	\$	820,910	\$	862,124	\$ 41,214
Other		5,000		5,000		353	(4,647)
		_				_	
Total revenues	-	892,910		825,910	•	862,477	36,567
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Transportation		2,588,896		2,958,066		2,873,186	84,880
Capital outlay	_	5,955		270,195		263,508	6,687
Total Expenditures	-	2,594,851		3,228,261	-	3,136,694	91,567
Excess of revenues over							
(under) expenditures	-	(1,701,941)		(2,402,351)	-	(2,274,217)	128,134
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers - in		1,650,000		2,198,400		2,198,400	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	5,000		5,000		10,160	5,160
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	1,655,000		2,203,400		2,208,560	5,160
Net change in fund balance		(46,941)		(198,951)		(65,657)	133,294
Fund balance at beginning of fiscal year		175,782		175,782		175,782	-
Prior fiscal year encumbrances appropriated		118,755		101,063		101,063	-
Decertification of prior year encumbrances	-	<u>-</u>		17,692		17,692	
Fund balance at end of fiscal year	\$	247,596	\$	95,586	\$	228,880	\$ 133,294

Statement of Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2007

Assets Current assets:	Water	Wastewater	Electric	_	Storm Sewer	All other Enterprise Funds	Totals	Governmental Activities - ternal Service Funds
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents \$ Accounts receivable Special assessments receivable	1,475,537 179,544 97,452	\$ 1,526,961 252,089	\$ 13,690,205 2,389,352	\$	3,227,648 7,020	\$ 80,452 254	\$ 20,000,803 2,828,259 97,452	\$ 716,610 6
Materials and supplies inventory	y 232,917	6,448	1,649,863		38,544	12,769	1,940,541	30,805
Total current assets	1,985,450	1,785,498	17,729,420		3,273,212	93,475	24,867,055	747,421
Noncurrent assets: Investment in joint venture Nondepreciable capital assets Depreciable capital assets, net	569,034 9,856,192	29,280 8,961,399	509,226 258,591 6,634,004		- 457,367 	2,008,225 2,143,923	509,226 3,322,497 28,754,859	11,967 1,158,513
Total noncurrent assets	10,425,226	8,990,679	7,401,821		1,616,708	4,152,148	32,586,582	1,170,480
Total assets	12,410,676	10,776,177	25,131,241		4,889,920	4,245,623	57,453,637	1,917,901
Liabilities Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable Claims payable	23,761	35,502	1,702,825		16,185	1,832	1,780,105	53,768 15,760
Accrued wages and benefits	19,850	25,552	88,976		14,418	15,120	163,916	21,072
Intergovernmental payable	10,569	619,140	47,296		8,417	12,533	697,955	9,590
Due to other funds	-	-	-		80,350	559,108	639,458	5,533
Accrued interest payable	17,966	113,547	7,198		8,548	4,529	151,788	-
Compensated absences payable	78,806	5,544	231,581		16,472	41,825	374,228	50,201
Capital lease payable OWDA loans payable General obligation	-	45,479 394,554	-		45,479 -	8,305	99,263 394,554	30,773
bonds payable	300,000	35,000	105,000		90,000	115,000	645,000	
Total current liabilities	450,952	1,274,318	2,182,876		279,869	758,252	4,946,267	186,697
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion): Advances from other funds Compensated absences payable Capital lease payable OWDA loans payable General obligation bonds	131,424 - -	100,000 13,112 147,905 4,948,884	265,033		- 4,828 147,905 -	- - 18,403	100,000 414,397 314,213 4,948,884	30,219 100,080
payable	6,245,000	1,975,000	2,745,000		3,195,000	1,635,000	15,795,000	
Total long-term liabilities	6,376,424	7,184,901	3,010,033		3,347,733	1,653,403	21,572,494	130,299
Total liabilities	6,827,376	8,459,219	5,192,909		3,627,602	2,411,655	26,518,761	316,996
Net Assets Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	3,880,226 	1,443,857 873,101	4,042,595 		858,810 403,508	2,375,440 (541,472)	12,600,928 18,333,948	1,039,627 561,278
Total net assets \$	5,583,300	\$ 2,316,958	\$ 19,938,332	\$	1,262,318	\$ 1,833,968	\$ 30,934,876	\$ 1,600,905

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

Tor the Tear Ended	Water	Wastewater	Electric	Storm Sewer	All other Enterprise Funds	Totals	Government Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues: Charges for services Other	1,426,356 \$ 100,183	2,019,001 S 968	\$ 16,451,777 414,431	\$ 1,890 4,400		\$ 21,063,079 526,748	\$ 1,562,476 80,471
Total operating revenues	1,526,539	2,019,969	16,866,208	6,290	_1,170,821	21,589,827	1,642,947
Operating expenses: Personal services Materials and supplies Contractual services Claims Other Depreciation	509,265 100,800 419,923 - 3,708 311,437	605,970 18,986 2,329,846 - - 289,242	2,193,867 122,649 12,050,302 - 587,363 464,669	442,193 65,932 362,822 - 150 	271,539 170,568 - 70,355	4,339,538 579,906 15,333,461 - 661,576 1,281,552	503,574 387,596 320,307 218,437 - 285,587
Total operating expenses	1,345,133	3,244,044	15,418,850	944,958	1,243,048	22,196,033	1,715,501
Operating income (loss)	181,406	(1,224,075)	1,447,358	(938,668) (72,227)	(606,206)	(72,554)
Non-operating revenues (expense: Investment income Equity in loss of joint venture Interest and fiscal charges Gain (loss) on disposal of capit assets	64,815 - (303,290)	34,425 - (318,662)	(105,476) (123,438) 22,599	- (153,659 -	254 (76,402) 3,250	99,494 (105,476) (975,451) 26,699	- - - (12,050)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(237,625)	(284,237)	(206,315)	(153,659) (72,898)	(954,734)	(12,050)
Income (loss) before transfers	(56,219)	(1,508,312)	1,241,043	(1,092,327	(145,125)	(1,560,940)	(84,604)
Transfers – in		1,800,000		_1,425,000		3,225,000	
Change in net assets	(56,219)	291,688	1,241,043	332,673	(145,125)	1,664,060	(84,604)
Net assets at beginning of year _	5,639,519	2,025,270	18,697,289	929,645	1,979,093	29,270,816	1,685,509
Net assets at end of year \$ _	5,583,300 \$	<u>2,316,958</u>	19,938,332	\$ <u>1,262,318</u>	\$ <u>1,833,968</u>	\$30,934,876	\$1,600,905

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

_	Water	Wastewater	Electric	Storm Sewer	All Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activit Cash received from	ties:						
customers \$	1,422,731	\$ 2,013,774	\$ 16,193,807	\$ 2,372	\$ 1,164,055	\$ 20,796,739	\$ 1,562,476
Cash payments to employees for services	(481,826)	(593,602)	(2,141,328)	(431,104)	(577,175)	(4,225,035)	(493,353)
Cash payments for goods and services	(536,319)	(2,242,751)	(12,358,129)	(421,747)	(444,892)	(16,003,838)	(683,228)
Cash payments for claims	108,699	2,577	323,831	-	6,991	442,098	(223,969)
Other operating revenues Other operating expenses	(3,708)		(13,194)	(150)	(70,690)	(87,742)	80,477
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	509,577	(820,002)	2,004,987	(850,629)	78,289	922,222	242,403
Cash Flows from Noncapital Finan	cing Activities:						
Advance-in Transfer-in	-	1,800,000	-	1,425,000	208,450	208,450 3,225,000	5,533
Transier-in		1,800,000		1,425,000		3,223,000	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		1,800,000		1,425,000	208,450	3,433,450	5,533
Cash Flows from Capital and Relat	ted Financing A	ctivities:					
Acquisition of capital assets	(517,538)	(190,555)	(237,550)	(480,151)	(38,546)	(1,464,340)	(384,470)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets Principal payments	s 850 (295,000)	- (467,506)	22,599 (105,000)	(133,421)	3,250 (112,759)	26,699 (1,113,686)	2,380 (36,147)
Interest payments	(309,151)	(326,248)	(126,113)	(155,134)	(78,758)	(1,113,080)	(30,147)
• •					 		·
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(1,120,839)	(984,309)	(446,064)	(768,706)	(226,813)	(3,546,731)	(418,237)
and related financing activities	(1,120,039)	(984,309)	(440,004)	(708,700)	(220,813)	(3,340,731)	(416,237)
Cook Eleves from Investing Activity	i						
Cash Flows from Investing Activiti	67,493	35,920	-	_	_	103,413	-
incress on investments	07,755						
Net increase (decrease) cash and cash equivalents	(543,769)	31,609	1,558,923	(194,335)	59,926	912,354	(170,301)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,019,306	1,495,352	12,131,282	3,421,983	20,526	19,088,449	886,911
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year \$	1,475,537 \$	1,526,961	\$ <u>13,690,205</u>	\$ <u>3,227,648</u>	\$80,452	\$20,000,803	\$716,610
Non-cash capital financing activitie Acquisition of capital assets through capital lease \$	es: \$	246,805	\$	\$ <u>246,805</u>	\$	\$493,610	\$167,000

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds (continued)

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:	Water	_Wastewater	Electric	Storm Sewer	All other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Government Activities - Internal Service Funds
operating activities.							
Operating income (loss) \$	181,406	\$ (1,224,075) \$	1,447,358	\$ (938,668)	\$ (72,227)	\$ (606,206)	\$ (72,554)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	I						
Depreciation	311,437	289,242	464,669	73,861	142,343	1,281,552	285,587
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Ass	sets:						
Accounts receivables	(3,625)	(5,227)	(348,570)	(3,918)	225	(361,115)	6
Materials and supplies inventory	(17,835)	2,621	(448,045)	(477)	1,708	(462,028)	7,836
Intergovernmental receivable	1,609	1,609	-	-	-	3,218	-
Special assessments receivable	6,907	-	-	-	-	6,907	-
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Lia	bilities:						
Accounts payable	5,210	2,645	835,021	7,541	(4,550)	845,867	16,916
Accrued wages and benefits	5,115	8,049	22,147	1,416	4,296	41,023	6,572
Compensated absences payable	19,330	2,035	20,922	6,749	3,519	52,555	557
Intergovernmental payable	23	103,099	11,485	2,867	2,975	120,449	3,015
Claims payable	-	· <u>-</u>	_	-	-	· <u>-</u>	(5,532)
Total adjustments	328,171	404,073	557,629	88,039	150,516	1,528,428	314,957
Net cash provided by (used for)							
operating activities \$	509,577	\$ (820,002) \$	2,004,987	\$ <u>(850,629</u>)	\$	\$ 922,222	\$242,403

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds

December 31, 2007

	_	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	918,891
Taxes receivable		1,789,708
Intergovernmental receivable		8,220
Total Assets	\$ _	2,716,819
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	30,386
Intergovernmental payable		104,009
Undistributed Monies		305,939
Deposits Held and Due to Others		486,777
Deferred revenue	_	1,789,708
Total Liabilities	\$ _	2,716,819

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 1: Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Hudson, Ohio (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation established and operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated as a village in 1837, and became a city on March 20, 1991. The City merged with Hudson Township on January 1, 1994. The municipal government provided by the Charter is known as a Mayor – Council – Manager form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven-member Council, each elected to a four-year term. The Mayor is also elected to a four-year term and is the official and ceremonial head of the municipal government. The City Manager is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. The City Manager appoints all department managers while Council appoints the Clerk of Council.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements of the City are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Hudson, this includes police and fire protection, emergency medical, parks, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, and general administrative services. Overall, City activities are directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with a joint venture and a shared risk pool. The joint venture is the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5. The Northern Ohio Risk Management Association (NORMA) is the shared risk pool. These organizations are presented in Notes 19 and 20.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Politics

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its enterprise fund activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Politics (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the charter of the City of Hudson and/or the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Street Construction</u> - The street construction special revenue fund accounts for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Street Improvements</u> - The street improvements capital projects fund accounts for the costs of the City's annual street maintenance and construction program.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

<u>Water Enterprise Fund</u> – The water enterprise fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial uses located within the City.

<u>Wastewater Enterprise Fund</u> – The wastewater enterprise fund accounts for the cost of operating the municipally-owned wastewater system and the related revenue from charges for services.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>Electric Enterprise Fund</u> – The electric enterprise fund accounts for the cost of operating the municipally-owned electric utility and the related revenue from charges for services.

<u>Storm Sewer Enterprise Fund</u> – The storm sewer enterprise fund accounts for the cost of operating the City's storm sewer system.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> – Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service funds report on fleet management, a self-insurance program for employee medical benefits, and Information Services.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. The agency funds account for contractor's deposits and bonds held by the City, property taxes levied by the City on behalf of Hudson Library and Historical Society and Hudson Schools, insurance proceeds held as deposits on fire claims as well as traffic fines and associated state costs that are distributed to the City's General Fund and the State of Ohio, as required. The City has no Trust Funds.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Changes in Fund Net Assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants, fees and rentals.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2007, but which were levied to finance year 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Budgetaries

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the Tax Budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources, and the Annual Appropriation Ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Annual Appropriated Ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the City Council.

Tax Budget At the first Council meeting in July, the City Manager presents the annual Tax Budget for the following year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews the estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official Certificate of Estimated Resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the Annual Appropriation Ordinance. On or about January 1, the Certificate of Estimated Resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The Certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official Certificate of Estimated Resources issued during 2007.

Appropriations For management, a temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. The Annual Appropriation Ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission, and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriations at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the appropriations among departments within a fund must first be approved by City Council. Council may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund does not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent Certificate of Estimated Resources.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Appropriations (continued)

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by City Council throughout the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocate or increase the original appropriation amounts. During the year, supplemental appropriation measures were legally enacted; however, none of these amendments were significant. The budgetary figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Encumbrances As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control.

Lapsing of Appropriations At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not reappropriated.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including the proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Balance Sheet.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as overnight repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statues, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during the year 2007 amounted to \$2,044,899, which includes \$483,088 assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts and investments for monies held separate from the City's central bank accounts. These accounts and investments are presented in the Balance Sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" and "Investments in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

The City utilizes a fiscal agent to hold bonds and coupons for retainage on construction contracts. The balance in this account is presented on the Balance Sheet as "Investments With Escrow Agent" and represents deposits.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

The City has donated stock. The account is presented in the balance sheet as "Investment in Common Stock" since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury. See Note 5, Deposits and Investments.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Statement of Net Assets/Balance Sheet, investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

G. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Receivable/Payable" on the balance sheet. Long-term interfund loans are classified as "Advances to/from Other Funds" on the Balance Sheet and are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

H. Inventory

Inventories of all funds are stated at cost which is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types and as expenses in the proprietary fund type when used.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of bridges, culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, traffic signals, irrigation systems and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Capital Assets (continued)

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings	50 to 100 years	10 to 50 years
Infrastructure	20 to 50 years	30 to 65 years
Land improvements	15 to 50 years	15 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 30 years	5 to 30 years
Vehicles	5 to 30 years	8 years

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all eligible employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

The entire compensated liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations (continued)

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

L. Fund Balance Reserves

The City records reservations for portions of fund equity which is legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, advances to other funds, common stock, debt service principal payments, permanent fund principal payments and inventories.

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

N. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for golf, waste water treatment, water services and self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating.

O. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of fixed assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2007.

R. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

S. Reclassification

Certain accounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform with the presentation in the current year financial statements.

Note 3: Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Prior Year Balances

A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2007, the City implemented GASB Statements No. 43, "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans other than Pension Plans" and No. 48, "Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues".

GASB Statement No. 43 applies for other postemployment benefit (OPEB) trust funds included in the financial reports of plan sponsors or employers and provides requirements for reporting OPEB funds by administrators of multiple-employer OPEB plans, when the fund used to accumulate assets and pay benefits or premiums when due is not a trust fund.

GASB Statement No. 48 establishes criteria that governments will use to ascertain whether certain transactions should be regarded as sales or a collateralized borrowings. The statement also includes disclosure requirements for future revenues that are pledged and sold.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 3: Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Prior Year Balances (continued)

A. Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 43 and No. 48 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

B. Restatement of Prior Year Balances

	C	Sovernmental
	_	Activities
Net assets, December 31, 2006	\$	25,590,699
Restatement of infrastructure	_	63,705,332
Fund balance, December 31, 2006, restated	\$ _	89,296,031

The December 31, 2006 governmental activities net assets have been restated due to the implementation of *Phase 3 Government Infrastructure Transition Option* restating infrastructure at historical costs.

Note 4: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law and described above is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) presented for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a relevant comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with State statute.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and Street Construction Fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance

		General Fund	Stre	et Construction
GAAP Basis	\$	1,693,213	\$	7,440
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		(526,851)		(2,138)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		(454,022)		98,093
Encumbrances	_	(379,645)		(169,052)
Budget Basis	\$	332,695	\$	(65,657)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 5: Deposits and Investments

State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories:

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Council has identified as not required for use within the current twoyear period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily.
- 4. Investment grade obligations of state and local governments, and public authorities;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Commercial paper notes issued by an entity that is defined in division (D) of Section 1705.01 of the Revised Code and that has assets exceeding five hundred million dollars, to which the notes are rated at the time of purchase in the highest classification established by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services; the aggregate value of the notes does not exceed ten percent of the aggregate value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation; the notes mature no later than one hundred eight days after purchase; and
- 2. Bankers acceptances of banks that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and to which the obligations are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System and the obligations mature no later than one hundred eighty days after purchase.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution. In accordance with Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, any public depository receiving deposits pursuant to an award of City funds shall be required to pledge as security for repayment of all public moneys.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$19,868,206 and the bank balance was \$20,104,204. Of the bank balance \$1,379,489 was covered by Federal depository insurance and \$18,724,715 was uninsured. Of the remaining bank balance, \$3,428,760 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's agent in the City's name and \$15,295,955 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name. At year end, the City had \$1,475 in cash on hand.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2007, the city had the following investments:

			Maturities (in years)		
	Fair Value	_	Less than 1		1 - 4
Corporate Bonds	\$ 98,745	\$	-	\$	98,745
Federal Home Loan Bank	8,146,623		3,667,062		4,479,561
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,325,777		1,220,688		4,105,089
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	7,361,998		3,092,183		4,269,815
Common Stock (donated)	16,692		16,692		-
Series E Bonds	2,929		2,929		
Total Portfolio	\$ 20,952,764	\$	7,999,554	\$	12,953,210

Interest Rate Risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

Custodial Risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed.

Credit Risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. All investments of the city are registered and carry a rating AAA by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2007:

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	reiceiliage
Investment Issuer	of Investments
Corporate Bonds	0.47%
Federal Home Loan Bank	38.88
Federal National Mortgage Association	25.42
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	35.14
Common Stock (donated)	0.08
Series E Bonds	0.01
Total	100.00%

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 6: Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2007, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services, rents and royalties), interfund, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues. All accounts, taxes, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables are deemed collectible in full.

Note 7: Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Real property taxes collected in 2007 are levied after October 1, 2006, on assessed value as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Real property taxes collected in 2007 were intended to finance 2007 operations.

Public utility property taxes are assessed on tangible personal property, as well as land and improvements, at true value (normally 88% of cost). Public utility property taxes paid in 2007 became a lien December 31, 2006, are levied after October 1, 2006, and are collected in 2007 with real property taxes.

2007 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2006, on the value as of December 31, 2006. Collections are made in 2007. In prior year, tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was assessed at 25 percent of its true value. The tangible personal property tax is being phased out – the assessment percentage for all property including inventory for 2007 is 12.5 percent. This will be reduced to 6.25 percent for 2008 and zero for 2009.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$6.92 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2007 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	<u>Tota</u>	al Assessed Value
Real Property Valuation:		
Residential/Agriculture	\$	728,604,910
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral		115,399,880
Public Utilities		89,500
Tangible Personal Property Valuation:		
General		23,003,999
Public Utilities		10,698,520
Total Valuation	\$	877,796,809

Real Property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 7: Property Taxes (continued)

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

Note 8: Income Tax

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2% on all gross salaries, wages, and other compensation, earned by the residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted 100% credit for taxes paid to other municipalities.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Regional Tax Authority (RITA) either monthly or quarterly as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. By City ordinance, disbursement of the revenue received from income taxes is as follows: first, all expenses of collecting the tax and of administering and enforcing the income tax ordinance are paid. Then, the balance remaining after payment of the expenses is deposited in the general fund for street construction, maintenance and repair, capital improvements and general municipal operations, or as such other fund or funds as Council may, from time to time, establish or designate. The City of Hudson voters approved an increase in the income tax rate from 1% to 2% effective January 1, 2005, with fifteen percent (15%) of such additional one percent (1%) increase being designated for funding of the Fire Department; with nine percent (9%) of such additional one percent (1%) increase being designated for funding of the Park System; and with thirteen and one-half percent (13.5%) of such additional one percent (1%) increase being designated for community learning centers in the City, in cooperation with the Hudson City School District. For 2007, municipal income tax revenue was \$17,786,361.

Note 9: Special Assessments

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners who benefit from the provided service. Special assessments are payable by the time and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's special assessments include water main and storm sewer improvements, traffic signals, and sidewalks which are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer. The County Auditor periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 10: Capital Assets						
	Balance	Restatement/	Restated			Balance
	12/31/06	Reclassification	12/31/06	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	12/31/07
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets, not being depreciated	ł:					
Land	\$ 9,040,553	\$ -	\$ 9,040,553	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,040,553
Construction in progress	3,598,394		3,598,394	150,806	(281,032)	3,468,168
Total capital assets,						
not being depreciated	12,638,947		12,638,947	150,806	(281,032)	12,508,721
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings	7,590,766	-	7,590,766	11,088	-	7,601,854
Land improvements	174,580	249,806	424,386	11,508	-	435,894
Vehicles	4,922,227	· -	4,922,227	784,118	(356,922)	5,349,423
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	3,630,658	8,211	3,638,869	594,192	(117,813)	4,115,248
Infrastructure	15,980,186	(15,980,186)	-	-	· -	· -
Roads	-	101,321,524	101,321,524	5,637,080	-	106,958,604
Sidewalks	-	2,312,883	2,312,883	436,547	-	2,749,430
Traffic signals	-	2,336,688	2,336,688	115,490	-	2,452,178
Total capital assets,	·					
being depreciated	32,298,417	90,248,926	122,547,343	7,590,023	(474,735)	129,662,631
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	(1,396,069)	_	(1,396,069)	(151,610)	_	(1,547,679)
Land improvements	(58,928)	(60,571)	(119,499)	(13,670)	_	(133,169)
Vehicles	(3,732,656)	-	(3,732,656)		345,587	(3,769,175)
Equipment, furniture and fixtures		(456)	(2,519,778)	(243,337)	97,986	(2,665,129)
Infrastructure	(1,957,346)	1,957,346	-	` - ´	-	-
Roads	-	(27,035,254)	(27,035,254)	(3,546,522)	-	(30,581,776)
Sidewalks	-	(595,092)	(595,092)	(91,874)	_	(686,966)
Traffic signals	-	(809,567)	(809,567)	(119,114)	_	(928,681)
Total accumulated						
depreciation	(9,664,321)	(26,543,594)	(36,207,915)	(4,548,233)	443,573	(40,312,575)
1						
Total capital assets,						
being depreciated, net	22,634,096	63,705,332	86,339,428	3,041,790	(31,162)	89,350,056
3 1						
Governmental activities						
capital assets, net	\$ 35,273,043	\$ 63,705,332	\$ <u>98,978,375</u>	\$3,192,596	\$ (312,194)	\$ <u>101,858,777</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$	755,368
Security of persons and property		218,574
Public health and welfare		6,256
Transportation		3,498,298
Community environment		1,251
Leisure time activities		68,486
Total	\$ _	4,548,233

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 10: Capital Assets (continued)

	Balance 12/31/06	Reclassification	Restated 12/31/06	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/07
Business-type activities:	12/31/00	rectassification	12/31/00	Tidditions	Бізрозаіз	12/31/01
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land Sering depreciated:		\$ - \$	2,269,866	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,269,866
Construction in progress	1,001,710	Ψ -	1,001,710	992.339	(941,418)	1,052,631
Total capital assets, not	1,001,710		1,001,710		() (11,110)	1,052,051
being depreciated	3,271,576	_	3,271,576	992,339	(941,418)	3,322,497
comg depresance	0,271,070		5,271,575		(> :1; :10)	
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings	4,199,662	-	4,199,662	-	-	4,199,662
Land improvements	2,021,694	29,864	2,051,558	27,300	-	2,078,858
Vehicles	992,836	-	992,836	648,328	(15,766)	1,625,398
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5,659,109	-	5,659,109	69,294	(13,247)	5,715,156
Infrastructure	27,151,257	(27,151,257)	-	-	-	-
Water main lines	-	13,346,802	13,346,802	769,009	-	14,115,811
Sewer lines	-	7,492,437	7,492,437	137,857	-	7,630,294
Storm water lines	-	924,387	924,387	38,217	-	962,604
Electric		5,357,767	5,357,767	217,024		5,574,791
Total capital assets,						
being depreciated	40,024,558		40,024,558	1,907,029	(29,013)	41,902,574
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	(1,394,082)	_	(1,394,082)	(85,418)	_	(1,479,500)
Land improvements	(385,362)	(9,658)	(395,020)	(101,766)	_	(496,786)
Vehicles	(456,840)	-	(456,840)	(174,612)	15,766	(615,686)
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	(3,036,875)	_	(3,036,875)	(200,322)	13,247	(3,223,950)
Infrastructure	(6,622,017)	6,622,017	(5,050,075)	(200,322)	-	(3,223,550)
Water main lines	-	(4,258,246)	(4,258,246)	(284,803)	_	(4,543,049)
Sewer lines	_	(1,406,644)	(1,406,644)	(150,403)	_	(1,557,047)
Storm sewer	_	(64,842)	(64,842)	(27,883)	_	(92,725)
Electric	_	(882,627)	(882,627)	(256,345)	_	(1,138,972)
Total accumulated		(002,027)	(002,027)	(200,0.0)		(1,100,772)
depreciation	(11,895,176)	_	(11,895,176)	(1,281,552)	29,013	(13,147,715)
Total capital assets, being				<u> </u>		
depreciated, net	28,29,382	-	28,129,382	625,477	_	28,754,859
Business-type activities			-,,			
capital assets, net	31,400,958	\$ \$	31,400,958	\$ <u>1,617,816</u>	\$ (941,418)	\$ <u>32,077,356</u>

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 11: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other neighboring cities to form the Northern Ohio Risk Management Association (NORMA), a not-for-profit corporation, for the purpose of obtaining property, liability and vehicle insurance and providing for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund. The City pays an annual premium to NORMA for its insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of NORMA provides that NORMA will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of limits described in the agreement. This coverage is maintained through the general fund. There has not been a significant reduction is coverage from the prior year and claims have not exceeded coverage provided by NORMA in any of the last three years.

In addition, the City has established a health care self-insurance fund. The purpose of this fund is to pay dental and vision claims of the City's employees and their covered dependents in order to minimize the total cost of annual health care insurance. The City has contracted with a third party administrator to direct this program.

The claims liability of \$15,760 reported in the fund at December 31, 2007, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims to be reported. The costs are to be based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims using past experience adjusted for current trends, and any other factors that would modify past experience. The claims liability is based on an estimate supplied by the City's third party administrator. A summary of the fund's claims liability follows:

Year	_					Claims Payments		
2006 2007	\$	19,219 21,292	\$	204,235 212,905	\$	202,162 218,437	\$	21,292 15,760

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 12: Long – Term Obligations

The original issue date, interest rates, and original issuance amount for each of the City's bond follows:

<u>Debt Issue</u>	Original Issue	Date Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount
General Obligation Bonds:			
1992 Multipurpose G.O. Bonds	1992	2.5% - 5.2%	\$ 1,300,000
1992 Safety Center G.O. Bonds	1992	2.9% - 6.35%	1,395,000
1998 Golf Course Improvement G.O. Bonds	1998	4.3% - 5.0%	690,000
1998 Park Acquisition G.O. Bonds	1998	4.5% - 5.0%	7,335,000
1998 Village South G.O. Bonds	1998	4.5% - 5.0%	3,500,000
1998 Water System Improvement G.O. Bonds	1998	4.5% - 5.0%	2,245,000
1999 Park Improvement G.O. Bonds	1999	4.5% - 4.9%	1,095,000
2000 Library Improvement G.O. Bonds	2000	4.4% - 6.35%	9,925,000
2000 Park Improvement G.O. Bonds	2000	4.5% - 6.125%	1,100,000
2002 Community Center Expansion G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	330,000
2002 Golf Course Improvement G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	1,645,000
2002 Police Facility Construction G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	3,985,000
2002 Road Improvement G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	1,200,000
2002 Storm Water Improvement G.O. Bond	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	1,090,000
2002 Substation Construction G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	2,230,000
2002 Water System Improvement G.O. Bonds	2002	2.8% - 6.5%	4,035,000
2004 Downtown TIF G.O. Bond	2004	3.0% - 5.0%	7,000,000
2004 Electric Issue G.O. Bonds	2004	3.0% - 5.0%	1,000,000
2004 Milford/RT 91 Construction G.O. Bond	2004	3.0% - 5.0%	4,200,000
2004 Sewer Improvement G.O. Bonds	2004	3.0% - 5.0%	855,000
2005 Sewer Improvement G.O. Bonds	2005	3.0% - 5.0%	1,230,000
2005 Storm Water Improvement G.O. Bond	2005	3.0% - 5.0%	2,410,000
2005 Water System Improvement G.O. Bonds	2005	3.0% - 5.0%	665,000
Special Assessment Bonds:			
1998 Executive Parkway S.A. Bonds	1998	4.3% - 5.0%	1,060,000
1998 Sewer Improvement S.A. Bonds	1998	4.5% - 5.0%	1,600,000
1999 Water Main Construction S.A. Bonds	1999	3.9% - 5.625%	420,000
OWDA Loan:	1999	4.04%	8,266,307

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 12: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The changes in the City's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

	Balance 12/31/06	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/07	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
1992 Multipurpose					
2.5% to 5.2%, due through 2007	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ (120,000)	\$ -	\$ -
1992 Safety Center					
2.9% to 6.35 %, due through 2012	440,000	-	(70,000)	370,000	70,000
1998 Park Acquisition					
4.5% to 5.0%, due through 2007	4,785,000	-	(345,000)	4,440,000	360,000
1998 Village South					
4.5% to 5.5%, due through 2018	2,440,000	-	(160,000)	2,280,000	165,000
1999 Park Improvement					
4.5% to 4.9%, due through 2018	760,000	-	(50,000)	710,000	50,000
2000 Park Improvement					
4.5% to 6.125%, due through 2019	820,000	-	(45,000)	775,000	45,000
2000 Library Construction					
4.4% to 6.35%, due through 2019	7,390,000	-	(395,000)	6,995,000	415,000
2002 Community Center Expansion	• •		. , ,	, ,	,
1.65% to 4.65%, due through 2023	300,000	_	(15,000)	285,000	15,000
2002 Police Facility Construction	200,000		(12,000)	200,000	10,000
1.65% to 4.65%, due through 2023	3,555,000	_	(150,000)	3,405,000	155,000
2002 Road Improvement	3,333,000		(130,000)	3,403,000	133,000
1.75%, due through 2023	1,065,000		(45,000)	1,020,000	45,000
2004 Milford/Rt. 91 Construction	1,005,000	_	(43,000)	1,020,000	45,000
	2 995 000		(160,000)	2 725 000	165 000
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2024	3,885,000	-	(160,000)	3,725,000	165,000
2004 Downtown TIF	5 705 000		(650,000)	5.075.000	665,000
3.00% to 4.50%, due through 2015	5,725,000		(650,000)	5,075,000	665,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	31,285,000		(2,205,000)	29,080,000	2,150,000
Special Assessment Bonds:					
1998 Sewer Improvement					
4.5% to 5.0%, due through 2016	1,015,000	_	(85,000)	930,000	90,000
1998 Executive Parkway	1,010,000		(65,666)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	70,000
4.3% to 5.0%, due through 2018	740,000	_	(50,000)	690,000	50,000
1999 Water Main Construction	740,000		(50,000)	0,000	30,000
3.9% to 5.625%, due through 2019	320,000		(15,000)	305,000	20,000
3.9% to 3.025%, due tillough 2019	320,000		(15,000)		
Total Special Assessment Bonds	2,075,000		(150,000)	1,925,000	160,000
Total Special Assessment Bonds	2,073,000		(130,000)	1,723,000	100,000
Capital lease	155,566	319,16	5 (89,965)	384,766	116,456
Capital lease	133,300	317,10	(67,703)	304,700	110,430
Compensated absences	1,474,466	743,47	1 (705,620)	1,512,317	727,629
Compensated absences	1,4/4,400		(/03,020)	1,312,317	121,029
Total Governmental Activities -					
	\$ 24,000,022	¢ 1,062,62	6 ¢ (2.150.595)	¢ 22,002,092	¢ 2.154.005
Long-Term Obligations	\$ <u>34,990,032</u>	\$ 1,062,63	<u>6</u> \$ <u>(3,150,585)</u>	\$ 32,902,083	\$ 3,154,085

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 12: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

	Balance 1/1/07	 Additions	_	Deletions	Balance 12/31/07		Amount Due in One Year
Business-Type Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds:							
1998 Water System Improvement				(440.000)	4 270 000	Φ.	445000
	\$ 1,380,000	\$ -	\$	(110,000)	\$ 1,270,000	\$	115,000
2002 Substation Construction	1 005 000			(95,000)	1 010 000		95 000
1.75%, due through 2023	1,995,000	-		(85,000)	1,910,000		85,000
2002 Water System Improvement 1.75%, due through 2033	2 915 000			(80,000)	2 725 000		80,000
2002 Storm Water Improvement	3,815,000	-		(80,000)	3,735,000		80,000
1.75%, due through 2023	970.000			(40,000)	930,000		45,000
Golf Course Improvement	970,000	-		(40,000)	930,000		45,000
4.3% to 5.1%, due through 2019	390,000	_		(45,000)	345,000		50,000
2002 Golf Course Improvement	370,000			(43,000)	545,000		30,000
1.75%, due 11/02	1,465,000	_		(60,000)	1,405,000		65,000
2004 Electric Issue	1,.00,000			(00,000)	1,100,000		05,000
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2034	960,000	_		(20,000)	940,000		20,000
2004 Sewer Improvement	,			(-,,	,		,,,,,,
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2034	825,000	-		(15,000)	810,000		15,000
2005 Storm Water Improvement				, , ,			
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2035	2,395,000	-		(40,000)	2,355,000		45,000
2005 Water System Improvement							
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2035	1,645,000	-		(105,000)	1,540,000		105,000
2005 Sewer Improvement							
3.00% to 5.00%, due through 2035	1,220,000	 	_	(20,000)	1,200,000		20,000
Total Cananal Obligation Dands	17.060.000			(620,000)	16 440 000		645,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	17,000,000	 	_	(620,000)	16,440,000		645,000
OWDA Loan:							
OWDA Loan							
4.04%, due through 2018	5,722,523	_		(379,085)	5,343,438		394,554
	0,722,020			(877,000)	2,2.2,.20		57.,55.
Capital lease	34,467	493,610		(114,601)	413,476		99,263
•							
Compensated absences	736,066	 274,694	_	(222,135)	788,625		374,228
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 23,553,056	\$ 768,304	\$_	(1,335,821)	\$ 22,985,539	\$	1,513,045

The annual requirements to amortize all long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007, including interest payments of \$22,248,137, are as follows:

	Governmental Activities					<u>Business-Type Activities</u>									
Year ending															
December 31,	General (<u>Obli</u>	gation	_	Special Ass	ess	ments		General (<u>Obli</u>	gation		OWDA I	_oai	<u> </u>
	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2008 \$	2,150,000	\$	1,412,284	\$	160,000	\$	94,851	\$	645,000	\$	740,619	\$	394,554	\$	211,929
2009	2,240,000		1,321,999		160,000		87,356		675,000		718,474		410,656		195,828
2010	2,320,000		1,218,786		170,000		79,751		670,000		694,245		427,413		179,071
2011	2,420,000		1,108,886		175,000		71,579		690,000		669,413		444,856		161,628
2012	2,525,000		992,773		185,000		63,061		725,000		642,893		463,009		143,475
2013-2017	11,420,000		3,185,583		930,000		170,021		3,655,000		2,720,728		2,614,360		418,058
2018-2022	5,025,000		842,110		145,000		9,625		3,230,000		1,965,348		588,590		17,894
2023-2027	980,000		62,550		-		-		2,365,000		1,249,368		-		-
2028-2032	-		-		-		-		2,555,000		692,063		-		-
2033-thereafter									1,230,000		105,888				
Total \$	29,080,000	\$	10,144,971	\$	1,925,000	\$	576,244	\$	16,440,000	\$	10,199,039	\$	5,343,438	\$	1,327,883

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 12: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The enterprise general obligation bonds will be paid with electric, wastewater, water service charges and golf course revenues funds. The OWDA loan will be repaid with income tax monies and wastewater service charges from the wastewater enterprise fund. General obligation bonds will be paid from property taxes receipted in the debt service funds. The special assessments bonds will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefited property owners. In the event that a property owner would fail to pay the assessment, payment would be made by the City. Compensated absences reported in the "Compensated Absences Payable" account will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid.

Note 13: Lease Obligations

The City, in prior years, has entered into capital leases for the acquisition of various equipment. Each lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No, 13 "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$1,128,495 equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in the current year totaled \$89,965 in the Governmental Activities and \$114,601 for Business-Type Activities.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital and operating leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end:

		Capit					
	Governmental Business-Type					Operating	
Year	Lease Payments Lease Payments				Lease Payments		
2008	\$	132,015	\$	116,646	\$	246,706	
2009		132,015		116,646		253,594	
2010		78,134		116,646		17,026	
2011		78,134		106,776		10,156	
Total minimum lease payments		420,298		456,714		527,482	
Less: amount representing interest		(35,532)		(43,238)			
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	384,766	\$	413,476	\$	527,482	

Rental expense related to operating leases for equipment totaled \$240,019 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 14: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City of Hudson participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the combined plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the traditional pension plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of both the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the members of all three plans were required to contribute 9.5 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The City contributed 13.85 percent of covered payroll. The portion of employer contributions, for all employers, allocated to health care was 5.0 percent from January 1 through June 30 and 6.0 percent from July 1 through December 31. The contribution rate is determined actuarially. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City of Hudson's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$798,155, \$794,612, and \$813,399, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. The full amount has been contributed for years 2005 and 2006, and 91.5% has been contributed for 2007. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2007 were \$24,034 made by the City of Hudson and \$16,486 made by the plan members.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City of Hudson contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 14: Pension Plans (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City of Hudson' contributions for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 for police officers and firefighters were \$182,394, \$151,394, and \$145,598, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. The full amount has been contributed for years 2005 and 2006, and 82.7% has been contributed for 2007.

Note 15: Postemployment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan – a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. The 2007 employer contribution rate was 13.85 percent of covered payroll; 5.0 and 6.0 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31, respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 15: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2006, include a rate of return on investments of 6.5 percent. An annual increase of 4.0 percent, compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. In addition, annual pay increases over and above the 4.0 percent base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50 percent to 6.3 percent. Health care costs were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 0.50 percent to 5 percent for the next eight years. In subsequent years (9 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4 percent (the projected wage inflation rate).

All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12 percent corridor.

At December 31, 2007, the number of active contributing participants in the Traditional and Combined Plans totaled 374,979. The City's actual contributions for 2007, which were used to fund post employment benefits, were \$485,217. The actual contribution and the actuarially-required contribution amounts are the same. The amount of \$12.0 billion represents the actuarial value of OPERS's net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2006, (the latest information available). The actuarially-accrued liability and the unfunded actuarially-accrued liability were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008, which allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22, if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that healthcare cost paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the OP&F's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 15: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The total police officers' employer contribution rate is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.75 percent of covered payroll in 2006 and 6.75 percent of covered payroll in 2007. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2006, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was 14,120 for police officers and 10,563 for firefighters. The City's actual contributions for 2007 that were used to fund post employment benefits were \$120,803 for police officers and \$6,433 for firefighters. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2006, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was \$120,373,722, which was net of member contributions of \$58,532,848.

Note 16: Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Full-time employees earn and accumulate varying hours of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Maximum vacation accumulations range from 240 to 360 hours, depending upon length of service. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours per each month of service. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 1,440 hours. After the maximum accumulation of 1,440 hours, each employee must elect, in writing each year, one of the following options for sick leave time accumulated in excess of the 1,440 hours:

- 1. In 40 sick leave hour increments, to have that time converted to vacation at the ratio of 40 hours of sick leave to eight hours of vacation; or
- 2. To be paid for the excess 40 hours accumulated at the employee's current rate of pay. This may be paid only once each year and no further sick leave will be accumulated during that year, unless the total number of hours accumulated is less than 1,440 hours.

Upon resignation, retirement or death, an employee with 10 or more years of service with the City is eligible for a severance payment for his/her accumulated but unused sick leave, but the maximum payment shall not exceed 1,440 hours. Such payment shall be based on the employee's rate of pay at the time of resignation, retirement or death. Individuals who were regular full-time employees as of December 31, 2000, accrue sick leave at a one-for-one cash-out rate up to the next 500, 1000, or 1440 hour level – based on their respective aggregate sick leave levels at December 31, 2000. All remaining sick leave hours will be accrued subject to one-for-three cash-out rate, up to an aggregate maximum of 1,440 hours. Employees who dip below their maximum one-for-one cash-out levels can replenish those one-for-one levels with earned sick leave. All regular full-time employees hired after January 1, 2001, will accrue all sick leave up to a maximum of 1,440 hours subject to a one-for-three cash-out rate.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 16: Compensated Absences (continued)

As of December 31, 2007, the total liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$2,300,942.

Note 17: Contingencies

A. Grants

The City has received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2007.

B. Litigation

Several claims and lawsuits are pending against the City. The amount of liability, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. However, in the opinion of management, any such claims and lawsuits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2007.

Note 18: Interfund Transactions

Interfund Receivable/Payable for the year ended December 31, 2007 consisted of the following:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		Amount
General Fund	Street Improvements	\$	555,000
General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Fund		66,000
General Fund	Storm Sewer Fund		80,350
General Fund	Non-Major Enterprise Funds		559,108
General Fund	Internal Service Funds	_	5,533
		\$ <u>_</u>	1,265,991

Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" and consist of the following at December 31, 2007:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Wastewater	\$ 100,000

Advances to/from for the year ended December 31, 2007 are classified as "due to/from other funds" and consisted of the following:

Advance from	Advance to	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Street Improvements	\$ 400,000
General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	5,533
General Fund	Non-Major Enterprise Funds	208,450
Non-Major Governmental Funds	General Fund	72,622
		\$ 686,605

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 18: Interfund Transactions (continued)

As of December 31, 2007, interfund transfers were as follows:

	Transfer In:											
Transfer out:	<u>(</u>	Street Construction		Street Improvements		Non-Major Governmental		Wastewater	_	Storm Water		Total
General Fund Non-Major	\$	2,198,400	\$	4,100,000	\$	1,871,745	\$	1,800,000	\$	1,425,000	\$	11,395,145
Governmental	\$	2,198,400	\$	4,100,000	\$	705,000 2,576,745	\$	1,800,000	\$_	1,425,000	\$_	705,000 12,100,145

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed. The \$705,000 from the Fire District Special Revenue Fund to the Fire Capital Replacement Capital Projects Fund was proper in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 5705.13(C).

Note 19: Joint Venture

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (JV5)

The City of Hudson is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 5.69%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement, each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement, each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2007, Hudson has met their debt coverage obligation.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 19: Joint Venture (continued)

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (JV5)(continued)

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001, AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981, respectively, of 30-year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004, the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$509,226 at December 31, 2007. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

Note 20: Shared Risk Pool

The Northern Ohio Risk Management Association (NORMA) is a shared risk pool comprised of various cities. NORMA was formed to enable its members to obtain property and liability insurance, including vehicles, and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as NORMA, Inc. to administer the pool. NORMA is governed by a board of trustees that consists of the mayor from each of the participating members.

Each entity must remain a member for at least three years from their commencement date. After the initial three years, each City may extend its term in three-year increments. Each member provides operating resources to NORMA based on actuarially determined rates. In the event of losses, the first \$2,500 of any valid claim will be paid by the member. The next payment, generally a maximum of \$100,000 per occurrence, will come from the self-insurance pool with any excess paid from the stop-loss coverage carried by the pool. Any losses over these amounts would be the obligation of the individual member. If the aggregate claims paid by the pool exceed the available resources, the pool may require the members to make additional supplementary payments up to a maximum of the regular annual payment.

In 2007, the City paid \$145,259 for premiums. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent: City of Bedford Heights, Finance Director, 5661 Perkins Road, Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 21: Outstanding Contractual Commitments

The City has the following outstanding contractual commitments for various construction projects at December 31, 2007:

	Contract and			Amount		Amount
Contractor		Contingency		Expended	_	Remaining
American Suncraft Construction	\$	493,350	\$	478,761	\$	14,589
American Suncraft Construction		50,000		44,896		5,104
City of Stow		45,375		-		45,375
City of Stow		89,937		61,448		28,489
City of Stow		55,000		42,026		12,974
City of Stow		2,252		-		2,252
Dura Mark, Inc.		116,886		104,160		12,726
Hysong Paving Company		584,300		159,302		424,998
Mitchell Communications		12,328		11,108		1,220
Noce Enterprises		64,240		58,045		6,195
Norfolk Southern Railway		66,140		-		66,140
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company		1,032,185		741,903		290,282
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company		486,933		247,546		239,387
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company		100,000		96,000		4,000
Pathmaster, Inc.		40,000		38,400		1,600
United Survey		152,851		121,182		31,669
Vito Gironda Construction Co.		318,961		296,115		22,846
Vito Gironda Construction Co.		194,458		166,678		27,780
Vito Gironda Construction Co.		59,850		53,689		6,161
Vito Gironda Construction Co.		1,609		-		1,609

Note 22: Compliance

The following funds had original appropriations plus encumbrances in excess of estimated resources plus carryover balances contrary to Section 5705.39, Ohio Revised Code:

	_	Original
Fire Capital Replacement Fund	\$	280,000
Police Pension Fund		926



Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of the City Council Hudson, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hudson, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report there on dated June 27, 2008, wherein we noted that the City adopted *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 43 and 48*. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



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Members of the City Council Hudson, Ohio

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the City of Hudson in a separate letter dated June 27, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, members of the City Council, and the Auditor of State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

& Panichi Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio

June 27, 2008



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF HUDSON

SUMMIT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 5, 2008