



VILLAGE OF WEST FARMINGTON TRUMBULL COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of West Farmington Trumbull County P.O. Box 215 West Farmington, Ohio 44491

To the Village Council:

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 Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County, (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village'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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure 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 significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The Village processes its financial transactions with the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN). *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the independence of the Auditor of State to audit the Village because the Auditor of State designed, developed, implemented, and as requested, operates UAN. However, *Government Auditing Standards* permits the Auditor of State to audit and opine on this entity, because Ohio Revised Code § 117.101 requires the Auditor of State to provide UAN services, and Ohio Revised Code §§ 117.11(B) and 115.56 mandate the Auditor of State to audit Ohio governments. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the cash accounting basis. This is a comprehensive accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in cash financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Gas Tax Fund, State Highway Fund, Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund and Street Lighting Fund thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting Note 1 describes.

Village of West Farmington Trumbull County Independent Accountants' Report Page -2-

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 28, 2008, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

November 28, 2008

This discussion and analysis of the Village of West Farmington's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2006, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2006 are as follows:

Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$43,616, or 29 percent, a significant change from the prior year. The funds most affected by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents was the General Fund and Gas Tax Fund, which realized the greatest burden of increased costs in 2006.

The Village's general receipts are primarily property taxes. These receipts represent 38 percent of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year. Property tax receipts for 2006 changed very little compared to 2005 as there was not much building or other activity which added to the tax base on which property taxes are calculated.

The water operation, the Village's only business-type activity, showed operating income for the year, but this was almost completely offset by debt service charges and charges required to be set aside in the debt service reserve fund.

The Village agreed to lease its water plant to Aqua Ohio in 2004. The Village retains ownership of the plant. Aqua Ohio will provide the Village with technical expertise in complying with EPA standards and upgrading the Village's water distribution system. Aqua Ohio also took over the billing process for the Village.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2006, within the limitations of the cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the Village's transactions are divided into two types of activities:

Governmental activities: Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including police protection, streets and parks and recreation. State and federal grants or loans and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Business-type activity: The Village has one business-type activity, the provision of water service. Business-type activities are financed by charges to the customers receiving the service.

Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village are split into two categories: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds - Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for non-major funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are the General, Gas Tax, State Highway, Permissive Motor Vehicle License and Street Lighting. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements. We describe this relationship in reconciliations presented with the governmental fund financial statements.

Proprietary Funds – When the Village charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. When the services are provided to the general public, the activity is reported as an enterprise fund. The Village has three major enterprise funds, the Water Fund, Debt Service Sinking Fund and Debt Service Reserve Fund.

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2006 compared to 2005 on cash basis:

(Table 1) Net Assets

	Government	al Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total	
•	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Equity in Pooled Cash	\$108,237	\$151,853	\$25,221	\$21,313	\$133,458	\$173,166
Net Assets						
Restricted for:						
Debt Service			\$18,106	\$14,311	\$18,106	\$14,311
Street Lighting	\$15,005	\$14,047			15,005	14,047
Capital Outlay				76		76
Security of Persons and Property	1,963	14,950			1,963	14,950
Transportation Projects	89,511	105,290			89,511	105,290
Unrestricted	1,758	17,566	7,115	6,926	8,873	24,492
Total Net Assets	\$108,237	\$151,853	\$25,221	\$21,313	\$133,458	\$173,166

As mentioned previously, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$ 43,616 or 29 percent during 2006. The primary reasons contributing to the decrease in cash balances are as follows:

 An increase in transportation costs for the maintenance and repair of Township roads. Also, the General Fund provided support for police protection, parks and recreation, and the waste water treatment plant fund.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets on cash basis in 2006 and 2005 for governmental activities, business-type activities and total primary government.

	(Table 2)				
	Change	s in Net Ass	ets			
	Govern	mental	Busine	ss-Type		
	Activ	ities	Acti	vities	То	tal
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$8,250	\$8,673	\$180,265	\$190,831	\$188,515	\$199,504
Operating Grants and Contributions	35,937	26,696			35,937	26,696
Total Program Receipts	44,187	35,369	180,265	190,831	224,452	226,200
General Receipts:						
Property Taxes	38,037	43,975			38,037	43,975
Other Taxes	5,276	5,666			5,276	5,666
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted						
to Specific Programs	6,709	12,649	2,615	9,410	9,324	22,059
Interest	337	370	69	355	406	725
Miscellaneous	5,944	8,303	40,261	38,844	46,205	47,147
Total General Receipts	56,303	70,963	42,945	48,609	99,248	119,572
Total Receipts	100,490	106,332	223,210	239,440	323,700	345,772
Disbursements:						
General Government	38,813	49,747			38,813	49,747
Security of Persons and Property:	20,218	17,012			20,218	17,012
Leisure Time Activities	14,257	9,498			14,257	9,498
Transportation	54,624	13,032			54,624	13,032
Capital Outlay	, ,	3,275				3,275
Water		-, -	139,223	147,705	139,223	147,705
Debt Service			90,131	92,675	90,131	92,675
Water Plant Construction			6,142	9,663	6,142	9,663
Total Disbursements	127,912	92,564	235,496	250,043	363,408	342,607
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers	(27,422)	13,768	(12,286)	(10,603)	(39,708)	3,165
Transfers	(16,194)	(17,168)	16,194	17,168	0	0
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(43,616)	(3,400)	3,908	6,565	(39,708)	3,165
Net Assets, January 1	151,853	155,253	21,313	14,748	173,166	170,001
Net Assets, December 31	\$108,237	\$151,853	\$25,221	\$21,313	\$133,458	\$173,166
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Program receipts represent 69 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, and water utility charges for services.

General receipts represent only 31 percent of the Village's total receipts, and of this amount, over 43 percent are local taxes. State and federal grants and entitlements, earnings on investments, and miscellaneous make up the balance of the Village's general receipts.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Village activities. These include the costs of council, and the Clerk/Treasurer, Mayor and other Village officials. The Village charges all payroll processing costs and accounting charges to the General Fund for all Village employees and officials.

Security of Persons and Property are the costs of police protection and street lighting; Leisure Time Activities are the costs of maintaining the Village's public areas and playing field; and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the Village roads.

Governmental Activities

If you look at the Statement of Activities on page 12, you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for general government and transportation, which account for 73 percent of all governmental disbursements. Transportation itself represents a significant cost, about 43 percent. The next three columns of the Statement entitled Program Receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts which are presented at the bottom of the Statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

	(Table	: 3)							
	Governmenta	I Activities							
	Total Cost Net Cost Total Cost Ne								
	of Services	of Services	of Services	of Services					
	2006	2006	2005	2005					
General Government	\$38,813	\$28,594	\$49,747	\$44,717					
Security of Persons and Property	20,218	11,893	17,012	17,012					
Leisure Time Activities	14,257	14,257	9,498	9,498					
Transportation	54,624	28,981	13,032	(17,307					
Capital Projects			3,275	3,275					
Total Expenses	\$127,912	\$83,725	\$92,564	\$57,195					

The dependence upon property tax receipts is apparent as over 65 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

Business-type Activities

The water operation of the Village is relatively small and routinely reports receipts and cash disbursements that are relatively equal. The infrastructure is beginning to age and the Village has begun discussing the need for major upgrades and repairs and how these will be funded. The Village is in contact with the Ohio EPA regarding any improvements that may be necessary to satisfy new water quality standards. The Village has leased the water plant to Aqua Ohio in order to further upgrade and improve the water system.

The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts of \$100,490 and disbursements of \$127,912. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the General Fund and the Gas Tax Fund. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased \$15,808 as a result of funds needed to maintain the debt service reserve fund at its required level. And the Gas Tax Fund balance decreased by \$27,592 due to road repairs.

General Fund receipts were less than disbursements by \$15,808 indicating that the General Fund is in a deficit spending situation. The Mayor and Clerk/Treasurer continue working to cut Village expenditures wherever possible since the opportunities for increasing revenue are limited.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The Village's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During 2006, the Village did not amend its General Fund budget. Final budgeted receipts were very close to the estimates and the difference between final budgeted receipts and actual receipts was not significant. The largest difference was the line item in which Fines, Licenses and Permits are recorded, which includes receipts from the court.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not currently keep track of its capital assets and infrastructure for accounting purposes. The Village does however, for insurance purposes, maintain a listing of its major capital assets, particularly the water treatment plant and water tower, which are its major capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2006, the Village's outstanding debt included \$327,800 in USDA loans issued for the Village's water plant and water tower. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to the debt note in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

The challenge for all Village governments is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by or limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding. The Village relies heavily on local taxes and has very little industry to support the tax base. The Village was anticipating a general fund deficit as soon as 2007. Expenditures were reduced wherever possible. The Village is also subject to numerous EPA mandates which may require equipment upgrades, hiring of personnel with advanced certifications, and water processing standards.

The Village had been attempting to have a waste water treatment plant and sanitary sewers installed. They were not able to meet the cost per person standards required by EPA constraints.

Contacting the Village's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Jacqueline Mitton, Clerk-Treasurer, P.O. Box 215, West Farmington, Ohio 44491

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Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis December 31, 2006

Assets	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total
Equity in Pooled Cash	\$108,237	\$25,221	\$133,458
Total Assets	\$108,237	\$25,221	\$133,458
Net Assets Restricted for:		#40.400	640.400
Debt Service Street Lighting Security of Persons and Property Transportation Projects	\$15,005 1,963 89,511	\$18,106	\$18,106 15,005 1,963 89,511
Unrestricted	1,758	7,115	8,873
Total Net Assets	\$108,237	\$25,221	\$133,458

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

VILLAGE OF WEST FARMINGTON , TRUMBULL COUNTY Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

		Program Cash Receipts		Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Assets			
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Governmental Activities Security of Persons and Property Leisure Time Activities Transportation General Government	\$20,218 14,257 54,624 38,813	\$8,250	\$75 25,643 10,219	(\$11,893) (14,257) (28,981) (28,594)		(\$11,893) (\$14,257) (\$28,981) (\$28,594)	
Total Governmental Activities	127,912	8,250	35,937	(83,725)		(83,725)	
Business Type Activities Water Debt Service Water Plant Construction	139,223 90,131 6,142	180,265			41,042 (90,131) (6,142)	41,042 (90,131) (6,142)	
Total Business Type Activities	235,496	180,265	0	0	(55,231)	(55,231)	
Total Primary Government	363,408	188,515	35,937	(83,725)	(55,231)	(138,956)	
	General Receipts: Property Taxes Permissive Motor Vehicle Tax Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs Earnings on Investments Miscellaneous			38,037 5,276 6,709 337 5,944	2,615 69 40,261	5,276 9,324 406 46,205	
	Total General Rece	eipts		56,303	42,945	61,211	
	Transfers			(16,194)	16,194	0	
Total General Receipts a		eipts and Trans	fers	40,109	59,139	61,211	
	Change in Net Asse	Change in Net Assets			3,908	(77,745)	
	Net Assets Beginni	ng of Year		151,853	21,313	173,166	
	Net Assets End of	Year		\$108,237	\$25,221	\$133,458	

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2006

	General	Gas Tax	State Highway	Permissive Motor Vehicle License	Street Lighting	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash	\$1,758	\$29,449	\$10,889	\$49,173	\$15,005	\$1,963	\$108,237
Total Assets	\$1,758	\$29,449	\$10,889	\$49,173	\$15,005	\$1,963	\$108,237
Fund Balances Reserved: Reserved for Encumbrances Unreserved: Undesignated (Deficit), Reported In:						\$1,277	\$1,277
General Fund Special Revenue Funds	\$1,758	\$29,449	\$10,889	\$49,173	\$15,005	686	1,758 \$105,202
Total Fund Balances	\$1,758	\$29,449	\$10,889	\$49,173	\$15,005	\$1,963	\$108,237

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	General	Gas Tax	State Highway	Permissive Motor Vehicle License	Street Lighting	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Receipts Property and Other Local Taxes	\$29,507	·		\$5,276		\$8,530	\$43,313
Intergovernmental	15,804	\$23,720	\$1,923	φυ,270		1,124	42,571
Special Assessments					\$3,431		3,431
Fines, Licenses and Permits	7,663						7,663
Earnings on Investments	195	115	27				337
Miscellaneous	2,255	845				75	3,175
Total Receipts	55,424	24,680	1,950	5,276	3,431	9,729	100,490
Disbursements							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property					2,430	17,788	20,218
Leisure Time Activities	9,986					4,271	14,257
Transportation		52,272		2,352			54,624
General Government	38,770				43		38,813
Total Disbursements	48,756	52,272	0	2,352	2,473	22,059	127,912
Excess of Receipts Over							
(Under) Disbursements	6,668	(27,592)	1,950	2,924	958	(12,330)	(27,422)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers In						8,282	8,282
Transfers Out	(24,476)						(24,476)
Advances In	17,000	1,300		15,000			33,300
Advances Out	(15,000)	(1,300)		(17,000)			(33,300)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(22,476)	0	0	(2,000)	0	8,282	(16,194)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(15,808)	(27,592)	1,950	924	958	(4,048)	(43,616)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	17,566	57,041	8,939	48,249	14,047	6,011	151,853
Fund Balances End of Year	\$1,758	\$29,449	\$10,889	\$49,173	\$15,005	\$1,963	\$108,237

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Descists	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Receipts Property and Other Local Taxes	\$30,904	\$30,904	\$29,507	(\$1,397)	
Intergovernmental	16,516	16,516	15,804	(712)	
Fines, Licenses and Permits	10,230	10,230	7,663	(2,567)	
Earnings on Investments	225	225	195	(30)	
Miscellaneous	692	692	2,255	1,563	
Total receipts	58,567	58,567	55,424	(3,143)	
Disbursements	-				
Current:	40.002	40.000	0.000	47	
Leisure Time Activities General Government	10,003 39,061	10,003 39,061	9,986 38,770	17 291	
General Government	39,061	39,061	36,770		
Total Disbursements	49,064	49,064	48,756	308	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	9,503	9,503	6,668	(3,451)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers Out	(27,039)	(27,039)	(24,476)	2,563	
Advances In	v o	v o	17,000	17,000	
Advances Out	0	0	(15,000)	(15,000)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(27,039)	(27,039)	(22,476)	4,563	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(17,536)	(17,536)	(15,808)	1,728	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	17,441	17,441	17,441	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	125	125	125	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$30	\$30	\$1,758	\$1,728	
•					

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis Gas Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
_	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts Intergovernmental Earnings on Investments Miscellaneous	\$24,694 100	\$24,694 100	\$23,720 115 845	(\$974) 15 845
Total receipts	24,794	24,794	24,680	(114)
Disbursements Current: Transportation Capital Outlay	71,444 8,948	71,444 8,948	52,272	19,172 8,948
Total Disbursements	80,392	80,392	52,272	28,120
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disburser	(55,598)	(55,598)	(27,592)	28,234
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Advances In Advances Out	(1,200)	(1,200)	1,300 (1,300)	1,300 (100)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,200)	(1,200)	0	1,200
Net Change in Fund Balance	(56,798)	(56,798)	(27,592)	29,206
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	56,860	56,860	56,860	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	181	181	181	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$243	\$243	\$29,449	\$29,206

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis State Highway Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

_	Budgeted .	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Receipts	¢2,000	фо 000	#4 000	/#77\	
Intergovernmental Earnings on Investments	\$2,000 20	\$2,000 20	\$1,923 27	(\$77) 7	
Total receipts	2,020	2,020	1,950	(70)	
Disbursements Current:					
Transportation	3,639	3,639		3,639	
Capital Outlay	7,000	7,000		7,000	
Total Disbursements	10,639	10,639	0	10,639	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disburs	(8,619)	(8,619)	1,950	10,568	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(8,619)	(8,619)	1,950	10,568	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	8,940	8,940	8,940	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$321	\$321	\$10,889	\$10,568	

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
\$5.700	\$5,700	\$5 276	(\$424)	
Ψ5,700	Ψ5,700	Ψ5,210	(ψτΖτ)	
5,700	5,700	5,276	(424)	
25,200	25,200	2,352	22,848	
13,000	13,000		13,000	
38,200	38,200	2,352	35,848	
(32,500)	(32,500)	2,924	35,424	
	_			
•	•	,	15,000	
(15,000)	(15,000)	(17,000)	(2,000)	
(15,000)	(15,000)	(2,000)	13,000	
(47,500)	(47,500)	924	48,424	
48,249	48,249	48,249	0	
\$749	\$749	\$49,173	\$48,424	
	Original \$5,700 5,700 25,200 13,000 38,200 (32,500) 0 (15,000) (15,000) (47,500) 48,249	\$5,700 \$5,700 5,700 5,700 25,200 25,200 13,000 13,000 38,200 38,200 (32,500) (32,500) 0 0 (15,000) (15,000) (15,000) (15,000) (47,500) (47,500) 48,249 48,249	Original Final Actual \$5,700 \$5,700 \$5,276 5,700 5,700 5,276 25,200 25,200 2,352 13,000 13,000 2,352 (32,500) (32,500) 2,924 0 0 15,000 (15,000) (15,000) (17,000) (47,500) (47,500) 924 48,249 48,249 48,249	

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Street Lighting Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts Special Assessments	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,431	(\$169)
Total receipts	3,600	3,600	3,431	(169)
Disbursements Current: Security of Persons and Property General Government Capital Outlay	3,450 45 13,675	3,450 45 13,675	2,430 43	1,020 2 13,675
Total Disbursements	17,170	17,170	2,473	14,697
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disburs	(13,570)	(13,570)	958	14,528
Net Change in Fund Balance	(13,570)	(13,570)	958	14,528
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	14,047	14,047	14,047	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$477	\$477	\$15,005 	\$14,528

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County

Statement of Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2006

	Business -Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Debt Service Sinking	Debt Service Reserve	Total Enterprise
	Operating	Fund	Fund	Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash	\$7,115	\$2,871	\$15,235	\$25,221
Total Assets	\$7,115	\$2,871	\$15,235	\$25,221
Net Assets				
Restricted for:		00.074	* 4 = 00 =	*40.400
Debt Service Unrestricted	\$7,115	\$2,871	\$15,235	\$18,106
Onlestricted	Ψ7,113			7,115
Total Net Assets	\$7,115	\$2,871	\$15,235	\$25,221

Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Business Type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Water Operating	Debt Service Sinking Fund	Debt Service Reserve Fund	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Receipts Charges for Services Other Operating Receipts	\$180,265	\$36,660	\$3,601		\$180,265 40,261
Total Operating Receipts	180,265	36,660	3,601	0	220,526
Operating Disbursements Personal Services Employee Fringe Benefits Contractual Services Supplies and Materials Other	45,460 4,713 87,857 15 1,178			2,615 21 3,506	45,460 4,713 90,472 36 4,684
Total Operating Disbursements	139,223	0	0	6,142	145,365
Operating Income (Loss)	41,042	36,660	3,601	(6,142)	75,161
Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements) Intergovernmental Earnings on Investments Principal Payments Interest and Fiscal Charges	7 (40,860)	29 (19,700) (16,828)	33	2,615 (12,341) (402)	2,615 69 (32,041) (58,090)
Total Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements)	(40,853)	(36,499)	33	(10,128)	(87,447)
Income (Loss) before Transfers and Advances	189	161	3,634	(16,270)	(12,286)
Transfers In Advances In Advances Out	1,300 (1,300)			16,194	16,194 1,300 (1,300)
Change in Net Assets	189	161	3,634	(76)	3,908
Net Assets Beginning of Year	6,926	2,710	11,601	76	21,313
Net Assets End of Year	\$7,115	\$2,871	\$15,235	\$0	\$25,221

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Note 1 – Reporting Entity

West Farmington Village, Trumbull County, Ohio (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a six-member Council elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government.

A. Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The Village provides general government services, water service, maintenance of Village roads and bridges, park operations, and police services. The Village appropriates general fund money to support a volunteer fire department.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The Village does not apply FASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and to its enterprise funds. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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 Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

The statement of net assets presents the cash balance of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental and business-type activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business-type activity is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village 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.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from non-operating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as non-operating.

B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting 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. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The funds of the Village are divided into two categories, governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other non-exchange transactions as governmental funds. The Village's major governmental funds are General Fund, Gas Tax Fund, State Highway Fund, Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund and Street Lighting Fund. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio. The other major governmental funds of the Village account for intergovernmental receipts received from the State or the County based on gas tax revenue, license registrations or special assessments.

Proprietary Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. 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 Village's major enterprise funds are the Water Operating Fund, Debt Service Sinking Fund and Debt Service Reserve Fund.

<u>Water Fund</u> - The water fund accounts for the provision of water to the residents and commercial users located within the Village.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (Continued)

<u>Debt Service Sinking Fund</u> – This fund receives money from water operations to repay loans to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA).

<u>Debt Service Reserve Fund</u> – This fund receives money from water operations to finance future capital improvements.

C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village Council. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Clerk. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village Council. There were no amendments in 2006.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Village Council during the year. There were no amendments in 2006.

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash".

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively. During 2006, the Village had no investments but maintained all deposits in interest bearing checking accounts.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant or loan requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund during 2006 equaled \$195.

G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

I. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

J. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's cash basis of accounting.

K. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 7 and 8, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

L. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset when entering into a capital lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither other financing source nor capital outlay expenditure are reported at inception.

M. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

N. Fund Balance Reserves

The Village reserves any portion of fund balances which is not available for appropriation or which is legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (Continued)

O. Interfund Transactions

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies 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 non-operating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

Note 3 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund, Gas Tax Fund, State Highway Fund, Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund and Street Lighting Fund are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village 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 Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year 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 deposits are deposits of interim monies. 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.

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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;

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (Continued)

- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions:
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Protection of the Village's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by collateral pledged to the Village by the financial institution, or by a collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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 Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. The Village had no investments during 2006.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$37,214 of the Village's bank balance of \$137,214 was exposed to custodial risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured.

Note 5 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2006 represent the collection of 2005 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2005, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Note 5 - Property Taxes - (Continued)

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2006 represent the collection of 2005 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2006 became a lien on December 31, 2005, were levied after October 1, 2005, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Tangible personal property tax receipts received in 2006 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2006 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005, on the true value as of December 31, 2005. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$11.30 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2006 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Residential and Agricultural Other	\$5,279,660 445,090
Public Utility Property Personal	198,272
Tangible Personal Property	10,306
	\$5,933,328

Note 6 - Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The Village insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

The Village belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

Note 6 - Risk Management - (Continued)

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess of funds available coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 (for claims prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (for claims on or after January 1, 2006) as noted above.

Property Coverage

Through 2004, PEP retained property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$100,000 on any specific loss in any one occurrence. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsured losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$500 million per occurrence.

Beginning in 2005, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2006 was \$1,901,127.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2006 and 2005):

Casualty Coverage	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$30,997,868	\$29,719,675
Liabilities	(15,875,741)	(15,994,168)
Retained earnings	<u>\$15,122,127</u>	<u>\$13,725,507</u>
Property Coverage	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$5,125,326	\$4,443,332
Liabilities	(863,163)	(1,068,245)
Retained earnings	<u>\$4,262,163</u>	<u>\$3,375,087</u>

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, casualty coverage liabilities noted above include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The Casualty Coverage assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 447 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The Village's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$18,000. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the Village terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

Note 6 - Risk Management - (Continued)

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

	Contributions to PEP	
2004		\$9,263
2005		\$9,702
2006		\$9,198

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP provided they give written notice to PEP 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's budgetary contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Village 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 percent 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 that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, 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 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 that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the members of all three plans were required to contribute 9 percent of their annual covered salaries. The Village's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2006 was 13.7 percent. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$10,941, \$11,934, and \$11,350 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Note 8 - Postemployment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2006 local government employer contribution rate was 13.7 percent of covered payroll; 4.5 percent of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

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, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.5 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50 percent and 6.3 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase between .5 and 6.00 percent annually for the next nine years and 4.00 percent annually after nine years.

All investments are carried at market. 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.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,214. The number of active participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2005 actuarial valuation was 358,804. Actual employer contributions for 2006 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$3,302. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2005, (the latest information available) were \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. To improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund, OPERS created a separate investment pool for health care assets. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

Note 9 - Debt

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

One Year
\$0 \$0
500 18,100
700 900
600 2,000
\$21,000
, ,

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan relates to a sewer system expansion project that was mandated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The loan will be repaid in semiannual installments over the next two years. The loan is secured by water receipts. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

The USDA Rural Development Temporary Mortgage Revenue Bonds were obtained for the purpose of paying for the costs of constructing improvements to the Village's water system. The loan will be repaid over the next 35 years. The Village has established a debt service sinking fund and debt service reserve fund in compliance with the debt covenants associated with these loans.

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements:

					i I	
	1977 M	1977 Mortgage		1999 Mortgage		ortgage
	Revenu	ie Loan	Revenue Bonds Revenue Bon		Bonds	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$18,100	\$10,525	\$900	\$3,349	\$2,000	\$2,023
2008	19,300	9,620	1,000	3,311	2,000	1,938
2009	20,400	8,655	1,000	3,268	2,200	1,853
2010	21,500	7,635	1,100	3,221	2,200	1,760
2011	22,600	6,560	1,100	3,173	2,300	1,666
2012 - 2016	105,100	14,715	6,300	15,063	13,200	6,766
2017 - 2021	3,500	175	8,000	13,491	16,200	3,715
2022 - 2026			10,000	11,501	7,500	481
2027 - 2031			12,700	8,992		
2032 - 2036			16,000	5,823		
2037 - 2040			11,600	1,833		
Totals	\$210,500	\$57,885	\$69,700	\$73,025	\$47,600	\$20,202

Note 10 - Interfund Transfers

Transfers 1	from the General Fund to:	
	Governmental Fund - Parks & Recreation	\$3,745
	Governmental Fund - Police Levy Fund	4,537
	Business-Type Fund - Sewer - Waste Water Treatment	16,194
	Total Transfers from General Fund	\$24,476

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Village of West Farmington Trumbull County P.O. Box 215 West Farmington, Ohio 44491

To the Board of Trustees:

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 Village of West Farmington, Trumbull County, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 28, 2008 wherein we noted the Village uses a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We also noted the Village uses the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN) to process its financial transactions. *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the Auditor of State's independence to audit the Village. However, *Government Auditing Standards* permits the Auditor of State to audit and opine on this entity, because Ohio Revised Code Sections 117.11(B) and 115.56 mandate the Auditor of State to audit Ohio governments. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Village'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 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 Village's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a more than inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Voinovich Government Center / 242 Federal Plaza W. / Suite 302 / Youngstown, OH 44503-1293 Telephone: (330) 797-9900 (800) 443-9271 Fax: (330) 797-9949 www.auditor.state.oh.us Village of West Farmington
Trumbull County
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
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A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the management and the Village Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

November 28, 2008



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF WEST FARMINGTON

TRUMBULL 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 DECEMBER 24, 2008