### **AUDIT REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005



Board of Trustees Multi-County Juvenile Attention System 815 Faircrest St. S.W. Canton, OH 44706

We have reviewed the *Report of Independent Accountants* of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System, Stark County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. 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 Multi-County Juvenile Attention System is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Betty Montgomeny

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

June 19, 2006



## MULTI-COUNTY JUVENILE ATTENTION SYSTEM AUDIT REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2005

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#### **REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS**

Board of Trustees Multi-County Juvenile Attention System Canton, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System (the System) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic 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. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information for the System as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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, which consisted principally on 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.

Multi-County Juvenile Attention System Report of Independent Accountants Page – 2 –

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated April 19, 2006 on our consideration of the System'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. That report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. It does not opine 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*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. April 19, 2006

The discussion and analysis of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System (the "System") financial performance provides an overall review of the System's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the System's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the System's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- General revenues accounted for \$128,274 in revenue or 1.24 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$10,205,237 or 98.76 percent of total revenues of \$10,333,511.
- Total program expenses were \$10,579,957.
- Net assets decreased \$246,446, which represents a 3 percent decrease from 2004.

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

This report is designed to allow the reader to look at the financial activities of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System as a whole and is intended to allow the reader to obtain a summary view or a more detailed view of the System operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2005 and how they affected the operations of the System as a whole.

#### Reporting the System as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of *Net Assets and Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole System, presenting both an aggregate view of the System's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. 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 remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the System's most significant fund with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System, the general fund in the most significant fund.

A question typically asked about the System's finances "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2005?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account, all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the System's *net assets* and *changes in those assets*. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the System as a whole, the *financial position* of the System has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, Governmental Activities include the System's programs and services, which consist entirely of children services.

#### Reporting the System's Most Significant Fund

The analysis of the System's major fund begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the System's major fund. The System uses several funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the System's most significant fund. The System's major governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds - The System's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the System's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, which is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The System adopts an annual appropriated budget for each of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

*Fiduciary Fund* – The System acts in a trustee capacity as an agent a private organization. This activity is reported in an agency fund. The System's fiduciary activity is reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities on page 16. This activity is excluded from the System's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the System to finance its operations.

#### The System as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the System as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the System's net assets for 2005 compared to 2004:

(Table 1) Net Assets

	2005	2004
Assets Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,207,419	\$ 2,141,021
Capital Assets	6,527,576	6,674,882
Total Assets	8,734,995	8,815,903
Liabilities		
Current and Other Liabilities	1,091,141	936,435
Long-Term Liabilities	528,162	517,330
Total Liabilities	1,619,303	1,453,765
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets	6,527,576	6,674,882
Restricted for Other Purposes	49,326	46,803
Unrestricted	538,790	640,453
Total Net Assets	\$ 7,115,692	\$ 7,362,138

Total assets decreased by \$80,908. This decrease was the result of decrease in capital assets, which was due to depreciation expense.

Total liabilities increased by \$165,538. This increase was the result of an increase in payroll-related liabilities, including accrued wages, intergovernmental payables and compensated absences payable.

This table presents two fiscal years in side-by-side comparisons. This will enable the reader to draw further conclusion about the System's financial status and possibly project future problems.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Assets – Governmental Activities

	2005	2004
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 8,202,657	\$ 8,146,755
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,002,580	1,567,320
General Revenue:		
Miscellaneous	128,274	43,575
Total Revenues	10,333,511	9,757,650
Program Expenses		
Children Services	10,579,957	10,202,305
Decrease in Net Assets	(246,446)	(444,655)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	7,362,138	7,806,793
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 7,115,692	\$ 7,362,138

#### **Governmental Activities**

The program revenues for the governmental activities comes from several different sources, the most significant being charges to the member counties for services provided to juveniles who are residents of the counties. Other prominent sources are grants and intergovernmental revenue.

General revenue includes miscellaneous revenues.

#### The System's Funds

The System's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues of \$10,288,777 and expenditures of \$10,406,074.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2005, the System amended its general fund budget on several occasions. The System uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management

For the general fund, the final budget basis revenue estimate was \$9,705,985 representing a \$275,510 decrease from the original budget estimates of \$9,981,495. Most of this difference was attributable to decreased contract services revenue. The System's general fund balance at the end of the year was \$892,118 reflecting additional funds budgeted but not expended or encumbered.

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of year 2005, the System had \$6,527,576 invested in land, buildings, building improvements, furniture, equipment and vehicles. Table 3 shows fiscal year 2005 balances compared with 2004.

(Table 3)
Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					
		2005	2004			
Land	¢	27.400	¢	24,000		
	\$	27,400	\$	24,000		
Buildings and Building						
Improvements		5,731,738		5,990,044		
Furniture and Equipment		557,966		531,801		
Improvements Other Than Buildings	s 6,743					
Vehicles		203,729		129,037		
				_		
Totals	\$	6,527,576	\$	6,674,882		

The \$147,306 decrease in capital assets was attributable to depreciation expense exceeding additional purchases. Note 5 provides capital asset activity during the 2005 year.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The major revenue source for the System is funding provided by the participating counties. Specific amounts paid by each participating county are computed based on a formula of population and usage. The revenue from the counties is expected to be sufficient to maintain a breakeven cash flow. The System also receives a State of Ohio grant for the operations of the Community Corrections Facility, as well as revenue from the United States Department of Agriculture. No significant changes are anticipated for this funding source.

In 2005, the System is becoming part of the retrospective payment system and workers' compensation group. Based on estimates from the group and known savings for the industry, this should save the System 20 percent annually in workers' compensation costs.

The System expects to begin a replacement project for the Tuscarawas detention facility at a cost of approximately \$7,200,000 in 2007. The State of Ohio has approved \$2,592,000 in grant funding for this project. Other funds are currently being sought for this project. The remainder may be financed with a 30 year bond issue.

#### **Contacting the System's Finance Department**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the System's finances and to show the System's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Catherine Fithian, Director of Administrative Services of Multi-County Juvenile Attention System, 815 Faircrest St. S.W., Canton, Ohio 44706, or e-mail cmfithian@mcjas.org.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities		
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,809,510	
Accounts Receivable		273,179	
Intergovernmental Receivable		101,676	
Materials and Supplies Inventory		23,054	
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		27,400	
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)		6,500,176	
Total Assets		8,734,995	
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		416,817	
Accrued Wages		407,055	
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		7,974	
Intergovernmental Payable		259,295	
Long Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year		282,683	
Due In More Than One Year		245,479	
Total Liabilities		1,619,303	
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets		6,527,576	
Restricted for Other Purposes		49,326	
Unrestricted		538,790	
Total Net Assets	\$	7,115,692	

Multi-County Juvenile Attention System Statement of Activities For the Year Ending December 31, 2005

				Program	Revenues			nse) Revenue and e in Net Assets
		Expenses		Charges for Operating Services Grants and and Sales Contributions		Frants and		vernmental Activities
Governmental Activities Human Services: Children Services	\$	10,579,957	\$	8,202,657	\$	2,002,580	\$	(374,720)
Total Governmental Activities	Ψ	10,579,957	Ψ	8,202,657	φ	2,002,580	ф	(374,720)
				al Revenues				128,274
			Change	e in Net Assets				(246,446)
			Net Ass	sets Beginning of I	Year			7,362,138
			Net Ass	sets End of Year			\$	7,115,692

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	General	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,809,510	\$ 0	\$ 1,809,510	
Accounts Receivable	273,179	0	273,179	
Intergovernmental Receivable	52,350	49,326	101,676	
Materials and Supplies Inventory	23,054	0	23,054	
Total Assets	\$ 2,158,093	\$ 49,326	\$ 2,207,419	
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 416,817	\$ 0	\$ 416,817	
Accounts Payable Accrued Wages	407,055	\$ 0 0	407,055	
Compensated Absences Payable	7,974	0	7,974	
Intergovernmental Payable	259,295	0	259,295	
Deferred Revenuε	190,056	0	190,056	
Total Liabilities	1,281,197	0	1,281,197	
Fund Balances Fund Balance:				
Reserved for Encumbrances	505,981	0	505,981	
Reserved for Inventory	23,054	0	23,054	
Undesignated, Unreserved Reported in:				
General Fund	347,861	0	347,861	
Special Revenue Funds	0	49,326	49,326	
Total Fund Balances	876,896	49,326	926,222	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,158,093	\$ 49,326	\$ 2,207,419	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets Governmental Activities December 31, 2005

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 926,222
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	6,527,576
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:  Intergovernmental Revenue 6,858 Charges for Services 183,198 Total	190,056
Compensated absences payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund.	(528,162)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 7,115,692

Multi-County Juvenile Attention System
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ending December 31, 2005

	 General	Other Governmental Fund		Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues					
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,683,224	\$	307,509	\$	1,990,733
Gift and Donations	16,065		0		16,065
Tuition	308,735		0		308,735
Sales	2,297		0		2,297
Board and Care	762,838		0		762,838
Contract Services	7,079,835		0		7,079,835
Other	 128,274		0		128,274
Total Revenues	 9,981,268		307,509		10,288,777
Expenditures					
Current:					
Human Services					
Children Services					
Personal Services	5,872,691		0		5,872,691
Fringe Benefits	2,347,097		0		2,347,097
Materials and Supplies	373,090		304,986		678,076
Contractual Services	1,100,251		0		1,100,251
Capital Outlay	355,165		0		355,165
Other	 52,794		0		52,794
Total Expenditures	 10,101,088		304,986		10,406,074
Net Change in Fund Balance	(119,820)		2,523		(117,297)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,012,461		46,803		1,059,264
Decrease In Reserve for Inventory	 (15,745)		0		(15,745)
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 876,896	\$	49,326	\$	926,222

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities December 31, 2005

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (117,297)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays 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 depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.  Capital Asset Additions  Current Year Depreciation  Total  289,844  (429,361)	(139,517)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.	(7,789)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds  Intergovernmental (4,218) Charges for Services 48,952 Total	44,734
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 (10,832) Change in Inventory (15,745) Total	 (26,577)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (246,446)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual		
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,523,550	\$ 1,728,650	\$ 1,933,394	\$ 204,744	
Gift and Donations	0	0	16,065	16,065	
Tuition	292,600	305,500	310,464	4,964	
Sales	0	0	2,297	2,297	
Board and Care	750,000	750,000	750,503	503	
Contract Services	7,355,345	7,079,835	7,079,835	0	
Other	60,000	120,000	128,274	8,274	
Total Revenues	9,981,495	9,983,985	10,220,832	236,847	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Human Services:					
Children Services					
Personal Services	5,177,195	5,818,216	5,714,396	103,820	
Fringe Benefits	2,892,445	2,907,337	2,755,294	152,043	
Materials and Supplies	1,097,355	1,221,118	1,178,946	42,172	
Contractual Services	885,000	1,156,367	1,009,474	146,893	
Capital Outlay	183,000	452,618	452,576	42	
Other	21,500	249,349	39,048	210,301	
Total Expenditures	10,256,495	11,805,005	11,149,734	655,271	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(275,000)	(1,821,020)	(928,902)	892,118	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,263,042	1,263,042	1,263,042	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	557,978	557,978	557,978	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,546,020	\$ 0	\$ 892,118	\$ 892,118	

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2005

	Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,000	
<b>Liabilities</b> Undistributed Monies	\$	3,000	

#### **NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY**

Multi-County Juvenile Attention System, Stark County, (the "System") is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The System is directed by an eighteen-member Board of Trustees from Carroll, Columbiana, Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Wayne Counties. The System provides facilities for juveniles for training, treatment, and rehabilitation as directed by the Juvenile Courts. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore, these operations are included in the primary government.

The reporting entity is required to be comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements of the System are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the System. For the System, this includes general operations.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the System is financially accountable. The System is financially accountable for an organization if the System appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the System is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the System is legally entitled to, or can otherwise access, the organization's resources; the System is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provides financial support to, the organization; or the System is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the System in that the System approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The System does not have any component units.

The System is involved with the Stark County School Council of Governments Health Benefits Program, which is defined as a jointly governed organization. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organization is presented in Note 11.

Management believes the basic financial statements included in the report represent all of the funds of the System over which the System has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the System 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 reporting principles. The System also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the System's accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The System'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 System as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the System at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the System's governmental activities of the System. 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 System, with certain limitations. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the System.

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the System segregates transactions related to certain System 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 System at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on the major fund. The major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The fiduciary fund is reported by type.

#### B. Fund Accounting

The System 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 two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

#### 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 is the System's major governmental fund:

*General Fund* 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 System for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

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

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. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the System under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the System's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The System's only fiduciary fund is an agency fund that accounts for donations received for a gang assessment program in conjunction with Stark County Citizens' Council for Non-Violence and Kent State University.

#### C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the System are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net assets.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are 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 a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

#### 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. The fiduciary fund also uses the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the 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 System, available means expected to be received within sixty days of the fiscal year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the System receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the System must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the System on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange 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 fiscal year-end: school tuition, board and care, grants and entitlements.

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

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.

*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.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Stark County Auditor acts as the fiscal agent for the System, and the County Treasurer maintains a cash and investment pool, including all funds for which the County Auditor is the fiscal agent. The County Treasurer is custodian for the System's cash. The System's cash is held in the County's cash and investment pool, and are valued at the County Treasurer's carrying amount.

#### F. Materials and Supplies Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

#### G. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the System are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. They are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The System maintains a capitalization threshold of \$300. 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.

All reported capital assets, except for land and construction-in-progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Building Improvements	30 Years
Equipment	10 Years
Improvements Other Than Buildings	10 Years
Vehicles	10 Years

#### H. 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 employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The System records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the System has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the System's termination policy.

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid.

#### I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

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, compensated absences, special termination benefits, 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 fiscal year.

#### J. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

#### K. Fund Balance Reserves

The System reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves are established for encumbrances and materials and supplies inventory.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### L. 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 System Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during the current year.

#### M. Estimates

The preparation of 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.

#### N. Budgetary Data

All funds, except agency 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 resolution, 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 Board of Trustees may appropriate. The County Budget Commission must also approve the annual appropriation measure. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the Board of Trustees at the legal level of control.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the System. 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 certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were enacted by the Board of Trustees.

The appropriations resolution 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 resolution 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 Board of Trustees during the year.

#### NOTE 3: 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 is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditure/expenses (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	General Fund		
GAAP Basis Revenue accruals Expenditure accruals Encumbrances	\$ (119,820) (65,422) 173,732 (917,392)		
Budget Basis	\$ (928,902)		

#### **NOTE 4: RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2005 consisted of accounts (school tuition and board and care) and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. Accounts and intergovernmental receivables are deemed collectible in full.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts		
Wayne County Title VI E	\$	49,647	
Department of Youth Services		2,703	
USDA Reimbursement		49,326	
Total All Funds	\$	101,676	

#### **NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2005 follows:

	Balance			Balance	
	12/31/2004	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2005	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 24,000	\$ 3,400		\$ 27,400	
Capital Assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and Building Improvements	10,092,552	37,124		10,129,676	
Furniture and Equipment	1,069,665	132,933	(69,392)	1,133,206	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	0	6,800	0	6,800	
Vehicles	343,876	109,587	(44,028)	409,435	
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	11,506,093	286,444	(113,420)	11,679,117	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings and Building Improvements	(4,102,508)	(295,430)		(4,397,938)	
Furniture and Equipment	(537,864)	(100,495)	63,119	(575,240)	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	0	(57)		(57)	
Vehicles	(214,839)	(33,379)	42,512	(205,706)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,855,211)	(429,361) *	105,631	(5,178,941)	
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	6,650,882	(142,917)	(7,789)	6,500,176	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,674,882	\$ (139,517)	\$ (7,789)	\$ 6,527,576	

<sup>\*</sup>Depreciation expense was charged entirely to children services governmental function.

#### NOTE 6: GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the System's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2005 were as follows:

	Outstanding 01/01/05 Additions		Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/05	Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences	\$ 517,330	\$ 27,537	\$ (16,705)	\$ 528,162	\$ 282,683	

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

#### NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. General Insurance

The System is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets and natural disasters. The System has a comprehensive property and casualty policy with a deductible of \$2,500 and a maximum limit of insurance of \$22,222,210. The System's vehicle insurance policy limit carries a \$250 deductible for comprehensive coverage and a \$500 deductible for collision coverage. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### B. Fidelity Bond

The superintendent is covered under a surety bond in the amount of \$1,000,000.

#### C. Workers' Compensation

The System pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job related injuries.

#### D. Risk Sharing Pool

The System has contracted with Stark County Schools Council of Governments (the "Council") to provide employee medical/surgical benefits. The Council is a risk sharing pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of carrying out a cooperative program for the provision and administration of health care benefits. The Assembly is the legislative decision-making body of the Council. The Assembly is comprised of the superintendents or executive officers of the members, who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

The intent of the insurance pool is to achieve a reduced, stable and competitive rate for the System by grouping with other members of the Health Benefits Program. The experience of all participating entities is calculated as one and a common premium rate is applied to all member entities.

#### **NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The System pays a monthly contribution, which is placed in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participating entities. The employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. For fiscal year 2005 the System's and the employee's premiums for health and dental insurance were \$850.68 and \$104.47 for family coverage and \$350.18 and \$42.35 for single coverage per employee per month, respectively. The dental insurance is provided by the System to qualified employees through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments. For fiscal year 2005, the System's cost was \$810.17 for family coverage and \$333.50 for single coverage per employee per month. Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all System claims would be paid without regard to the System's account balance. The Stark County Schools Council of Government Board of Directors has the right to return monies to an existing entity subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

#### NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The System 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 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 which may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. The System pays 4.25 percent of the 8.5 percent employee contribution as an additional benefit to employees hired prior to November 24, 2004. The System's contribution rate for pension benefits was 9.55 percent. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The System's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$562,584, \$496,240 and \$478,151, respectively; 82 percent has been contributed for 2005 and 100 percent for 2004 and 2003.

#### NOTE 9: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### 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. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by state statute. The 2005 employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll; 4.00 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2005.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a return on investments of 8.00 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 6.30 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase between 1.00 percent and 6.00 percent annually for the next eight years and 4.00 percent annually after eight 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.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 376,109. Actual employer contributions for 2005, which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$396,508. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004 (the latest information available) were \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

#### NOTE 10: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

#### Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

	Hours
Employee	Earned
Years of Service	_per Year
1 - 7	80
8 - 14	120
15 - 24	160
Over 24 years	200

#### **NOTE 10: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)**

Vacation accumulation is limited to a maximum of that earned in three years of service at the employee's current rate of accumulation. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment. In the case of death of the employee, a lump sum check will be paid to the employee's beneficiary or estate.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 4.6 hours for every 80 hours worked. Accumulation of sick leave is unlimited, but payment of sick leave upon retirement is one-quarter of the sick leave balance, not exceed 240 hours. If employment is terminated, payment of sick leave will occur if the employee has ten or more years of service. As of December 31, 2005, the total liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$528,162.

#### NOTE 11: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Public Entity Risk Pools

The Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program is a shared risk pool. The Council is governed by an assembly, which consists of one representative from each participant (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for two-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the consortium. All consortium revenues are generated from charges for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing to the Stark County Educational Service Center, 2100 38<sup>th</sup> Street NW, Canton, OH 44709.

#### **NOTE 12: CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

The System 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 effect on the overall financial position of the System at December 31, 2005.

#### B. Litigation

The System is not involved in any legal proceedings.

#### NOTE 13: CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2005, the System has implemented GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures" and GASB Technical Bulletin 2004-02, "Recognition of Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Expenditures/Expenses and Liabilities by Cost-Sharing Employers."

GASB Statement No. 40 establishes and modified disclosure requirements related to investment risks: credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risk) and interest rate risk. This statement also establishes and modified disclosure requirements for custodial credit risk on deposits. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

Based on guidance issued in the GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-2, "Recognition of Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Expenditures/Expenses and Liabilities by Cost-Sharing Employers", there was no change in the recording of pension liabilities from the previous year.

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## Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

#### 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

The Board of Trustees **Multi-County Juvenile Attention System** Canton, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Multi-County Juvenile Attention System (the System) as and for the year ended December 31, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated April 19, 2006. 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 Controls Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the System's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

However, we noted an other matter involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the System in a separate letter dated April 19, 2006.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the System's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters, 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 that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended for the information and use of management and the Board of Trustees, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. **April 19, 2006** 

### STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The	prior	audit report,	, as of December	31, 2004,	, reported no material	citations or	recommendations.
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# MULTI-COUNTY JUVENILE ATTENTION SYSTEM STARK 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 JUNE 29, 2006