# Lawrence Township

Financial Condition As of December 31, 2005

Together with Auditor's Report



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Trustees Lawrence Township 5828 Manchester Ave, NW North Lawrence, Ohio 44666

We have reviewed the *Report of Independent Accountants* of Lawrence Township, Stark County, prepared by Kevin L. Penn, 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. Lawrence Township is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

March 7, 2007

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## Lawrence Township Stark County

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Certified Public Accountant 11811 Shaker Boulevard, Suite 421 Cleveland, Ohio 44120 (216)421-1000 Fax:(216)421-1001 Email: klpenncpa@aol.com

## **REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS**

To the Board of Trustee Lawrence Township Stark County

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lawrence Township, Stark County, Oho (the Township), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 which collectively comprise the Township's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Township's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

I 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 I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

As discussed in Note 2, the Township has prepared these financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Township as of December 31, 2005 and the respective changes in cash financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Road and Bridge Fund, Police Funds, Fire Funds and the Road Fund thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of the accounting Note 2 describes.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated October 2, 2006, on my consideration of the Township's internal control over financial reporting and my 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 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 Governmental Auditing Standards. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of my audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis, is not a required part of the financial statements but is supplemental information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. I have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Kevin L. Penn, Inc.

October 2, 2006

This discussion and analysis of the Ohio Local Government's financial performance provides an overall review of the Government's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2005, within the limitations of the Government's modified cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Government's financial performance.

## <u>Highlights</u>

Key highlights for 2005 are as follows:

Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$ 96,438.74, or 8 percent, a significant change from the prior year. The fund most affected by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents was the Capital Project Fund, which realized the greatest burden of increased costs in 2005; however, cost increases affected most funds.

The Government's general receipts are primarily property taxes. These receipts represent respectively \$1,478,494 and 58 percent of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year. Property tax receipts for 2005 changed very little compared to 2004. \$392,033.58 was received in inheritance tax in 2005.

Completion on the Administration Building was completed in 2005. Total cost of construction in 2005 was \$489,863.08. \$398,756.89 was encumbered in 2004. Inheritance tax funded the total cost of the Administration Building.

## **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 Government's modified cash basis of accounting.

#### **Report Components**

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

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Government 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 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 Government has elected to present its financial statements on a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Government's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the modified 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 modified cash basis of accounting.

#### **Reporting the Government as a Whole**

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Government did financially during 2005, within the limitations of modified cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental and business-type activities of the Government 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 Government's general receipts.

These statements report the Government's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Government's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Government's cash position is one indicator of whether the Government's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Government's financial condition, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well such as the Government's property tax base, the condition of the Government's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Government'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 and income taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the Government's activities are described as follows:

Governmental activities. Most of the Government's basic services are reported here, including police, fire, road, and zoning. State grants and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

#### **Reporting the Government's Most Significant Funds**

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Government's major funds – not the Government as a whole. The Government 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 Government are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Most of the Government's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Government'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 Government's programs. The Government's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for nonmajor 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 Government's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Road and Bridge Fund, Police Fund, Fire Fund, Road Fund, Capital Reserve Fund. 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 Government 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. When the services are provided to other department of the Government, the service is reported as an internal service fund.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Government's programs.

#### The Government as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Government's net assets for 2004 compared to 2005 on a modified cash basis:

2004	2005			
\$ 1,309,098	\$ 1,212,660			
\$ 1,309,098	\$ 1,212,660			
\$ 721,991	\$ 522,440			
900	900			
393,370	487,837			
 192,837	201,483			
\$ 1,309,098	\$ 1,212,660			
\$	\$ 1,309,098 \$ 1,309,098 \$ 1,309,098 \$ 721,991 900 393,370 192,837			

As mentioned previously, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$96,438 or 8 percent during 2005. The primary reasons contributing to the decreases in cash balances are as follows:

- Stagnant growth in local tax receipts.
- Completion of the Administration Building.
- Increase in salaries of 3%.
- The Government had several streets that were in very poor condition that needed extensive repairs costing in excess of \$30,000.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets in 2005 in comparative analysis with 2004.

(Table 2)

Changes in Net Assets

	2004	2005
Receipts:		
Program Receipts:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 20,198	\$ 9,335
Operating Grants and Contributions	145,101	123,497
Capital Grants and Contributions	6,291	
Total Program Receipts	171,590	132,832
General Receipts:		
Property and Other Local Taxes	1,494,844	1,510,584
Interest	18,621	38,684
Miscellaneous	602,865	855,689
Total General Receipts	2,116,330	2,404,957
Total Receipts	2,287,920	2,537,789
Disbursements:		
General Government	415,451	362,445
Security of Persons and Property	1,844,390	1,737,422
Capital Outlay	462,496	502,269
Principal Retirement	31,051	30,302
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,640	1,789
Total Disbursemets	2,755,028	2,634,227
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(467,108)	(96,438)
Net Assets, January 1,	1,776,206	1,309,098
Net Assets, December 31,	\$ 1,309,098	\$ 1,212,660

Program receipts represent only 5 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, building permits.

General receipts represent 95 percent of the Government's total receipts, and of this amount, over 63 percent are local taxes. Miscellaneous receipts, which include inheritance tax make up the balance of the Government's general receipts 36 percent). Other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable revenue sources.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Government and the support services provided for the other Government activities. These include the costs of trustees, the fiscal office, and zoning departments. Since these costs do not represent direct services to residents, we try to limit these costs to 14% of General Fund unrestricted receipts.

Security of Persons and Property are the costs of police and fire protection; and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads.

#### **Governmental Activities**

If you look at the Statement of Activities on page 9, you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Government. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for security of persons and property, and capital outlay which account for 66 and 19 percent of all governmental disbursements, respectively. General government also represents a significant cost, about 15 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 Government 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.

	Total Cost of Services 2005	Net Cost of Services 2005
General Government	\$ 362,446	\$ (349,518)
Security of Persons and Property	1,737,420	(1,604,588)
Capital Outlay	502,270	(502,270)
Principal Retirement	30,302	(30,302)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,789	(1,789)
Total Expenses	\$ 2,634,227	\$ (2,488,467)

The dependence upon property tax receipts is apparent as over 94 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

#### **The Government's Funds**

Total governmental funds had receipts of \$2,537,788 and disbursements of \$2,634,227. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the General Fund. The fund balance of the General Fund increased \$392,033 as the result of receiving inheritance taxes.

Taking out the amount received from inheritance tax, General Fund receipts were more than disbursements by \$4,248 indicating that the General Fund will soon be in a deficit spending situation.

## **General Fund Budgeting Highlights**

The Government'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 2005, the Government amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances. Final budgeted receipts were below original budgeted receipts due to unexpected slow growth in tax receipts. The difference between final budgeted receipts and actual receipts was not significant.

Final disbursements were budgeted at \$2,785,958 while actual disbursements were \$2,634,227. Although receipts failed to live up to expectations, appropriations were not reduced. The Government kept spending very close to budgeted amounts as demonstrated by the minor reported variances. The result is the decrease in fund balance of \$96,438 for 2005.

## **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

The Government does not currently keep track of its capital assets and infrastructure. Debt

At December 31, 2005, the Government's outstanding debt included \$49,235.50 in general obligation bonds issued for land and equipment, and \$135,000.16 in capital leases for equipment. For further information regarding the Government's debt, refer to Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

#### **Current Issues**

The challenge for all Governments is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding. We rely heavily on local taxes and have very little industry to support the tax base. Our newly prepared financial forecast predicts a deficit for 2006; therefore, the administration implemented a strategy to delay the deficit. This plan became effective for 2007. We reviewed our sources of revenue and determined that increases were unlikely. We then reviewed the disbursement history of the Government.

## **Contacting the Government's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Government's finances and to reflect the Government'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 Cynthia Meismer, Fiscal Officer, Lawrence Township, 5828 Manchester Ave.N.W.,North Lawrence, Ohio 44666.

Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2005

	 overnmental Activities
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,212,660
Total Assets	\$ 1,212,660
Net Assets Restricted for: Capital Projects Debt Service Other Purposes Unrestricted	\$ 522,440 900 487,837 201,483
Total Net Assets	\$ 1,212,660

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes

or the real Linded December 51, 2005				Program Cash Receip				Net Assets
Cash Disbursements		foi	Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		overnmental Activities	
Governmental Activities								
General Government	\$	362,446	\$	12,928			\$	(349,518)
Public Safety		1,111,783		9,335				(1,102,448)
Public Works		625,637			\$	123,497		(502,140)
Capital Outlay		502,270						(502,270)
Debt Service – Principal		30, 302						(30,302)
Debt Service – Interest		1,789						(1,789)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	2,634,227	\$	22,263	\$	123,497	\$	(2,488,467)
		eneral Receipts						
		operty Taxes Le General Purpos					\$	1,478,494
		Debt Service	55				φ	32,091
		Capital Outlay						6,588
		terest						38,684
		scellaneous						836,172
				Total Genera	I Receip	ots		2,392,029
				Change in Ne	et Asset	s		(96,438)
				Net Assets B	eginnin	g of Year		1,309,098
				Net Assets E	nd of Ye	ear	\$	1,212,660

Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Modified Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	Road and						
			Bridge		Police		Fire
	General		Fund		Funds		Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 201,485	\$	68,492	\$	121,071	\$	123,238
Total Assets	\$ 201,485	\$	68,492	\$	121,071	\$	123,238
Fund Balances							
Reserved:							
Reserved for Encumbrances	\$ 35,255	\$	6,975	\$	47,191	\$	59,387
Unreserved:							
Undesignated (Deficit), Reported in:							
General Fund	166,230						
Special Revenue Funds			61,517		73,880		63,851
Capital Projects Funds							
Debt Service Fund							
Total Net Assets	\$ 201,485	\$	68,492	\$	121,071	\$	123,238

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

(continued)

Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Modified Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	Road Funds		Capital Reserve Funds	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 44,371	\$	521,596	\$	132,407	\$	1,212,660
Total Assets	\$ 44,371	\$	521,596	\$	132,407	\$	1,212,660
Fund Balances							
Reserved:							
Reserved for Encumbrances	\$ 5,565	\$	-	\$	25,889	\$	180,262
Unreserved:							
Undesignated (Deficit), Reported in:							
General Fund							166,230
Special Revenue Funds	\$ 38,806				105,575		343,629
Capital Projects Funds			521,596		43		521,639
Debt Service Fund	 				900		900
Total Net Assets	\$ 44,371	\$	521,596	\$	132,407	\$	1,212,660

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Modified Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	General			Road and Bridge Fund		Police Funds		Fire Funds	
Cash Receipts: Taxes	¢	104.046	\$	188,076	\$	E7E 0E4	\$	262.064	
	\$	124,946	Φ	166,076	φ	575,251	Φ	362,961	
Charges for Services Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties		15,992							
Intergovernmental Receipts		15,992 519,972		33,576		86,768		59,268	
		519,972		33,570		00,700		59,200	
Special Assessments		22.007							
Interest Other Revenue		33,997		470		26.255		16 474	
		34,465				26,355		16,474	
Total Cash Receipts		729,372		222,122		688,374		438,703	
Cash Disbursements:									
General Government		335,674							
Public Safety		2,399		3,415		699,846		395,519	
Public Works				209,033					
Conservation - Recreation									
Capital Outlay		2,834							
Debt Service - Note Principal Payment									
Debt Service - Interest and Fiscal Charges									
Total Cash Disbursements		340,907		212,448		699,846		395,519	
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements		388,465		9,674		(11,472)		43,184	
Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)									
Transfers-In						17,378		992	
Transfers-Out		(348,370)				17,070		002	
Advances - In		(340,370) 7,817							
Advances - Out		(39,264)							
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)		(379,817)		-		17,378		992	
France of Ocob Descipto and Other Francisco									
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing									
Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements		0 6 4 9		0.674		5 006		11 170	
and Other Financing Disbursements		8,648		9,674		5,906		44,176	
Fund Cash Balance - January 1, 2005		192,837		58,818		115,165		79,062	
Fund Cash Balance - December 31, 2005	\$	201,485	\$	68,492	\$	121,071	\$	123,238	

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

(continued)

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Modified Cash Basis Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

		Road Funds		Capital Reserve Funds		Other Governmental Funds		Total ernmental Funds
Cash Receipts: Taxes	\$	227,259	\$	_	\$	32,091	\$	1,510,584
Charges for Services	Ψ	221,233	Ψ	_	Ψ	22,263	Ψ	22,263
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties						2,013		18,005
Intergovernmental Receipts		29,425				123,501		852,510
Special Assessments		23,423				6,588		6,588
Interest						4,687		38,684
Other Revenue		11,390				4,007		89,154
Total Cash Receipts		268,074				191,143		2,537,788
								_,,
Cash Disbursements: General Government						26,771		362,445
Public Safety		2,095				8,069		1,111,343
Public Works		273,653				142,951		625,637
Conservation - Recreation						441		441
Capital Outlay				489,863		9,572		502,269
Debt Service - Note Principal Payment						30,302		30,302
Debt Service - Interest and Fiscal Charges						1,789		1,789
Total Cash Disbursements		275,748		489,863		219,895		2,634,226
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements		(7,674)		(489,863)		(28,752)		(96,438)
Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)								
Transfers-In		30,000		290,000		10,000		348,370
Transfers-Out								(348,370)
Advances - In						39,264		47,081
Advances - Out						(7,817)		(47,081)
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)		30,000		290,000		41,447		-
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing								
Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements								
and Other Financing Disbursements		22,326		(199,863)		12,695		(96,438)
Fund Cash Balance - January 1, 2005		22,045		721,459		119,712		1,309,098
Fund Cash Balance - December 31, 2005	\$	44,371	\$	521,596	\$	132,407	\$	1,212,660

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	 Budg	et Amou	nts			iance with al Budget
	Original		Final	Actual	Positive	
Receipts:	 - 3 -		Final	 Actual	(r	legative)
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 136,359	\$	119,777	\$ 124,946	\$	5,169
Fines and Forfeitures				15,992	Ψ	15,992
Intergovernmental	109,085		484,186	519,972		35,786
Interest	5,000		10,000	33,997		23,997
Other	3,135		30,000	 34,465		4,465
Total Receipts	 253,579		643,963	 729,372		85,409
Disbursements:						
Current:						
General Government	252,108		285,296	274,034		11,262
Public Safety	2,400		2,400	2,399		1
Conservation-Recreation	6,000		6,000	-		6,000
Capital Outlay			2,000	2,834		(834)
Issuance Costs	 118,000		118,000	 96,895		21,105
Total Disbursements	 378,508		413,696	 376,162		37,534
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	 (124,929)		230,267	 353,210		122,943
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In						
Transfers Out	(15,000)		(348,640)	(348,370)		270
Advances In			7,817	7,817		-
Advances Out	 		(16,294)	 (39,264)		(22,970)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (15,000)		(357,117)	 (379,817)		(22,700)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(139,929)		(126,850)	(26,607)		100,243
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	167,075		167,075	167,075		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 25,762		25,762	 25,762		-
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 52,908	\$	65,987	\$ 166,230	\$	100,243

Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Road and Bridge Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

		Budg	et Amou	nts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	(	Original		Final		Actual		legative)
Receipts:	•		•		•			
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	209,991	\$	183,202	\$	188,076	\$	4,874
Fines and Forfeitures Intergovernmental				32,000		33,576		
Interest				52,000		55,570		,576
Other						470		170
								470
Total Receipts		209,991		215,202		222,122		6,920
Disbursements:								
Current:								
General Government								
Public Safety		045 000		3,415		3,415		-
Public Works		215,990		212,575		216,009		(3,434)
Capital Outlay								-
Total Disbursements		215,990		215,990		219,424		(3,434)
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		(5,999)		(788)		2,698		3,486
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers In								
Transfers Out								
Advances In								
Advances Out								
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-		-		-
Net Change in Fund Balances		(5,999)		(788)		2,698		3,486
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		47,011		47,011		47,011		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		11,808		11,808		11,808		_
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	52,820	\$	58,031	\$	61,517	\$	3,486

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Police Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budget Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original	Final		Actual		(Negative)		
Receipts:									
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	639,532	\$	554,000	\$	575,251	\$	21,251	
Fines and Forfeitures				04.000		00 700			
Intergovernmental				81,000		86,768		5,768	
Interest Other				13,000		26,355			
Other		<u> </u>		13,000		20,333		3,355	
Total Receipts		639,532		648,000		688,374		40,374	
Disbursements:									
Current:									
General Government									
Public Safety		700,600		725,600		747,037		(21,437)	
Public Works								(,,	
Capital Outlay									
Total Disbursements		700,600		725,600		747,037		(21,437)	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		(61,068)		(77,600)		(58,663)		18,937	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers In						17,378		17.070	
Transfers Out								17,378	
Advances In									
Advances Out									
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-		17,378		(17,378)	
								,/	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(61,068)		(77,600)		(41,285)		36,315	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		75,391		75,391		75,391		-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		39,774		39,774		39,774			
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	54,097	\$	37,565	\$	73,880	\$	36,315	

## Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Fire Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Original	ositive egative) 12,961 1,668 9,474 24,103
Receipts:Property and Other Local Taxes\$ 407,780\$ 350,000\$ 362,961\$Fines and ForfeituresIntergovernmental57,60059,268InterestOther7,00016,474	12,961 1,668 9,474
Fines and ForfeituresIntergovernmental57,600Interest7,000Other7,000	1,668 9,474
Fines and Forfeitures57,60059,268Intergovernmental57,00059,268Interest7,00016,474	1,668 9,474
Interest 7,000 16,474	9,474
Other 7,000 16,474	
Total Receipts 407,780 414,600 438,703	24,103
Disbursements: Current:	
General Government	
Public Safety 450,950 450,950 454,906	<i>(</i> )
Public Works	(3,956)
Capital Outlay	
Total Disbursements 450,950 450,950 454,906	(3,956)
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements(43,170)(36,350)(16,203)	20,147
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfers In 992	992
Transfers Out	
Advances In	
Advances Out	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 992	992
Net Change in Fund Balances (43,170) (36,350) (15,211)	21,139
Fund Balances Beginning of Year47,20047,20047,200	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated 31,862 31,862 31,862	<u> </u>
Fund Balances End of Year \$ 35,892 \$ 42,712 \$ 63,851 \$	21,139

Lawrence Township Stark County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Road Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budget Amounts				Fin	ance with al Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Actual		legative)
Receipts:							
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	252,571	\$	218,933	\$ 227,259	\$	8,326
Fines and Forfeitures				20,000	00.405		
Intergovernmental				28,000	29,425		1,425
Interest Other					11 200		
Other					 11,390		11,390
Total Receipts		252,571		246,933	 268,074		21,141
Disbursements:							
Current:							
General Government							
Public Safety		050 000		2,095	2,095		-
Public Works		253,800		281,705	279,218		2,487
Capital Outlay					 		
Total Disbursements		253,800		283,800	 281,313		2,487
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		(1,229)		(36,867)	 (13,239)		23,628
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers In					30,000		30,000
Transfers Out					,		30,000
Advances In							
Advances Out	_		_			_	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-	 30,000		30,000
					 		30,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(1,229)		(36,867)	16,761		53,628
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		21,645		21,645	21,645		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		400		400	 400		<u> </u>
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	20,816	\$	(14,822)	\$ 38,806	\$	53,628

## <u>Note 1 – Reporting Entity</u>

Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, is a body politic and corporate established in 1815 to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Township is directed by a publicly elected three-member Board of Trustees. The Township also has an elected Township Clerk.

The reporting entity is comprised solely 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 Township. The Township provides general governmental services, including road and bridge, maintenance, zoning services, police and fire protection, and emergency medical services. The Township contracts with the North Lawrence Volunteer Fire Department to provide fire protection and emergency medical services to the southwestern portion of the township.

## Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. This modified 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 modified 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 modified cash basis of accounting. In the governments, in which case GASB prevails. Following are the more significant of the Township's accounting policies.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Township'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 Township as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The Township only has governmental activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of net assets presents the cash balance governmental activities of the Township at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Township's governmental 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 Township is responsible.

## Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services, 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 activity is self-financing on a modified cash basis or draws from the Township's general receipts.

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Township segregates transactions related to certain Township 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 Township 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.

#### B. Fund Accounting

The Township 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 Township are all governmental funds.

#### Governmental Funds

The Township classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The Township's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Road and Bridge Fund, Police Fund, Fire Fund, Road District Fund, and Capital Reserve Account Fund.

<u>The General Fund</u> 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 Township for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>The Road and Bridge</u> and Road District Fund are used to account for a portion of property tax revenue received and used for the purpose of maintaining Township roads.

<u>The Police District Fund</u> is used to account for the portion of property tax revenue received and used for the purpose of maintaining the Township police department.

<u>The Fire District Fund</u> is used to account for the portion of property tax revenue received and used for the purpose of providing fire protection services for the Township.

<u>The Capital Project Reserve Fund</u> was established in 2001 for the purpose of setting aside funds to purchase land and construct a new building. The other governmental funds of the Township account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

## Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The Township's financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the Township'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 Township are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this modified 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, 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 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 Township may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Township's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Township. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, and department 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 Township 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 certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Township.

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 Township during the year.

#### E. Cash and Investments

Investments are included in the fund cash balances. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales if investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or disbursements, respectively.

## Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### E. Cash and Investments (continued)

During 2005, the Township invested in an overnight repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements (overnight sweep) are valued at cost. The Township's repurchase agreement investment is \$1,230,000.00, the amount reported by First Merit on December 31, 2005.

Interest earnings are allocated to Township funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts to the General Fund during 2005 was \$38,684.

#### F. Restricted Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

#### G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Township 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 Township 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 Township's modified cash basis of accounting.

#### K. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Township recognizes the disbursement for 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.

## Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### L. Long-Term Obligations

The Township's modified cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other longterm 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 an other financing source nor a capital outlay expenditure are reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

#### 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. Net assets restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for special revenue funds.

The Township'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.

Restricted net assets total \$1,011,177.

#### N. Fund Balance Reserves

The Township 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

## <u>Note 3 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u>

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, Road and Bridge Fund, Police Fund, Fire Fund and Road Fund, are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (cash basis). The encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$35,255 for the General Fund; \$6,975 for the Road and Bridge Fund; \$47,191 for the Police Funds; \$59,387 for the Fire Funds; \$5,565 for the Road Funds and \$25,889 for Other Governmental Funds.

#### Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

In 2005, the Township adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*. This new standard revised the existing requirements regarding disclosure of custodial credit risk and establishes requirements for disclosures regarding credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Adoption of GASB Statement No. 40 had no effect on net assets and change in net assets in the prior or current year.

#### A. Deposits

State statutes classify monies held by the Township into three categories.

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Township has identified as not required for use within the current two 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.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the Township's deposits was 1,212,660 (including (17,540)) of unrestricted funds, 1,230,000 of repurchase agreements, and 200 of petty cash) and the bank balance was 1,231,366.

## Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Township's deposits may not be returned. The Township's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by the Board. Multiple financial institution collateral pools that insure public deposits must maintain collateral in excess of 105 percent of deposits, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code. As of year-end, deposits totaling \$100,000 were covered by Federal Depository Insurance and deposits totaling \$1,131,366 were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Township's name.

#### Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

#### B. Investments

State Statute, and Board resolutions authorize the Township to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market deposit accounts, municipal depository funds, super NOW accounts, sweep accounts, separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities, mutual funds, bonds and other obligations of this State, and the State Treasurer's investment pool. 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 Township and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The Township has a formal investment policy. The objective of this policy shall be to maintain liquidity and protection of principal while earning investment interest. Safety of principal is the primary objective of the investment program. The Township follows GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, and records all its investments at fair value.

#### Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value of losses caused by rising interest rates, the Township's investment policy requires those funds which are not operating reserve funds to be invested in investments with a maximum term of one year or the Township's operating cycle. For investments of the Township's operating reserve funds, the maximum term can be up to three years. The intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Township has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

## Concentration of Credit Risk

Generally, the Township places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one insurer. However, the investment policy limits the investment of the Township - approved mutual funds to no more than 20 percent of the Township's available investment funds. The Township's deposits in financial institutions represents 100 percent of its deposits.

## Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. As of year-end, the Township had no exposure to foreign currency rate risk.

## Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and investments is as follows:

	Cash and Cash
	Equivalents * Investments
Per Statement of Net Assets	\$( 17,340) \$1,230,000
Repurchase Agreement	<u>1,230,000 (1,230,000)</u>
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$ <u>1,212,660</u> <u>\$</u> 0

\* Includes Petty Cash.

#### <u>Note 5 – Property Taxes</u>

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Township. Real property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2004, 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 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.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2004 became a lien on December 31, 2003, were levied after October 1, 2004, 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 2005 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the true value as of December 31, 2004. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of true value 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 County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on behalf of the Township.

The full tax rate for all Township operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$13.8 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2005 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	
Residential and Agriculture	\$196,173,890
Other	23,066,850
Public Utility Property	
Personal	6,039,930
General Property	7,985,298
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$233,265,968</u>

## <u>Note 6 – Risk Management</u>

The Township is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2005 the Township contracted with the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (The "Plan"), an unincorporated non-profit association with approximately 600 governmental entity members providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services.

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is deemed a separate legal entity. The Plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverage, modified for each member's needs. The Plan pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductible.

The Plan uses conventional insurance coverages and reinsures this coverage. Effective September 1, 2002, the Plan retains 5% of the premium and losses on the first \$500,000 casualty treaty (up to \$25,000. of a loss) and 5% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty (up to \$50,000. of a loss). The Plan also participates in a loss corridor in its first \$500,000 casualty reinsurance. The co9rridor includes losses paid between 55% and 65% or premiums earned under this treaty. (Reinsurance coverage would resume after a paid loss ration of 65% is exceeded.) The individual members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. The Township obtained insurance coverage for the following areas, comprehensive property and general liability: vehicles: and public officials' liability.

The Township also provides health insurance to full-time employees through a commercial insurance provider.

Coverage provided by The Ohio Plan is as follows:

Legal Liability	\$5,000,000	Per Occurrence
Automobile Liability	\$5,000,000	Per Occurrence
Law Enforcement Operations	\$5,000,000	Per Occurrence
Wrongful Acts	\$5,000,000	Per Occurrence
Property	\$ 815,640	Total Coverage
Boiler and Machinery	\$1,930,625	Limit

There were no significant reductions in coverage from prior years and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years. The Township pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate of .030843 of employee salaries with the exception of fire and police whose rate is .168927. This rate is based on accident history and administrative costs.

## <u>Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Township 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.

## Note 7 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

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. Township 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, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1 percent of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9 percent. The Township's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 13.55 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the Township's pension contributions were 12.7 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory Township for member and employer contributions.

The Township's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$142,968.29, \$142,055.14, and \$138,261.81, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2005, 2004 and 2003. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2005 were \$85,761.47 made by the Township and \$57,206.82 made by Township for the plan members.

## 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 Township granted by State statute. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll (16.7 percent for public safety and law enforcement); 4.00 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 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 6.3 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase between 1.00 and 6.00 percent annually for the next eight years and 4.00 percent annually after eight years.

## Note 8 - Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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.

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 \$46,440. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2003, (the latest information available) were \$10.5 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$26.9 billion and \$16.4 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. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs.

## Note 9 – Debt

The Township's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2005, was as follows:

General Obligation Bonds	Interest Rate	Balance cember 31, 2004	Addit	ions	R	eductions	De	Balance cember 31, 2005	ie Within Dne Year
2003 Issue (\$30,000.)	-	\$ 25,800			\$	3,600	\$	22,200	\$ 3,600
2004 Issue ( \$81,106.50)	3.25	\$ 54,284			\$	26,702	\$	27,582	\$ 27,582
		\$ 80,084	\$	0	\$	30,302	\$	49,782	\$ 31,182

The general obligation bonds are supported by the full faith and credit of the Township and are payable from unvoted property tax receipts to the extent that other resources are not available to meet annual principal and interest payments.

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

	G.O. Bonds				
Year	Principal	Interest			
2006	\$31,182	\$909			
2007	3,600				
2008	3,600				
2009	3,600				
2010	3,600				
2011	3,600				
2012	600				
Totals	\$49,782	\$909			

## Note 10 – Leases

The Township leases buildings, vehicles and other equipment under noncancelable leases. Future lease payments are as follows:

Year	 Amount
2006	\$ 49,972.59
2007	49,972.59
2008	 49,972.59
Total	\$ 149,917.77

## Note 11– Jointly Governed Organizations

The Stark Council of Governments (Council) is a statutorily created political subdivision of Ohio for the purpose for providing a permanent forum for discussion and study of concerns of the county, cities, villages and townships for development of policies and programs for implementation by one or more of the local governing bodies. The Council is jointly governed among municipalities and townships located in Stark County. Each member's control over the operation of the Council is limited to its representation on the Board which consists of 27; members. The Board exercises total control over Council operations. Complete financial statements may be obtained from the Stark Council of Governments, Canton, Ohio.

## Note 12 - Change in Accounting Principles

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Township has implemented GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures".

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 an effect on the financial statements of the Township.

## Note 13 – Transfers

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2005:

Fund	<u>Transfer In</u>	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 348,370
Police Fund	17,378	-
Fire Fund	992	-
Road Fund	30,000	-
Other Governmental Funds	10,000	-
Capital Reserve Fund	290,000	
Total	<u>\$ 348,370</u>	<u>\$ 348,370</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statue or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed; and to transfer capital assets. Money transferred out in 2005 was money from the General Fund.



Certified Public Accountant 11811 Shaker Boulevard, Suite 421 Cleveland, Ohio 44120 (216)421-1000 Fax:(216)421-1001 Email: klpenncpa@aol.com

## Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

To the Board of Trustee Lawrence Township Stark County

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lawrence Township as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, and have issued my report thereon dated October 2, 2006. I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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. My report on the financial statements disclosed that, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Township prepares its financial statements on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis and budget laws of Ohio, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered Lawrence Township's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. My 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 reportable 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. I noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that I consider to be material weaknesses.

## Compliance and Other Matter

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Lawrence Township's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

I noted certain matters that I reported to management of Lawrence Township in a separate letter dated October 2, 2006.

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

Kevin L. Penn, Inc.

October 2, 2006





LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

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.

Susan Babbitt

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED MARCH 20, 2007