VILLAGE OF TIMBERLANE, ILLINOIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

VILLAGE OF TIMBERLANE, ILLINOIS

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BEGGIN TIPP LAMM 11.0

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees Village of Timberlane, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Timberlane, Illinois, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

The prior year comparative information has been derived from the Village's 2011 financial statements and, in our report dated May 14, 2012, we expressed unqualified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Village of Timberlane prepares its financial statements on the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

BEGGIN TIPP LAMM LLC

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position — modified cash basis of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Timberlane, Illinois, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position — modified cash basis for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Other-Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Timberlane, Illinois financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information on pages 18 through 21 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. This information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The additional supplementary information on pages 22 and 23 have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Beggin Tipp Camm LLC
March 13, 2013

Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2012

With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2011

		Governmental Activities		
		2012	2011	
<u>Assets</u>				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents Capital assets:	\$	333,550	290,618	
Non-depreciable		267,955	242,900	
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation		787,608	810,750	
Total assets		1,389,113	1,344,268	
<u>Liabilities and Net Position</u>				
Liabilities:				
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year		22,709	362,678	
Due in more than one year		326,243	<u></u>	
Total liabilities		348,952	362,678	
Net Position:		700 644	600.072	
Invested in capital assets		706,611	690,972 42,610	
Restricted for maintenance of roads and bridges		40,167 293,383	248,008	
Unrestricted	ው		981,590	
Total net position	\$	1,040,161	901,090	

Village of Timberlane

Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net (Expense) Revenue and	Changes in Net Assets Governmental	Activities	(87,757)	(20,142)	(125,815)	\$ 83,518 85,365 15,184 184,067 319 319	58,571 981,590 \$ 1,040,161
- 1	Capital Grants &	Contributions	3,192		3,192	~ /	,
Program Revenues	Operating Grants and	Contributions	1	22,808	22,808		
Pro	Charges for	Services	6,631		6,631	s: (es ie tax ise tax come	Change in net position sets: nning
		Expenses	97,580	42,950	158,446	General revenues: Taxes: Property taxes State income tax Sales and use tax Total taxes Investment income Total general revenues	Change in Net assets: Beginning Ending
			↔		↔	Q ,	ž
		Functions/Programs	General government	Highways and streets	Total governmental activities		

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

Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis Governmental Funds

December 31, 2012

Assets:	-	General Fund	Non-major Motor Fuel Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	293,383	40,167	333,550
Total assets	` -	293,383	40,167	333,550
Liabilities:	-	-		
Fund balances:				
Restricted:				
Audit		10,938	-	10,938
Highways & streets		36,897	40,167	77,064
Orth Road improvement		71,126	-	71,126
Unassigned				
General		175,059	-	175,059
Liability insurance	_	(637)	-	(637)
Total fund balances		293,383	40,167	333,550
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	293,383	40,167	333,550

Reconciliation of Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012

Fund balances of Governmental Funds		\$ 333,550
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 fund: Capital assets Accumulated depreciation	1,151,673 (96,110)	1,055,563
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Mortgage payable		(348,952)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,040,161

Statement of Revenues Received, Expenditures Disbursed and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

		General Fund	Non-major Motor Fuel Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues received:				
Taxes:				00.540
Property tax	\$	83,518	-	83,518
Sales tax		858	-	858
Intergovernmental:				05.005
State income tax		85,365	-	85,365
Local use tax		14,326	-	14,326
Motor fuel tax			22,808	22,808
Grants		-	3,192	3,192
Licenses, fees, and permits		6,631	-	6,631
Interest		284	35	319
Total revenues	_	190,982	26,035	217,017
Expenditures disbursed: Current: General government		74,438	- 28,478	74,438 42,950
Highways and streets		14,472	20,470	25,055
Capital expenditures Debt service:		25,055	-	20,000
Principal		13,726	-	13,726
Interest		17,416	_	17,416
Fiscal agent fees		500	_	500
Total expenditures		145,607	28,478	174,085
Net change in fund balance		45,375	(2,443)	42,932
Fund balances:				
Beginning	_	248,008	42,610	290,618
Ending	\$_	293,383	40,167	333,550

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues Received,
Expenditures Disbursed and Changes in Fund Balances to the
Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances - total Governmental Funds	\$	42,932
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, they are capitalized and depreciated in the statement of activities: Capital asset purchases capitalized Depreciation expense		25,055 (23,142)
The repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure when due in governmental funds but as a reduction of principal outstanding in the statement of activities:		13,726
Debt payments Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ =	58,571

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the Village of Timberlane, Illinois (the Village) have been presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. The 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. The more significant of the Village's accounting policies are described below.

A. The Village was organized in 1995 and operates under a Board of Trustees form of government. The Village is not financially accountable for any component units or other entities.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the financial reporting entity include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

C. Fund Accounting

The Village uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain Village functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are classified into the following categories: government and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate fund types.

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of the Village's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked monies (special revenue funds), the acquisition or construction of capital assets, and the servicing of long-term debt. The general fund is used to account for all activities of the general government not accounted for in some other fund.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Village. The effect of material inter-fund activity has been eliminated from these statements. Governmental activities normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degrees to which the direct expenses of a given function, segment or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The Village reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Generally, this fund is used to record the revenues and expenditures in connection with the general administration and maintenance activities.

E. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement Focus

The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, as defined below. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities and fund financial statements, governmental activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes revenues when cash is received and expenditures are recorded when payment is made. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

These financial statements are modified from the cash basis method because the Village records fixed assets, depreciation, and long-term debt.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Village considers all cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of six months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and vehicles, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Capitalization	Years
Land Improvements Building & Improvements Equipment Streets	\$1,000 \$1,000 \$ 500 \$1,000	20 20-40 10 40

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis method of accounting requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

I. Property Taxes

The Village annually establishes a legal right to revenue from property tax assessments upon enactment of a tax levy ordinance by the Village Board. Property taxes are recognized as they are received. The 2011 property tax levy proceeds were reflected as revenue in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The property tax calendar for the 2011 tax levy was as follows:

Lien Date	January 1, 2011
Levy Date	December 15, 2011
First Installment due	June 11, 2012
Second Installment due	September 4, 2012

Payments must be made on these due dates or penalty will be assessed. The Village will receive distributions of tax receipts within the months of June, August, September and November. Tax bills were mailed at least 30 days prior to the first installment due date. Property taxes are billed and collected by the County Treasurer of Boone County, Illinois.

The Village's 2011 tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation together with the related maximum tax rates are as follows:

	Rate Per \$ 100 of Assessed Valuation		
Type of Levy	Rate	Legal Maximum	
General Audit Liability Insurance	0.22205 0.01036 <u>0.02899</u>	0.43750 None None	
TOTAL VILLAGE	<u>0.26140</u>		

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Fund Equity/Net Position

The Village implemented GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions effective with the December 31, 2012 financial statements. Fund balances for the governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government honors constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Under the new GASB requirements, fund balances are divided into five classifications: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

The non-spendable classification contains amounts not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted amounts contain restraints on their use externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or law or regulation of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Village reports restricted fund balance amounts for special revenue funds as they are imposed by tax levies. The Motor Fuel Tax fund balance is reported as restricted due to restraints externally imposed through regulation of the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Committed amounts can only be used for specific purposes imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The highest level of decision-making authority is the Village's Board of Trustees, and it takes an ordinance or resolution to establish a fund balance commitment. Amounts intended to be used for specific purposes would be considered assigned. Assignments should not cause deficits in the unassigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the Village uses restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. As of December 31, 2012, the Village only has restricted and unassigned fund balances.

In the government-wide financial statements, restricted net assets are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose. Invested in capital assets represents the book value of capital assets less any long-term debt issued to acquire or construct the capital assets. All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets" are classified as unrestricted net assets.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Statement of Net Position

The Village implemented GASB Statement 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position,* which standardizes the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's net position, effective with the December 31, 2012 financial statements. GASB Statement 63 changes the title of the "Statement of Net Assets" to the "Statement of Net Position" and provides that deferred outflows should be reported in a separate section following assets and deferred inflows should be reported in a separate section following liabilities. As of December 31, 2012, the Village did not have any items that meet the definition of deferred inflows or deferred outflows in accordance with GASB Statement 63.

2. Cash and Deposits

The Village's investment policy includes all funds governed by the Board of Trustees. The policy requires the Village to invest public funds in a manner, which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands and conforming to all state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds. Investments may be made in any type allowed for in the Illinois Compiled Statutes (30ILCS 235) Public Funds Investment Act regarding the investment of public funds.

All of the Village's cash deposits are deposits invested in the Illinois Funds. The Illinois Funds Money Market Fund is a money market fund created in 1975 by the Illinois General Assembly. Its primary purpose is to provide the Public Treasurer and other custodians of public funds with an alternative investment vehicle which enable them to earn a competitive rate of return on fully collateralized investments, while maintaining immediate access to invested funds.

The monies invested by the individual participants are pooled together and invested in the U.S. Treasury. In addition, monies are invested in fully collateralized time deposits in Illinois financial institutions, in collateralized repurchase agreements, and in treasury mutual funds that invest in U.S. Treasury obligations and collateralized repurchase agreements.

The time deposits are collateralized 105% over FDIC or FSLIC \$250,000 insurance with U.S. Treasury obligations and marked to market on a daily basis to maintain sufficiency. The repurchase agreements are collateralized at 102% with U.S. Treasury obligations and the collateral is checked daily to determine sufficiency. The individual participants maintain separate investment accounts representing a proportionate share of the pool assets and its respective collateral; therefore no collateral is identified with individual participants' accounts.

2. Cash and Deposits (Continued)

	Cash and Deposits
General Fund Special Revenue Funds:	\$ 293,383
Motor Fuel Fund	40,167_
Total	\$ 333,550

The monies held in these investments are allowable within the guidelines of the State Statutes and the Village's investment policy.

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Total
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 242,900 - 242,900	25,055 25,055		242,900 25,055 267,955
Capital assets being depreciated: Building & building improvements Furniture and equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated	484,931 13,982 384,805 883,718	- - -	- - -	484,931 13,982 384,805 883,718
Less accumulated depreciation for: Building & building improvements Furniture and equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated Total capital assets being depreciated, net Governmental activities captial assets, net	\$ 48,493 5,235 19,240 72,968 810,750 1,053,650	12,123 1,398 9,621 23,142 (23,142) 1,913	- - - - -	60,616 6,633 28,861 96,110 787,608 1,055,563

All of the depreciation expense was for general government.

4. Long-Term Debt

The outstanding debt as of December 31, 2012 consists of the following individual amounts:

amounto.	<u>D</u>	Balances ecember 31	Current Portion
Secured promissary note for Village Hall construction on 12/15/12; principal amount \$348,952; monthly payments of \$2,656 are due until December 15, 2017 when a balloon payment of \$231,687 will be due; interest rate is 2.67%	\$	348,952	22,709
Total outstanding debt	\$	348,952	22,709

The annual requirements to amortize each outstanding long-term debt at year-end consists of the following:

Year Ending		Mortgag	Total	
December 31,	_	Principal	Interest	Payments
2013	\$	22,709	9,166	31,875
2014		23,331	8,543	31,874
2015		23,971	7,904	31,875
2016		24,607	7,267	31,874
2017		254,334	6,572	260,906
Total	\$	348,952	39,452	388,404

All debt service payments are paid for by the General Fund.

	_	Beginning Balance	New Issues	Retired	Ending Balance
Mortgage loan 2007 Mortgage loan 2012	\$	362,678	- 348,952_	362,678 	- 348,952
•	\$ <u>_</u>	362,678	348,952	362,678	348,952

Legal Debt Margin

The Village's aggregate indebtedness is subject to a statutory limitation by the State of Illinois of 8.625% of its equalized assessed value of \$23,252,868. At December 31, 2012, the statutory limit for the Village was \$2,005,560 and the legal debt margin was \$1,656,608.

5. Tort Liability Insurance

The Village is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Village has purchased commercial insurance to provide for any expenses that may result from the claims related to the aforementioned risks of loss. On November 15, 2012, the Village paid \$7,644 to the Illinois Municipal League Risk Management Association; \$5,710 for liability and \$1,934 for workers' compensation insurance. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year. Claims settled from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years. As of December 31, 2012, the Village has no open claims or assessments.

6. Subsequent Events

In 2012, structural damage was discovered on a large bridge leading to the indefinite closure of a portion of Orth Road. Engineering work started in September 2012 and the bridge is expected to be completed in late 2013. The total estimated cost is \$865,000; \$616,000 is expected to be paid by the Federal government, \$124,500 by Boone County and \$124,500 by the Village. The Village is in the process of applying for a DCEO grant to help pay for its portion of the bridge repair expense.

7. Changes in Restricted Fund Equity

The Village levies taxes for the following funds, which it records in the General Fund. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the following table shows a summary of the activity associated with these tax levies:

		Audit	Liability Insurance	Road and Bridge	Impact Fees
Beginning equity Revenues Expenditures	\$	12,517 2,421 (4,000)	271 6,736 (7,644)	52,176 22,827 (38,106)	71,096 30
Ending equity	\$_	10,938	(637)	36,897	71,126

8. Deficit Fund Balance

The Liability Insurance Fund reported a deficit fund balance of \$637. It is anticipated that this deficit will be eliminated by a transfer from the General Fund during 2013.

Supplementary Information Schedule of Revenues Received, Expenditures Disbursed

and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			201	2		2011
	_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	Actual
Revenues received:		<u> </u>				
Taxes	\$	84,046	84,046	84,376	330	81,165
Intergovernmental		81,071	81,071	99,691	18,620	77,827
Licenses, fees and permits		11,250	17,750	6,631	(11,119)	8,632
Other		1,300	1,300_	284	(1,016)	135
		177,667	184,167	190,982	6,815	167,759
Expenditures disbursed:						
Current:						
General government		80,150	81,150	74,438	6,712	82,339
Highways and streets		37,500	36,000	14,472	21,528	26,019
Capital expenditures		500	500	25,055	(24,555)	-
Debt Service:					(700)	44045
Principal		13,000	13,000	13,726	(726)	14,345
Interest		19,000	19,000	17,416	1,584	18,583
Fiscal agent fees			500_	500_		
Total expenditures		150,150	150,150	145,607	4,543	141,286
Net change in fund balance	\$ _	27,517	34,017	45,375	11,358	26,473

Village of Timberlane, Illinois Notes to Supplementary Information December 31, 2012

Legal Compliance and Accountability

The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- A. Prior to January 1, the Village's President submits to the Board of Trustees a proposed operating budget for the calendar year commencing January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. Public hearings are conducted prior to December 31 to obtain taxpayer comments.
- C. The budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance prior to January 1. This is the amount reported as original budget.
- D. Formal budgetary integration is not employed as a management control device during the year for any fund.
- E. Budgetary comparisons presented in the accompanying financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis method of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. All funds utilize the same basis of accounting for both budgetary purposes and actual results.
- F. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations at the fund level.
- G. Budgetary authority lapses at year-end.
- H. State law requires that "expenditures be made in conformity with appropriations/ budget." As under the budget act, transfers between line items, departments and funds may be made by administrative action. The final budget reflects all amendments made. The level of legal control is at the fund level.
- I. The Village made amendments to the original budget, which are reported in the supplementary financial information.
- J. Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Motor Fuel Tax Fund by \$8,478.

Schedule of Detailed Revenues Received and Expenditures Disbursed - Budget and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2011

•			201:	2		2011
	_	Original	Final		Variance Positive	
		Budget	Budget	Actual	(Negative)	<u>Actual</u>
Revenues received:	_					
Taxes:					070	00 526
Property	\$	83,146	83,146	83,518	372	80,526
Sales tax	_	900	900	858	(42)	639 81,165
Total taxes	_	84,046	84,046	84,376	330	01,100
Intergovernmental:			20.400	. 05.005	17 100	65,330
State income		68,182	68,182	85,365	17,183 1,437	12,497
Local use tax		12,889	12,889	14,326	1,437	12,431
Grants			04.074	99,691	18,620	77,827
Total intergovernmental	_	81,071	81,071	6,631	(11,119)	8,632
Licenses, fees and permits		11,250	17,750	0,031	(11,119)	0,002
Other revenue:		000	200	284	84	135
Interest		200	200	204	(1,100)	-
Miscellaneous	_	1,100	1,100 184,167	190,982	6,815	167,759
Total revenue	-	177,667	104,107	130,302	0,010	,01,100
Expenditures disbursed:						
General government:						
Salaries		36,850	36,850	32,221	4,629	32,097
Payroll taxes		-	-	2,471	(2,471)	2,474
Insurance		8,000	8,000	7,644	356	7,192
Automobile Allowance		3,000	3,000	1,690	1,310	2,786
Grounds		2,000	2,000	1,375	625	1,676
Maintenance-building		1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,482
Permits and fees		3,500	5,000	5,276	(276)	3,182
Mosquito control		6,500	6,500	6,373	127	5,040
Professional services		3,500	1,500	1,430	70	3,243
Legal services		1,500	3,000	2,977	23	925
Engineering		5,000	5,000	3,568	1,432	14,722
Audit		2,500	2,500	4,000	(1,500)	2,500
Advertising and publishing		500	500	293	207	400
Telephone		1,500	1,500	1,262	238	1,205
Utilities		2,600	2,600	2,062	538	2,040
Dues		500	500	350	150	355
Miscellaneous		1,100	1,100	1,440	(340)	955
Contingency		100	100	6	94	65
Capital outlay		500	500	25,055_	(24,555)	
Total general government	-	80,650	81,650	99,493	(17,843)	82,339
Highways and streets:						
Equipment/roads		500	500	-	500	-
Streets-general		15,000	15,000	14,472	528	11,703
Snow removal		22,000	20,500		20,500	14,316_
Total highways and streets	-	37,500	36,000	14,472	21,528	26,019
Debt Service:	•					
		13,000	13,000	13,726	(726)	14,345
Principal		19,000	19,000	17,416	1,584	18,583
Interest		18,000	500	500		-
Fiscal agent fees Total Debt Service		32,000	32,500	31,642	858	32,928
Total Dept Service	-	52,000	02,000	1		
Total expenditures	\$	150,150	150,150	145,607	4,543	141,286
•	:					

Schedule of Revenues Received, Expenditures Disbursed and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Motor Fuel Tax Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2011

		2012				2011
D	-	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	Actual
Revenues received: Intergovernmental - Motor fuel taxes Grants Interest	\$	22,183	22,183	22,808 3,192 35	625 3,192 35	20,573 10,725 17
Total revenues	-	22,183	22,183	26,035	3,852	31,315
Expenditures disbursed: Highways and streets:						
Streets-general Snow removal	-	20,000	20,000	7,779 20,699	(7,779) (699)	19,680
Total expenditures	-	20,000	20,000	28,478	(8,478)	19,680
Net change in fund balance	\$	2,183	2,183	(2,443)	(4,626)	11,635

Village of Timberlane Schedule of Assessments, Rates and Extensions

		2012 For Tax Year 2011		<u>For</u>	2011 Tax Year 2010
Assessed valuation		\$ 23,252,868		\$_	24,945,757
Property tax rates	Maximum	Actual	Maximum		Actual
Corporate Audit Liability Insurance Total tax rate	0.43750 0.00000 0.00000	0.01036	0.43750 0.00000 0.00000		0.19747 0.01003 0.02807 0.23557
Property tax extensions					
Corporate Audit Liability Insurance		\$ 51,633 2,409 6,741 60,783		\$	49,260 2,502 7,002 58,765
Property tax collections					
Corporate Audit Liability Insurance		51,580 2,407 6,734		_	49,252 2,501 6,999
Total levied taxes collected		60,721		-	58,752
Percentage of extensions collected:		99.9%		ghing. Market	100.0%
50% of Road & Bridge tax levied by town	nships	22,792		•••	21,774
Total taxes collected		\$83,513_		\$_	80,526

Schedule of Legal Debt Margin December 31, 2012

	2012	2011
Assessed Valuation *	\$23,252,868_	24,945,757
Statutory Debt Limitation (8.625% of Assessed Valuation)	2,005,560	2,151,572
General long-term debt	348,952_	362,678
Total amount of debt applicable to debt limit	348,952	362,678
Legal Debt Margin	\$1,656,608	1,788,894

^{*} The assessed value for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 is the assessed value for tax year 2011 and 2010, respectively.