CITY OF UNION, OHIO

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2001



Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and City Mayor City of Union 118 N. Main Street Union, Ohio 45322

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Reports of the City of Union, Montgomery County, prepared by Roth and Company, for the audit period January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2002. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Betty Montgomeny

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

August 7, 2003

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City of Union, Ohio

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Roth & Company, CPA's 215 W. National Road Englewood, Ohio 45322

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and City Manager City of Union, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Union, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2001, as listed in the foregoing table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Union, Ohio, at December 31, 2001 and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated June 3, 2003, on our consideration of City of Union's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Roth & Company Englewood, Ohio June 3, 2003

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

December 31, 2001

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			
	General Fund	Capital <u>Projects</u>		
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables Taxes Accounts Special assessments	\$ 356,163 131,749 21,340	•	\$ 52,019 203,157 - -	
Intergovernmental receivable Prepaid items Supplies inventory	11,161 2,805 3,869	530	- - -	
Fixed assets Land Buildings Equipment Infrastructure Construction in progress	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
Less: Accumulated depreciation Net fixed assets		<u>-</u> _		
Other debits Amount to be provided for retirement of general long-term obligations				
Total assets and other debits	\$ <u>527,087</u>	\$ <u>1,448,413</u>	\$ <u>255,176</u>	

	PRIETARY ID TYPE		UCIARY D TYPE	ACCOUNT GROUPS					
	_	Exp	endable	F	neral ixed	Gene Long-	eral -Term	Total (Memorand	.um
<u>Ent</u>	<u>erprise</u>	<u> </u>	rust	<u>A</u> :	<u>ssets</u>	<u>Obliga</u>	<u>ations</u>	Only)	
\$	521,560	\$	1,154	\$	_	\$	-	\$ 1,464,6	51
	_		20,980		_		_	960,9	49
	80,030		_		_		-	109,0	
	_		_		_		-	277,3	
	_		_		_		_	25,2	
	1,292 1,257		_		_		-	4,6 15,0	
2,	929,656		- -	38	51,586 85,865		- -	561,5 3,315,5	86 21
0	723,655 581,915		_	⊥,49	91,116		_	2,214,7 8,581,9	
ο,	501,915		_	1 4	42,63 <u>5</u>		_	142,6	
12.	235,226		_		31,202		_	14,816,4	
	224,308>		_	•	, <u> </u>		_	<4,224,3	
	010,918			2,58	31,202			10,592,1	
						355	5,470	355,4	<u>70</u>
\$ <u>8,</u>	615,057	\$	22,134	\$ <u>2,58</u>	31,202	\$ <u>355</u>	5,470	\$ <u>13,804,5</u>	<u>39</u>

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

December 31, 2001

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			
	General Fund	al Special Capita		
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS Liabilities Accounts payable Contracts payable Accrued salaries payable Accrued interest payable Intergovernmental payable Deferred revenue Compensated absences payable Notes payable General Obligation Bonds Payable Capital lease obligation	\$ 7,235 38,021 1,134 2,155 480 131,749 - 157,200	\$ 2,374 17,062 10,773 1,357 12,890 882,435 771 99,000	- - - 203,157	
Total liabilities	337,974	1,026,662	203,440	
Fund equity and other credits Contributed capital Less depreciation on fixed assets				
Net contributed capital	_	-	_	
Investment in general fixed assets Retained earnings Unreserved Fund balances	-	-	-	
Reserved for supplies inventory	3,869	9,951	-	
Unreserved Unreserved	185,244	411,800	51,736	
Total fund equity and other credits	189,113	421,751	51,736	
Total liabilities, fund equity and other credits	\$ <u>527,087</u>	\$ <u>1,448,413</u>	\$ <u>255,176</u>	

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE	ACCOUN		
<u>Enterprise</u>	Expendable <u>Trust</u>	General Fixed <u>Assets</u>	General Long-Term Obligations	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$ 10,367 5,501 6,001 9,590 - 55,232 366,600 276,640 107,117 837,048	\$ 20,980 20,980	\$	\$ - - 29,122 - 67,988 - 258,360 - 355,470	\$ 20,259 55,083 17,408 9,513 52,082 1,238,321 123,991 622,800 535,000 107,117 2,781,574
7,021,565 2,042,560 4,979,005 - 2,799,004 - 	- - - - - 1,154	- 2,581,202 - -	- - - - - -	7,021,565 2,042,560 4,979,005 2,581,202 2,799,004 13,820 649,934
7,778,009 \$ <u>8,615,057</u>	1,154 \$ 22,134	2,581,202 \$2,581,202	 \$ <u>355,470</u>	11,022,965 \$13,804,539

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2001

REVENUES

Property and other taxes
Intergovernmental
Special assessments
Charges for services
Fines, licenses and permits
Interest
Other

Total revenues

EXPENDITURES

Current

Security of persons and property
Public health services
Leisure time activities
Community environment
Transportation
General government
Capital outlay
Debt service
Principal retirement
Interest and fiscal charges
Total expenditures

Excess of revenues over <under> expenditures

Other financing sources <uses>
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets
Operating transfers - in
Operating transfers - out
Total other financing sources <uses>

Excess of revenues and other financing sources over <under> expenditures and other financing uses

Fund balance at January 1, 2001 Increase in reserve for inventory

Fund balance at December 31, 2001

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE		
\$	General 119,658 185,356 - 43,512 107,978 15,708 38,433 510,645	Special Revenue \$ 553,796 386,920 243,911 338,061 4,900 16,266 26,359 1,570,213	Capital Projects \$ 149,673	Expendable Trust \$ 18,978 2,473 176 - 21,627	Total (Memorandum Only) \$ 842,105 593,616 243,911 381,573 112,878 34,339 65,049 2,273,471
	- - - - 406,350 177,703	828,339 10,307 63,279 268,631 136,259 - 177,458	- - - 54,331 - 28,114	53,424 - - - - -	881,763 10,307 63,279 268,631 190,590 406,350 383,275
_	5,207 589,260	8,750 3,269 1,496,292	51,250 8,468 142,163	- - 53,424	60,000 16,944 2,281,139
	<78,615>	73,921	28,823	<31,797>	<7,668>
_	201,000 <67,175> 133,825	269 64,300 <145,571> <81,002>	<2,310> <2,310>	31,000 - 31,000	269 296,300 <u><215,056</u> > 81,513
	55,210	<7,081>	26,513	<797>	73,845
_	134,384 <481>	419,554 <u>9,278</u>	25,223 	1,951 	581,112 <u>8,797</u>
\$_	189,113	\$ <u>421,751</u>	\$ 51,736	\$ <u>1,154</u>	\$ 663,754

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2001

	Revised <u>Budget</u>	Varia Favora <u>Actual</u> <unfavor< td=""><td>ble Revised</td></unfavor<>	ble Revised
Property and other taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Charges for services Fines, licenses, permits Interest Other Total revenues	\$ 113,300 159,269 - 37,080 4,500 - 314,149	185,429 2 - 43,512 4 107,978 7 15,708 1 37,693 3	6,358 \$ 512,423 6,160 317,239 - 237,749 3,512 220,206 0,898 4,000 1,208 5,750 7,693 15,411 5,829 1,312,778
EXPENDITURES Current Security of persons and property Public health services	<u>-</u>	- -	- 839,514 - 11,407
Leisure time activities Community Environment Transportation General government Capital outlay	- - 383,769 182,827	•	- 65,030 - 269,946 - 144,343 2,126 - 5,124 306,296
Debt service Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges Total expenditures	65,000 3,053 634,649	65,000 3,052 617,398 1	- 17,500 1 3,825 7,251 1,657,861
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER <under> EXPENDITURES</under>	<320,500>	<107,420> 21	3,080 <345,083>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES <uses> Proceeds from sale of notes Proceeds from sale of fixed assets</uses>	229,634	358,200 12	8,566 -
Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out Total other financing	- <68,17 <u>5</u> >	- <67,175>	- 64,300 1,000 <31,000>
sources <uses></uses>	161,459	291,025 12	9,566 33,300
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER <under> EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES</under>	<159,041>	183,605 34	2,646 <311,783>
FUND BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2001	<u>172,561</u>	172,561	<u> </u>
FUND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2001	\$ <u>13,520</u>	\$ <u>356,166</u> \$ <u>34</u>	<u>2,646</u> \$ <u>138,174</u>

SPECIAL REV	ENUE FUNDS	CAPI'	TAL PROJEC	CT FUND	EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND		ST FUND
	Variance			Variance			Variance
	Favorable	Revised		Favorable	Revised		Favorable
<u>Actual</u>	<pre><unfavorable></unfavorable></pre>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<pre><unfavorable></unfavorable></pre>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<unfavorable></unfavorable>
ė FF2 70 <i>C</i>	ዕ <i>ለ</i> 1 272	612 <i>C</i> 277 6	140 672	å 12.20 <i>c</i>	å 10 000	å 10 070	\$ 778
\$ 553,796 385,835	\$ 41,373 68,596	\$136,277 \$	149,673 18,867	\$ 13,396 18,867	\$ 18,200 4,020	\$ 18,978 2,473	\$ 778 <1,547>
243,911		_	18,86/	18,867	4,020	2,4/3	<1,54/>
330,389	6,162 110,183	_	_	-	_	_	=
4,900	900					_	
16,266	10,516	1,000	2,189	1,189	1,319	176	<1,143>
<u>26,359</u>	10,948	-	257	2 <u>57</u>	1,317		-
1,561,456	248,678	137,277	170,986	33,709	23,539	21,627	<1,912>
1,001,100	210,010		1.0,500	33,733	20,000	22,027	12,322
830,818	8,696	_	_	_	54,559	53,424	1,135
10,407	1,000	_	_	_	_	_	_
63,480	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
267,823	2,123	-	-	-	-	-	-
139,922	4,421	57,741	56,760	981	-	-	-
100 450	100 020	-	-	-	-	-	-
177,458	128,838	28,115	28,114	1	_	_	_
17,500	_	51,250	51,250	_	_	_	_
3,824	1	8,470	8,468	2	_	_	_
1,511,232	146,629	145,576	144,592	984	54,559	53,424	1,135
50,224	395,307	<8,299>	26,394	34,693	<31,020>	<31,797	> <777>
_	_	-	_	-	_	-	-
2.5	0.50						
269	269	-	_	_	21 000	21 000	-
64,300 <31,000>	_	_	_	_	31,000	31,000	_
<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u></u>			<u></u>
33,569	269	-	_	_	31,000	31,000	-
83,793	395,576	<8,299>	26,394	34,693	<20>	<797>	<777>
449,957		25,626	25,626		1,953	1,953	
\$ <u>533,750</u>	\$ 395,576	\$ <u>17,327</u> \$	52,020	\$ 34,693	\$ <u>1,933</u>	\$ <u>1,156</u>	\$ <u><777</u> >

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2001

	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>
Operating revenues Charges for services Tap-in-fees Other	\$ 937,934 61,800 62,922
Total operating revenues	1,062 656
Operating expenses Personal services Contractual services Supplies and materials Depreciation	394,803 343,152 54,912 300,217
Total operating expenses	1,093,084
Operating loss	<30,428>
Non-operating revenues <expenses> Other financing sources Interest Grants Gain on disposal of fixed assets Interest and fiscal charges</expenses>	17,269 9,257 751 <36,342>
Total non-operating revenues <expenses></expenses>	<u><9,065</u> >
Net loss before operating transfers	<39,493>
Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out	40,947 <122,191>
Net loss	<120,737>
Depreciation on contributed fixed assets	143,377
Increase in retained earnings	22,640
Retained earnings at January 1, 2001	2,776,364
Retained earnings at December 31, 2001	\$ <u>2,799,004</u>
The accompanying notes are an integral part of this	statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2001

	ENTERPR	ISE FUNDS
	Revised <u>Budget</u> <u>Actu</u>	Variance Favorable al <unfavorable></unfavorable>
Revenues Charges for services Tap-in-fees Other Interest Proceeds from sale of	48,000 61 9,507 62	3,388 \$ 220,710 1,800 13,800 1,922 53,415 1,269 9,416
notes Grants Total revenues	· ·	1,600 100 1,511 9,292 1,490 306,733
Expenses Personal services Contractual services Materials and supplies Capital outlay Debt service Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges	279,220 291 58,255 52 331,173 294 388,650 388	9,236 ,372 <12,152> ,614 5,641 ,525 36,648 -
Total expenses	1,486,057 1,446	39,376
Excess of revenues over <under> expenses before operating transfer</under>	<334,300> 11	,809 346,109
Transfer - in		<u>2,875</u> <u>2,875</u>
Excess of revenues over <under> expenses</under>	<334,300> 14	,684 348,984
Fund equity at January 1, 2001	<u>506,877</u> <u>506</u>	
Fund equity at December 31, 2001	\$ <u>172,577</u> \$ <u>521</u>	<u>,560</u> \$ <u>348,984</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2001

	<u>Enterprise</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from customers Cash payments to employees for services and benefits Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	\$1,078,110 <387,426> _<389,190>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	301,494
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Operating transfer - in Operating transfer - out	40,947 <u><122,191</u> >
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<81,244>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of capital assets Proceeds from state grant Proceeds from sale of notes Principal paid on notes payable Interest paid on notes payable Principal paid on general obligation bonds payable Interest paid on general obligation bonds payable Principal paid on capital lease obligation Interest paid on capital lease obligation Interest paid on capital lease obligation Interest paid on CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<138,409> 9,257 366,600 <332,400> <17,071> <65,000> <16,935> <24,225> <4,652>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES - Interest and dividends on investments	17,269
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,684
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS JANUARY 1, 2001	506,876
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DECEMBER 31, 2001	\$ <u>521,560</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2001

	<u>Ent</u>	<u>erprise</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating loss	\$	<30,428>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income		
to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation		300,217
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable		15,454
Increase in prepaid items		<734>
Increase in accounts payable		9,608
Increase in accrued salaries		373
Increase in intergovernmental payable		1,144
Increase in compensated absences payable		5,860
Net cash provided by operating		
activities	\$	301,494

NONCASH CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Developers contributed water lines, sewer lines in the amount of \$391,221 and \$375,318, respectively.

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2001

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Union (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated on July 15, 1907. A charter was first adopted on November 3, 1981.

The municipal government provided by the charter is known as a Mayor-Council-Manager form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven-member council, each elected to four year terms. The council appoints the City Manager. The City Manager is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. He appoints all department heads and employees, except as otherwise provided in the charter.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments which provide various services including police protection, rescue squad, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare, water, sewer and refuse collection. Council and the City Manager are directly responsible for these activities.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

1. <u>REPORTING ENTITY</u> (CONTINUED)

The following potential component unit has been excluded from the City's financial statements because the City is not financially accountable for it nor is the entity fiscally dependent on the City:

The Union Elementary School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of an elected school board which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority and which is not fiscally dependent on the City.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND ACCOUNTING

The City uses funds and account groups 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 City functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the fund because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following fund types under the fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

3. <u>GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES</u>

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

3. <u>GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES</u> (CONTINUED)

proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

a. General Fund

This fund is the operating fund of the City and 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 City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio and the Charter of the City.

b. Special Revenue Funds

These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

c. Capital Projects Funds

These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

4. PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

The proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

a. Enterprise Funds

These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be recovered or financed primarily through user charges or where it has

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

4. PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES (CONTINUED)

a. <u>Enterprise Funds</u> (CONTINUED)

been decided that a periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

5. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets the City holds in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and other funds. The City's fiduciary funds include an expendable trust fund. Expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds.

6. ACCOUNT GROUPS

To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of a general nature, the following account groups are used:

a. General Fixed Assets Account Group

This account group is used to account for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in proprietary or trust funds.

b. General Long-Term Obligations Account Group

This account group is used to account for all unmatured general long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of the proprietary funds or trust funds, including special assessment debt for which the City is obligated in some manner.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other recognized authoritative sources.

1. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20: Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

Basis of accounting refers to the time when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

All governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

be determined and available means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period is thirty-one days after year-end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines, and licenses and permits.

The City reports deferred revenues in its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2001, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable, and have been recorded as a receivable. Since all assessments are due outside the available period, the entire amount has been deferred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year, and under GASB 16 the cost of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave are reported as fund liabilities in the period in which they will be liquidated with available financial resources rather than in the period earned by employees. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1. <u>MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING</u> (CONTINUED)

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable, and expenses are recognized when incurred if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year end.

2. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level (personal services and other expenditures) within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council.

3. TAX BUDGET

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all budgeted funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

4. ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and revises estimated revenues. The commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

annual appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue collected is greater or less than the current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2001.

5. APPROPRIATIONS

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance generally controls the spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, The allocation of appropriations among as certified. departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of Council. During the year supplemental appropriation measures were legally passed. budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

6. <u>ENCUMBRANCES</u>

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditure for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

7. LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS

All encumbrances lapse at the close of each year and must be re-appropriated. At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash held by fiscal agent, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank account is presented on the balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. Investments are stated at cost which approximates fair value. For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments with original maturities of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned during 2001 amounted to \$51,506.

9. SUPPLIES INVENTORY

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a firstin, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

10. FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

The fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1993 assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain fixed assets, the estimates were determined by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at fair value on the date donated.

General Fixed Assets

General fixed assets (fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations) are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. 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. Improvements which extend the useful life or increase the capacity or operating efficiency are capitalized at cost in the general fixed assets account group.

Public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems are not capitalized or reported, as these assets are immovable and of value only to the government.

Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets

Fixed assets associated with the enterprise funds are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets estimated useful life. The assets of the enterprise funds are depreciated on the following basis:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

10. PROPRIETARY FUND FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Buildings 45 years
Land Improvements other than
Buildings 45 years
Equipment 6 - 15 years
Vehicles 6 years
Infrastructure
Sewer Lines, Water Lines and
Storm Sewers 45 years

11. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation leave accumulated by employees is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned when both of these conditions are met:

- a. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method which states that the City will estimate its liability based on sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as specified by the retirement system as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

For governmental funds, the City records a liability for accumulated, unpaid vacation and sick leave for eligible employees in the period in which the employee becomes eligible to receive payment. The current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. This amount is recorded as a fund

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

11. <u>COMPENSATED ABSENCES</u> (CONTINUED)

liability, while the balance of the liability is recorded in the general long-term obligations account group.

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

12. CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Contributed capital represents resources from other funds, federal and state grants, other governments, and private sources provided to the City's proprietary funds which are not subject to repayment.

Because the City, prior to 1993, had not prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the exact amount of contributed capital pertaining to years prior to 1993 cannot be determined. Only those amounts that could be specifically identified have been classified as contributed capital in the accompanying general purpose financial statements.

13. RESERVATIONS AND DESIGNATION OF FUND EQUITY

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriation or expenditure or the portion of fund balance that is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances have been reserved for supplies inventory.

14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

In governmental funds, grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are made.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES (CONTINUED)

Grants received for proprietary fund operations are recognized as revenues when measurable and earned. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

15. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transaction and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. The residual equity transfers represent a one time transfer of start up money.

16. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations are reported in the general long-term obligations account group. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

16. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Fund</u>
Intergovernmental Payable	Police Pension Fund
Capital Lease Obligation	Street Fund, Street Levy Fund, State Highway Fund, Storm Water Fund, Sewer Fund and Water Fund
Compensated Absences	Will be paid by the fund from which the employees salary is paid
General Obligation Bonds Payable	Sewer fund, Water fund, Storm Water fund, Street fund, and Street Levy fund.

17. <u>USE OF ESTIMATES</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

18. TOTAL COLUMNS ON GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total columns on the General Purpose Financial Statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles nor is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE C - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

1. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types and the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Proprietary Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- b. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- c. Proceeds from and principal payments on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statement (budget basis) rather than as balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the GAAP basis to the budget basis are as follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE C - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION (CONTINUED)

1. <u>BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING</u> (CONTINUED)

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other
Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures
and Other Financing Uses
Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund

				Special	C	!apital	Ex	pendable
	(General		Revenue		Projects		Trust
	_	<u>Fund</u>	_	Funds	_	<u>Funds</u>		Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	55,210	\$	<7,081>	\$	26,513	\$	<797>
Revenue Accruals		<667>		<8,757>		_		_
Expenditure Accruals		399		<5,635>		<2,429>		_
Debt Principal								
Payments		<65,000>		<8,750>		_		_
Capital outlays		34,308		_		_		_
Debt Interest Payment	S	2,155		<555>		_		_
Note Proceeds		358,200		_		_		_
Transfers	_	<201,000>	_	114,571	_	2,310	_	<u> </u>
Budget Basis	\$_	183,605	\$_	83,793	\$_	26,394	\$_	<u> <797</u> >

GAAP Basis (as reported)	<u>Enterprise</u> \$ <120,737>
Adjustments	4 -2-0 / 10 / 1
Revenue Accruals	104,708
Expense Accruals	65,703
Capital Outlay	<294,525>
Depreciation	300,217
Debt Principal Payment	<388,650>
Note Proceeds	264,600
Transfers	84,119
Gain on disposal of Fixed assets	<u> </u>
Budget Basis	\$ <u>14,684</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE D - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

1. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Monies of substantially all funds of the City are maintained or invested in a common group of bank accounts and in short-term investments. This is done in order to maximize the rate of interest that can be earned on invested funds. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements.

The investment and deposit of City monies are governed by the provisions of the Charter and Codified Ordinances of the City and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with these provisions, only financial institutions located in Ohio and primary security dealers are eligible to hold public deposits. The provisions also permit the City to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR OHIO) and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The City may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not exceeding five years.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. According the City's Deposit and Investment Policy, these institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or may pledge a pool of government securities the face value of which is at least 110 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution.

2. <u>DEPOSITS</u>

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits were \$322,150 and the related bank balance was \$416,874. Of the bank balance, \$100,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance and the remaining amounts were uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by GASB Statement No. 3 because the securities held as collateral by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agents were held in an investments and securities pool but not in the financial institution's name. As authorized by state statute, the pledging bank has established an investment and securities pool to collateralize all public deposits.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE D - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. <u>INVESTMENTS</u>

GASB Statement No. 3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" requires that the City's investments be classified in categories of risk. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investment for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty or by its trust department but not in the City's name. The City has no investments which meet the definition of category 1, 2 or 3 as defined in GASB No. 3 and, accordingly, are reported herein as unclassified.

	Carrying	Fair
	<u> </u>	<u> Value</u>
Unclassified		
Star Ohio	\$ <u>1,142,501</u>	\$ <u>1,142,501</u>

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Cash equivalents are defined to include investments with original maturities of three months or less.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and the classifications per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Deposits	<u>Investments</u>
GASB Statement 9 Investments:	\$1,464,651	\$ -
Star Ohio GASB Statement 3	< <u>1,142,501</u> > \$ <u>322,150</u>	1,142,501 \$ <u>1,142,501</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE E - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 1996. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Taxes collected on tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values listed on December 31 of the prior year, and at tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE E - PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Union. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2001, was \$16.03 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value of real and tangible personal property upon which 2001 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed
Valuation \$63,647,700

Public Utility Tangible
Personal Property Assessed
Valuation 1,797,440

Tangible Personal Property

Assessed Valuation 2,544,217 \$67,989,357

Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2001. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2001 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

NOTE F - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2001, consisted of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising form grants, entitlements and shared revenues, special assessments, interest on investments and utility accounts. All receivables are considered fully collectible. Utility Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2001 were \$80,030.

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE F - RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

GENERAL FUND		
Local government assistance	\$	10,387
Fines and forfeitures	_	774
Total general fund		11,161
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS		
State Highway Fund		
Gas tax		688
Motor vehicle license tax		177
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund		
Gas tax		8,480
		•
Motor vehicle license tax		2,180
Permissive tax		2,545
Total special revenue funds		14,070
rotar bectar revenue rands		11,070
Total all funds	\$_	25,231
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·

By statute, local property taxes are reduced 10%, with additional reductions for the elderly and the disabled. The amount of these reductions, estimated to be approximately \$118,279, will be paid to the City by the State of Ohio in 2002.

NOTE G - FIXED ASSETS

General Fixed Assets

Changes in general fixed assets during the year ended December 31, 2001 were as follows:

	Balance at January 1, 2001	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance at December 31,
Land Buildings Equipment Construction	\$ 561,586 384,525 1,387,046	\$ - 1,340 143,730	\$ - 39,660	\$ 561,586 385,865 1,491,116
in progress		142,635		142,635
Totals	\$ <u>2,333,157</u>	\$ <u>287,705</u>	\$ <u>39,660</u>	\$ <u>2,581,202</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Both the Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund and the Public Employees Retirement System are reported using GASB Statement No. 27 "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers".

Substantially all City employees are covered by one of two costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans, namely, the Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund or the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS). Both funds provide retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

Public Employees Retirement System

Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Public Employees Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the fund. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 8.5% for employees other than law enforcement. In January 2001, House Bill 416 divided the PERS law enforcement program into two separate divisions with separate employee contribution rates and benefits. The law enforcement classification consist of Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and township police with an employee contribution rate of 10.1%. All other members of the PERS law enforcement program were placed in a newly named public safety division and continue to contribute 9%, no employees of the city fit the new PERS law enforcement program. The 2001 employer contribution rate for local government employers units was 13.55% of city The City's contributions to the plan for the years ending December 31, 1999, 2000, and 2001 were \$88,427, \$78,709 and \$107,751. The amount paid by the City includes both the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution (pick-up) for certain employees. The unpaid contribution for 2001 was \$24,542 with \$16,934 recorded in the general long-term debt account group and the remaining \$7,608 recorded in the respective enterprise funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund

The City of Union contributes to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PFDPF provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164, or by calling (614) 228-2975.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary and the City contributed 19.5% for Police employees. The City contributions to the plan for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000, and 2001 were \$41,050, \$50,540 and \$54,069. The City's contributions include a full pick-up on the police chief. The unpaid contribution for 2001 was \$12,188 and is recorded as a long-term liability in the general long-term debt account group.

NOTE I - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

1. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio provides postemployment health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit.

Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent; 4.3 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 2001.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE I - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

1. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) (CONTINUED)

Other postemployment benefits are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings thereon. The contributions allocated to retiree health care, along with investment income on allocated assets and periodic adjustments in health care provisions are expected to be sufficient to sustain the program indefinitely.

The City's actual contributions for 2001 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$30,191.

The actual contribution and the actuarially required contributions amounts are the same. As of December 31, 2000, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future other postemployment benefits payments were \$11,735,900,000. The number of benefit recipients eligible for other postemployment benefits at December 31, 2001 was \$411,076.

2. POLICE AND FIREMEN'S DISABILITY AND PENSION FUND (P&FDPF)

The Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund provides post retirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the System's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the System shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll of which 7.5 percent was applied to the postemployment health care program. The actuarially

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE I - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

2. <u>POLICE AND FIREMEN'S DISABILITY AND PENSION FUND (P&FDPF)</u> (CONTINUED)

accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$14,364,600,000 and \$2,628,700,000. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 12,853 for police. The City's actual contributions for 2001 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$18,873. The fund's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2000 (the latest information available) were \$106,160,054, which was net of member contributions of \$5,657,431.

NOTE J - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

a. Accumulated Unpaid Vacation

City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. In the case of death or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for his unused vacation leave. The total obligation for vacation accrual for the City as a whole amounted to \$56,293 at December 31, 2001.

b. Accumulated Unpaid Sick Leave

All hourly employees earn 4.6 hours of sick leave per 80 hours worked. All salaried employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month. Upon quailfying to retire under one of the two pension systems an employee who has unused accumulated sick leave of up to 60 days is eligible to be paid for a portion of these hours. An employee with between 10 and 20 years of service will be paid at a rate of one day's pay for every two days accrued. An employee with over twenty years of service shall receive one day's pay for each day of accumulated sick leave. The total obligation for sick leave accrual for the City as a whole as of December 31, 2001 was \$67,698.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE K - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2001 the City renewed their contract with the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan. This Plan does not operate as a risk pool, but provides conventional insurance protection and reinsures these coverages 100 percent. The type of coverage and deductible for each is as follows:

Type of Coverage	<u>Per Occurrence</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
General Liability Police Liability Errors and Omissions Automobile Property Insurance Inland Marine Fire Vehicle Crime	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,243,758 \$698,737 \$495,000 \$10,000	no deductible \$ 2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 250 1,000 100
EDP	\$ 25,000	250

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past five years.

The City joined a workers' compensation group rating plan, which allows local governments to group the experience of employers for workers' compensation rating purposes. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries.

The City has elected to provide employee medical insurance benefits through John Alden Life Insurance Company. The City covers the employee's premiums and deductibles by budgeting \$72,000 each year for health insurance expenditures. This money is set aside to cover each employee's monthly premium and deductible of \$2,500 after the employee pays the first \$100. If the money set aside is not depleted, the City places the excess into a savings account. In 2001, the City made no contribution to the savings account and the account has a balance of \$105,355. This amount is reflected in the cash balance of each fund based on the original contribution.

Dental benefits are also provided by the City.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE L - CAPITALIZED LEASES-LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The City entered into a lease agreement in 1999 for a VacCon Sewer Cleaner and in 2001 for a Kut Kwick Mower. The leases meet the criteria of capital leases as defined by statement of financial accounting standards No. 13 "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the Combined Financial Statements for the Enterprise Fund Type. These expenditures are reflected as contractual service expenses on a budgetary basis. The assets have been capitalized as equipment in the Sewer Fund for \$186,117. The city has borrowed \$150,000 and \$27,717 as a lease purchase and a liability has been recorded in the sewer fund. Principal payments in 2001 for The VacCon and Kut Kwick were \$24,225 and -0- respectively. Principal payments for the mower will begin in 2002.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2001.

<u>December 31,</u> 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	Capital Lease Obligation \$ 35,232 35,235 35,233 6,356 6,355
Total Minimum Lease Payments Less: Amount Representing Interest	\$118,411 <11,294>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ <u>107,117</u>

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2001

NOTE M - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2001 follows:

<u>Fund Type</u> General Fund	Balance January 1, 2001	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Balance December 31, 2001
General Fund				
Martindale Rd 3.29% City building 3.29%	\$ 65,000 	\$ 58,200 99,000	\$ 65,000 	\$ 58,200 <u>99,000</u>
Total General Fund	\$ <u>65,000</u>	\$ <u>157,200</u>	\$ <u>65,000</u>	\$ <u>157,200</u>
Special Revenue Fund City Building - 3.29%	\$	\$ <u>99,000</u>	\$	\$ <u>99,000</u>
Enterprise Fund				
Phillipsburg - Union Utility - 3.29% Water Line - 3.29% City building - 3.29%	\$164,700 167,700 ————	\$108,200 156,400 102,000	\$164,700 167,700	\$108,200 156,400 102,000
Total Enterprise Fund	\$ <u>332,400</u>	\$ <u>366,600</u>	\$ <u>332,400</u>	\$ <u>366,600</u>

The City classifies these notes as short-term because it is the City's plan to renew these notes each year and to pay off a portion of the principal each year.

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2001

NOTE N - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

General Long-Term Obligation

		alance nuary 1, 2001	<u>In</u>	<u>crease</u>	<u>D</u> :	ecrease		alance ember 31, 2001
Compensated absences	\$	59,037	\$	8,951	\$	-	\$	67,988
Long-term note		47,038		_		47,038		_
Intergovernmental payable		19,151		9,971		-		29,122
Various purpose general obligation bonds payable		318,360			-	60,000	_	258,360
Total general long- term obligations	\$	443,586	\$_	18,922	\$	107,038	\$_	355,470
		alance nuary 1, 2001	<u>In</u>	<u>crease</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>ecrease</u>		alance ember 31, 2001
Enterprise Funds								
Various purpose general obligation bonds payable	\$	341,640	\$	-	\$	65,000	\$	276,640
Capital lease obligation	_	103,625		27,717	_	24,225	_	107,117
Total-Enterprise Fund type	\$_	445,265	\$_	<u>27,717</u>	\$	89,225	\$_	383,757

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2001

NOTE N - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2001, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$6,950,151. Principal and interest requirement to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2001 are as follows:

Year <u>Endinq</u>	General Obligation Bond	Enterprise General Obligation Bond
2002 2003 2004 2005	\$ 70,801 70,771 70,582 <u>74,256</u>	\$ 76,702 76,669 76,463 <u>77,052</u>
Total Principal and Interest	286,410	306,886
Less Interest	28,050	30,246
Total Principal Outstanding	\$ <u>258,360</u>	\$ <u>276,640</u>

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE O - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of pool, sewer, water and storm water services. Key financial information for the year ended December 31, 2001, for each enterprise fund is as follows:

	Pool Fund	Storm Water Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund	Water- Works <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses	\$ 10	\$ 79,522	\$ 575,466	\$ 407,658	\$1,062,656
Before Depreciation Depreciation Expense	n 6,852	77,891 <u>47,160</u>	382,690 140,394	325,434 112,663	792,867 300,217
Operating Income <loss> Net Non-Operating</loss>	<u><6,842</u> >	<u><45,529</u> >	52,382	<30,439>	<30,428>
Revenues <expenses></expenses>	347	9,916	<u><11,138</u> >	× <u><8,190</u> >	<9,065>
Operating Transfers	2,875	<u><17,592</u> >	<u> <34,252</u> >	<32,27 <u>5</u> >	<u><81,244</u> >
Net Income <loss></loss>	\$ <u><3,620</u> >	\$ <53,205>	\$ 6,992	\$ <70,904>	\$ <u><120,737</u> >
Current Contributed					
Capital Additions to Property	·	\$ <u>89,254</u>	\$ <u>375,318</u>	\$ 391,221	855,793
Plant and Equipment		\$ <u>19,178</u>	\$ <u>47,246</u>	\$ 71,985	<u>138,409</u>
Net Working Capital	\$ 6,484	\$ <u>18,220</u>	\$ <u>224,722</u>	\$ <43,346>	\$ <u>206,080</u>
Total Assets	\$ 6,484	\$ <u>1,410,302</u>	\$ <u>3,962,053</u>	\$3,236,218	8 <u>8,615,057</u>
Other Long-Term Liabilities Payable from Revenue	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>3,211</u>	\$ <u>298,210</u>	\$ <u>137,568</u> \$	\$ <u>438,989</u>
Total Equity	\$ 6,484	\$ <u>1,405,868</u>	\$ <u>3,488,584</u>	\$ <u>2,877,073</u> \$	<u>7,778,009</u>

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2001

NOTE O - SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

During 2000, contributed capital increased by the following amounts:

<u>Source</u>	Storm Water Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund	Waterworks Fund	<u>Total</u>
Contributed capital at January 1, 2001	\$1,235,427	\$1,728,125	\$1,303,037	\$4,266,589
Developers	-	375,318	391,221	766,539
Intergovernmental	89,254	-	-	89,254
Less depreciation	<u><41,634</u> >	<u><57,278</u> >	<u><44,465</u> >	· <143,377>
Contributed capital at December 31, 2001	\$ <u>1,283,047</u>	\$ <u>2,046,165</u>	\$ <u>1,649,793</u>	\$ <u>4,979,005</u>

NOTE P - FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

For the period January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001 the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

CITY OF UNION, OHIO

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2002

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City of Union, Ohio

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Roth & Company, CPA's 215 W. National Road Englewood, Ohio 45322

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and City Manager City of Union, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Union, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002, as listed in the foregoing table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Union, Ohio, at December 31, 2002 and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated June 3, 2003, on our consideration of City of Union's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Roth & Company Englewood, Ohio June 3, 2003

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

December 31, 2002

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES				
	General Fund	Capital <u>Projects</u>			
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS Assets					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables	\$131,527	\$ 406,414	\$ 37,277		
Taxes Accounts Special assessments	148,918 23,530	613,395 7,987 297,361	206,227		
Intergovernmental receivable Prepaid items Supplies inventory	10,323 1,756 3,525	14,887 6,096 734	- - -		
Fixed assets Land Buildings Equipment Infrastructure	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -		
Less: Accumulated depreciation Net fixed assets			<u>-</u> _		
Other debits Amount to be provided for retirement of general long-term obligations			_		
Total assets and other debits	\$ <u>319,579</u>	\$ <u>1,346,874</u>	\$ 243,504		

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE		OUCIARY ID TYPE			GROUPS		
<u>Enterprise</u>	_	endable Trust	Genera Fixed <u>Asset</u>		Genera Long-Te Obligati	erm	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$ 612,006	\$	9,682	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 1,196,906
88,570 - - 3,445 6,763		23,723				- - - -	992,263 120,087 297,361 25,210 11,297 11,022
2,954,336 743,216 8,882,536 12,580,088 <4,532,552> 8,047,536		- - - - - -	561,5 932,5 1,655,9 3,150,0	36 38 <u>-</u> 60		- - - - -	561,586 3,886,872 2,399,154 8,882,536 15,730,148 <4,532,552> 11,197,596
	 \$		\$ <u>3,150,0</u>	<u>-</u> <u>60</u>	291,1 \$ <u>291,1</u>		291,167 \$14,142,909

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

December 31, 2002

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES				
	General Fund	Special <u>Revenue</u>	Capital <u>Projects</u>		
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS Liabilities					
Accounts payable Contracts payable Accrued salaries payable	\$ 10,708 - 1,965	\$ 5,176 22,130 11,688	\$ 5,264 - -		
Accrued interest payable Intergovernmental payable Deferred revenue	980 856 148,918	3,611 19,187 910,756			
Compensated absences payable Notes payable General Obligation Bonds Payable Capital lease obligation	142,600	908 236,400 - 	- - -		
Total liabilities	306,027	1,209,856	214,480		
Fund equity and other credits Contributed capital Less depreciation on fixed assets					
Net contributed capital	-	-	-		
Investment in general fixed assets Retained earnings	-	-	-		
Unreserved Fund balances	-	-	-		
Reserved for supplies inventory Unreserved	3,525	734	-		
Unreserved	10,027	136,284	29,024		
Total fund equity and other credits	13,552	137,018	29,024		
Total liabilities, fund equity and other credits	\$ <u>319,579</u>	\$ <u>1,346,874</u>	\$ 243,504		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

	PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE		ACCOUN				
	<u>Enterprise</u>	Expendable Trust		General Fixed <u>Assets</u>	Lo	General ong-Term igations	Total (Memorandur Only)	m —
\$	22,263 - 5,674 2,705 14,517 - 50,038 283,500 211,640 76,776 667,113	\$ 23,723 23,723	\$	- - - - - - - -	\$	27,986 64,821 198,360 -	\$ 43,413 22,130 19,325 7,296 65,535 1,289,624 115,765 662,500 410,000 76,776	0 7 6 5 4 7 0 0 6
	7,290,726 2,203,366		-	_ 	_	_ 	7,290,720 2,203,360	
Ę	5,087,360	-		_		-	5,087,360	0
	-	-		3,150,060		-	3,150,060	0
3	3,003,847	-		-		-	3,003,84	7
	-	-		-		-	4,259	9
_	<u> </u>	9,682	-			<u> </u>	185,01	<u>7</u>
8	3,091,207	9,682	<u>-</u>	3,150,060		<u>_</u>	11,430,543	<u>3</u>
\$ <u>8</u>	3,758,320	\$ <u>33,405</u>	\$ <u>:</u>	3,150,060	\$	291,167	\$ <u>14,142,909</u>	9

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2002

REVENUES

Property and other taxes
Intergovernmental
Special assessments
Charges for services
Fines, licenses and permits
Interest
Other

Total revenues

EXPENDITURES

Current

Security of persons and property
Public health services
Leisure time activities
Community environment
Transportation
General government
Capital outlay
Debt service
Principal retirement
Interest and fiscal charges
Total expenditures

Excess of revenues over <under> expenditures

Other financing sources <uses>
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets
Operating transfers - in
Operating transfers - out
Total other financing sources <uses>

Excess of revenues and other financing sources over <under> expenditures and other financing uses

Fund balance at January 1, 2002 Decrease in reserve for inventory

Fund balance at December 31, 2002

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

	GOVERNM	MENTAL FUND T	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE		
\$	General 123,577 250,134 - 49,558 64,269 2,808 37,132 527,478	Special <u>Revenue</u> \$ 558,131 1,534,650 255,616 384,324 6,600 9,478 <u>16,644</u> 2,765,443	Capital Projects \$191,156 26,775 1,597 98 219,626	Expendable Trust \$ 19,596 2,748 159 85 22,588	Total (Memorandum Only) \$ 892,460 1,814,307 255,616 433,882 70,869 14,042 53,959 3,535,135
	- - - 278,718 338,924	940,567 6,851 63,660 285,613 153,124 - 1,595,681	- - - 102,016 - 77,536	54,060 - - - - -	994,627 6,851 63,660 285,613 255,140 278,718 2,012,141
_	4,003 621,645	8,750 7,066 3,061,312	51,250 9,226 240,028		60,000 20,295 3,977,045
	<94,167>	<295,869>	<20,402>	<31,472>	<441,910>
	- <81,050> <81,050>	287 75,300 <55,234> 20,353	- - <2,310> <2,310>	40,000	287 115,300 <138,594> <23,007>
	<175,217>	<275,516>	<22,712>	8,528	<464,917>
_	189,113 <344>	421,751 <9,217>	51,736 	1,154 	663,754 <u><9,561</u> >
\$_	13,552	\$ <u>137,018</u>	\$ <u>29,024</u>	\$ <u>9,682</u>	\$ <u>189,276</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	G)		
	_		Variance	
	Revised	7	Favorable	Revised
REVENUES	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual <</u>	<u>Unfavorable></u>	<u>Budget</u>
Property and other taxes	\$ 123,577	\$ 123,577	\$ -	\$ 555,373
Intergovernmental	250,972	250,972	-	1,627,263
Special assessments	_	_	-	244,000
Charges for services	64,558	49,558	<15,000>	353,100
Fines, licenses, permits	64,269	64,269	-	4,000
Interest	6,000	2,808	<3,192>	11,028
Other Total revenues	<u>51,702</u> 561,078	34,942 526,126	<16,760> <34,952>	983 2,795,747
iotai levenues	301,078	320,120	\J4,9JZ/	2,193,141
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Security of persons and				005 505
property Public health services	_	_	_	986,626
Leisure time activities	_	_	_	12,758 65,414
Community Environment	_	_	_	294,259
Transportation	_	_	_	198,257
General government	327,262	311,010	16,252	· –
Capital outlay	338,925	338,924	1	1,663,380
Debt service				
Principal retirement	344,800	344,800	_	24,100
Interest and fiscal charges	5,178	5,178	_	6,600
Total expenditures	1,016,165	999,912	16,253	3,251,394
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER <under></under>	4455 0075	4472 706	-10 (00)	4155 6475
EXPENDITURES	<455,087>	<473,786>	<18,699>	<455,647>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES <uses></uses>				
Proceeds from sale of notes	330,200	330,200	-	143,073
Proceeds from sale of fixed				
assets	_	_	_	287
Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out	- <99,600>	- <81,050>	18,550	71,900 <40,000>
Total other financing		<u> </u>	10,330	
sources <uses></uses>	230,600	249,150	18,550	175,260
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER <under></under>				
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER				000
FINANCING USES	<224,487>	<224,636>	<149>	<280,387>
FUND BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2002	356,166	356,166		533,750
FUND BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2002	\$ <u>131,679</u>	\$ 131,530	\$>	\$ 253,363

SPECIAL REV	ENUE FUNDS	CAPI'	TAL PROJEC	T FUND	EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND		
	Variance			Variance			Variance
	Favorable	Revised		Favorable	Revised		Favorable
<u>Actual</u>	<pre><unfavorable></unfavorable></pre>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<unfavorable></unfavorable>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<pre><unfavorable></unfavorable></pre>
\$ 558,131	\$ 2,758 \$	198,968 \$	191,156	\$ <7,812>\$	19,294	\$ 19,596	\$ 302
1,533,833	<93,430>	18,750	26,775	8,025	2,420	2,748	328
255,616	11,616	· –	· –	· –	<i>.</i> –	· –	_
384,009	30,909	_	_	- -	_	_	-
6,600	2,600	_	_	-	_	_	_
9,478	<1,550>	1,000	1,597	597	100	159	59
<u>16,644</u>	<u>15,661</u>		98	98		<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>
2,764,311	<31,436>	218,718	219,626	908	21,814	22,588	774
935,979	50,647	_	-	-	60,845	54,060	6,785
6,851	5,907 1,859	_	_	_	-	_	_
63,555 281,593	12,666	_	_	_	_	_	_
157,093	41,164	122,764	96,356	26,408	_	_	_
-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_
1,595,681	67,699	77,536	77,536	_	_	-	-
24,100	_	51,250	51,250	-	_	_	-
6,387	213	9,300	9,226	74			
3,071,239	180,155	260,850	234,368	26,482	60,845	54,060	6,785
<306,928>	148,719	<42,132>	<14,742>	27,390	<39,031>	<31,472>	7,559
144,000	927	-	-	-	-	-	-
287	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
75,300	3,400	_	_	_	40,000	40,000	_
<40,000>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u>_</u>
179,587	4,327	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	-
<127,341>	153,046	<42,132>	<14,742>	27,390	969	8,528	7,559
533,750		52,020	52,020		1,156	1,156	
\$ <u>406,409</u>	\$ <u>153,046</u> \$	9,888 \$	37,278	\$ 27,390	2,125	\$ <u>9,684</u>	\$ <u>7,559</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues Charges for services Tap-in-fees Other	\$1,007,478 100,800 57,629
Total operating revenues	1,165,907
Operating expenses Personal services Contractual services Supplies and materials Depreciation	457,831 309,348 38,341 322,748
Total operating expenses	1,128,268
Operating income	37,639
Non-operating revenues <expenses> Other financing sources Interest Interest and fiscal charges</expenses>	8,419 <25,315>
Total non-operating revenues <expenses></expenses>	<u> <16,896</u> >
Net income before operating transfers	20,743
Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out	43,150 <19,856>
Net income	44,037
Depreciation on contributed fixed assets	160,806
Increase in retained earnings	204,843
Retained earnings at January 1, 2002	2,799,004
Retained earnings at December 31, 2002	\$ <u>3,003,847</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGET BASIS) ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	ENTERPRISE FUNDS						
	Revised <u>Budget Actual</u>	Variance Favorable < <u>Unfavorable></u>					
Revenues Charges for services Tap-in-fees Other Interest Proceeds from sale of notes	\$ 964,000 \$ 998,938 48,000 100,800 8,500 57,629 11,100 8,419 200,900 188,300	\$ 34,938 52,800 49,129 <2,681> <12,600>					
Total revenues	1,232,500 1,354,086	121,586					
Expenses Personal services Contractual services Materials and supplies Capital outlay Debt service Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges	479,335 354,584 68,510 392,071 23,100 457,925 289,936 43,247 392,071 128,488 349,900 327,650	21,410 64,648 25,263 263,583 22,250 956					
Total expenses	1,667,500 1,269,390	398,110					
Excess of revenues over <under> expenses before operating transfer</under>	<435,000> 84,696	519,696					
Transfer - in	<u>5,750</u> <u>5,750</u>	_					
Excess of revenues over <under> expenses</under>	<429,250> 90,446	519,696					
Fund equity at January 1, 2002	<u> 521,561</u> <u> 521,561</u>						
Fund equity at December 31, 2002	\$ <u>92,311</u> \$ <u>612,007</u>	\$ <u>519,696</u>					

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	<u>Enterprise</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from customers Cash payments to employees for services and benefits Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	\$1,157,367 <457,925> _<343,452>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	355,990
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Operating transfer - in Operating transfer - out NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	43,150 <19,856> 23,294
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of capital assets Proceeds from sale of notes Principal paid on notes payable Interest paid on notes payable Principal paid on general obligation bonds payable Interest paid on general obligation bonds payable Principal paid on capital lease obligation Interest paid on capital lease obligation	<90,205> 283,500 <366,600> <12,018> <65,000> <11,701> <30,341> <4,892>
NET CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<297,257>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest and dividends on Investments	8,419
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	90,446
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS JANUARY 1, 2002	521,560
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DECEMBER 31, 2002	\$ <u>612,006</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Ent	<u>terprise</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Operating gain	\$	37,639
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation		322,748
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable		<8,540>
Increase in prepaid items		<2,153>
Increase in supplies inventory		<5,506>
Increase in accounts payable		11,896
Increase in accrued salaries		173
Increase in intergovernmental payable		4,927
Increase in compensated absences payable	_	<5,194>
Net cash provided by operating		
activities	\$	355,990

NONCASH CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Developers contributed water lines and sewer lines, storm sewers in the amount of \$97,040, \$77,090 and \$76,635, respectively.

The Sewer fund contributed \$9,198 to the Water Fund and \$9,198 to the Storm Sewer Fund for the purchase of a loader/backhoe.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2002

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Union (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated on July 15, 1907. A charter was first adopted on November 3, 1981.

The municipal government provided by the charter is known as a Mayor-Council-Manager form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven-member council, each elected to four year terms. The council appoints the City Manager. The City Manager is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. He appoints all department heads and employees, except as otherwise provided in the charter.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments which provide various services including police protection, rescue squad, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare, water, sewer and refuse collection. Council and the City Manager are directly responsible for these activities.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

1. <u>REPORTING ENTITY</u> (CONTINUED)

The following potential component unit has been excluded from the City's financial statements because the City is not financially accountable for it nor is the entity fiscally dependent on the City:

The Union Elementary School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of an elected school board which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority and which is not fiscally dependent on the City.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND ACCOUNTING

The City uses funds and account groups 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 City functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the fund because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following fund types under the fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

3. <u>GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES</u>

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

3. GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES (CONTINUED)

proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

a. General Fund

This fund is the operating fund of the City and 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 City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio and the Charter of the City.

b. Special Revenue Funds

These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

c. Capital Projects Funds

These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

4. PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

The proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

a. Enterprise Funds

These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be recovered or financed primarily through user charges or where it has

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE A - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

4. PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES (CONTINUED)

a. <u>Enterprise Funds</u> (CONTINUED)

been decided that a periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

5. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets the City holds in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and other funds. The City's fiduciary funds include an expendable trust fund. Expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds.

6. ACCOUNT GROUPS

To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of a general nature, the following account groups are used:

a. General Fixed Assets Account Group

This account group is used to account for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in proprietary or trust funds.

b. General Long-Term Obligations Account Group

This account group is used to account for all unmatured general long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of the proprietary funds or trust funds, including special assessment debt for which the City is obligated in some manner.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other recognized authoritative sources.

1. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20: Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

Basis of accounting refers to the time when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

All governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

be determined and available means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period is thirty-one days after year-end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines, and licenses and permits.

The City reports deferred revenues in its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2002, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable, and have been recorded as a receivable. Since all assessments are due outside the available period, the entire amount has been deferred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year, and under GASB 16 the cost of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave are reported as fund liabilities in the period in which they will be liquidated with available financial resources rather than in the period earned by employees. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable, and expenses are recognized when incurred if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year end.

2. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level (personal services and other expenditures) within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council.

3. TAX BUDGET

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all budgeted funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

4. <u>ESTIMATED RESOURCES</u>

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and revises estimated revenues. The commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

annual appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue collected is greater or less than the current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2002.

5. APPROPRIATIONS

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance generally controls the spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, The allocation of appropriations among as certified. departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of Council. During the year supplemental appropriation measures were legally passed. budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

6. <u>ENCUMBRANCES</u>

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditure for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

7. LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS

All encumbrances lapse at the close of each year and must be re-appropriated. At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash held by fiscal agent, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank account is presented on the balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. Investments are stated at cost which approximates fair value. For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments with original maturities of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned during 2002 amounted to \$22,461.

9. SUPPLIES INVENTORY

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a firstin, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

10. FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

The fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1993 assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain fixed assets, the estimates were determined by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at fair value on the date donated.

General Fixed Assets

General fixed assets (fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations) are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. 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. Improvements which extend the useful life or increase the capacity or operating efficiency are capitalized at cost in the general fixed assets account group.

Public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems are not capitalized or reported, as these assets are immovable and of value only to the government.

Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets

Fixed assets associated with the enterprise funds are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets estimated useful life. The assets of the enterprise funds are depreciated on the following basis:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

10. PROPRIETARY FUND FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Buildings 45 years
Land Improvements other than
Buildings 45 years
Equipment 6 - 15 years
Vehicles 6 years
Infrastructure
Sewer Lines, Water Lines and
Storm Sewers 45 years

11. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation leave accumulated by employees is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned when both of these conditions are met:

- a. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method which states that the City will estimate its liability based on sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as specified by the retirement system as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

For governmental funds, the City records a liability for accumulated, unpaid vacation and sick leave for eligible employees in the period in which the employee becomes eligible to receive payment. The current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. This amount is recorded as a fund

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

11. <u>COMPENSATED ABSENCES</u> (CONTINUED)

liability, while the balance of the liability is recorded in the general long-term obligations account group.

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

12. CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Contributed capital represents resources from other funds, federal and state grants, other governments, and private sources provided to the City's proprietary funds which are not subject to repayment.

Because the City, prior to 1993, had not prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the exact amount of contributed capital pertaining to years prior to 1993 cannot be determined. Only those amounts that could be specifically identified have been classified as contributed capital in the accompanying general purpose financial statements.

13. RESERVATIONS AND DESIGNATION OF FUND EQUITY

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriation or expenditure or the portion of fund balance that is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances have been reserved for supplies inventory.

14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

In governmental funds, grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are made.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES (CONTINUED)

Grants received for proprietary fund operations are recognized as revenues when measurable and earned. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

15. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transaction and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. The residual equity transfers represent a one time transfer of start up money.

16. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations are reported in the general long-term obligations account group. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

16. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Fund</u>
Intergovernmental Payable	Police Pension Fund
Capital Lease Obligation	Street Fund, Street Levy Fund, State Highway Fund, Storm Water Fund, Sewer Fund and Water Fund
Compensated Absences	Will be paid by the fund from which the employees salary is paid
General Obligation Bonds Payable	Sewer fund, Water fund, Storm Water fund, Street fund, and Street Levy fund.

17. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

18. TOTAL COLUMNS ON GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total columns on the General Purpose Financial Statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles nor is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE C - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

1. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types and the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Proprietary Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- b. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- c. Proceeds from and principal payments on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statement (budget basis) rather than as balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the GAAP basis to the budget basis are as follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE C - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION (CONTINUED)

1. <u>BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING</u> (CONTINUED)

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other
Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures
and Other Financing Uses
Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund

		Special	Capital	Ex:	pendable
	General	Revenue	Projects		Trust
	<u>Fund</u>	<u> Funds</u>	_Funds		Fund
GAAP Basis	\$<175,217>	\$<275,516>	\$ <22,712>	\$	8,528
Revenue Accruals	<1,352>	<1,132>	_		_
Expenditure Accruals	<32,292>	4,744	5,660		_
Debt Principal					
Payments	<344,800>	<15,350>	_		_
Debt Interest Payment	s <1,175>	679	_		_
Note Proceeds	330,200	144,000	_		_
Transfers		<u> 15,234</u>	2,310		<u> </u>
Budget Basis	\$ <u><224,636</u> >	\$ <u><127,341</u> >	\$ <u><14,742</u> >	\$_	8,528

Net Income/Excess of Revenues Over <Under>
Expenses and Operating Transfers
Proprietary Fund Types

GAAP Basis (as reported)	Enterprise \$ 44,037
Adjustments Revenue Accruals	<8,540>
Expense Accruals	17,583
Capital Outlay Depreciation	<128,488> 322,748
Debt Principal Payment	<327,650>
Note Proceeds Transfers	188,300 <17,544>
Budget Basis	\$ <u>90,446</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE D - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

1. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Monies of substantially all funds of the City are maintained or invested in a common group of bank accounts and in short-term investments. This is done in order to maximize the rate of interest that can be earned on invested funds. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements.

The investment and deposit of City monies are governed by the provisions of the Charter and Codified Ordinances of the City and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with these provisions, only financial institutions located in Ohio and primary security dealers are eligible to hold public deposits. The provisions also permit the City to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR OHIO) and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The City may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not exceeding five years.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. According the City's Deposit and Investment Policy, these institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or may pledge a pool of government securities the face value of which is at least 110 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution.

2. <u>DEPOSITS</u>

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits were \$40,172 and the related bank balance was \$89,853. Of the bank balance, \$89,853 was covered by federal deposit insurance and the remaining amounts were uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by GASB Statement No. 3 because the securities held as collateral by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agents were held in an investments and securities pool but not in the financial institution's name. As authorized by state statute, the pledging bank has established an investment and securities pool to collateralize all public deposits.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE D - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. INVESTMENTS

GASB Statement No. 3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" requires that the City's investments be classified in categories of risk. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investment for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty or by its trust department but not in the City's name. The City has no investments which meet the definition of category 1, 2 or 3 as defined in GASB No. 3 and, accordingly, are reported herein as unclassified.

	Carrying	Fair
	<u> </u>	<u> Value</u>
Unclassified		
Star Ohio	\$ <u>1,156,734</u>	\$ <u>1,156,734</u>

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Cash equivalents are defined to include investments with original maturities of three months or less.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and the classifications per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Deposits	<u>Investments</u>
GASB Statement 9 Investments:	\$1,196,906	\$
Star Ohio	< <u>1,156,734</u> >	1,156,734
GASB Statement 3	\$ 40,172	\$ <u>1,156,734</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE E - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 2002. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Taxes collected on tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values listed on December 31 of the prior year, and at tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE E - PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Union. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2002, was \$16.03 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value of real and tangible personal property upon which 2002 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed
Valuation \$67,179,010

Public Utility Tangible
Personal Property Assessed
Valuation 1,399,720

Tangible Personal Property
Assessed Valuation 2,526,559

\$71,105,289

Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2002. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2002 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

NOTE F - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2002, consisted of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising form grants, entitlements and shared revenues, special assessments, interest on investments and utility accounts. All receivables are considered fully collectible. Utility Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2002 were \$88,570.

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE F - RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

GENERAL FUND Local government assistance Fines and forfeitures	\$ 9,568 <u>755</u>
Total general fund	10,323
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	
State Highway Fund Gas tax Motor vehicle license tax	722 185
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund Gas tax Motor vehicle license tax Permissive tax	8,900 2,288 2,792
Total special revenue funds	14,887
Total all funds	\$ <u>25,210</u>

By statute, local property taxes are reduced 10%, with additional reductions for the elderly and the disabled. The amount of these reductions, estimated to be approximately \$118,914, will be paid to the City by the State of Ohio in 2003.

NOTE G - FIXED ASSETS

General Fixed Assets

Changes in general fixed assets during the year ended December 31, 2002 were as follows:

	Balance at January 1, 2002	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance at December 31, 2002
Land Buildings Equipment Construction	\$ 561,586 385,865 1,491,116	\$ - 546,671 170,222	\$ - 5,400	\$ 561,586 932,536 1,655,938
in progress	142,635		142,635	
Totals	\$ <u>2,581,202</u>	\$ <u>716,893</u>	\$ <u>148,035</u>	\$ <u>3,150,060</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Both the Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund and the Public Employees Retirement System are reported using GASB Statement No. 27 "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers".

Substantially all City employees are covered by one of two costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans, namely, the Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund or the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS). Both funds provide retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

Public Employees Retirement System

Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Public Employees Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the fund. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 8.5% for employees other than law enforcement. The law enforcement classification consist of Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and township police with an employee contribution rate of 10.1%. Public safety division member contribute at 9%. No employees of the city fit the new PERS law enforcement program. The 2002 employer contribution rate for local government employers units was 13.55% of covered payroll. The City's contributions to the plan for the years ending December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002 were \$78,709, \$107,751 and \$122,737. The amount paid by the City includes both the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution (pick-up) for certain employees. unpaid contribution for 2002 was \$27,986 with \$15,654 recorded in the general long-term debt account group and the remaining \$12,302 recorded in the respective enterprise funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund

The City of Union contributes to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PFDPF provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164, or by calling (614) 228-2975.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary and the City contributed 19.5% for Police employees. The City contributions to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, and 2002 were \$50,540, \$54,069 and \$56,972. The City's contributions include a full pick-up on the police chief. The unpaid contribution for 2002 was \$12,332 and is recorded as a long-term liability in the general long-term debt account group.

NOTE I - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

1. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio provides postemployment health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit.

Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent; 5.0 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 2002.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE I - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

1. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) (CONTINUED)

Other postemployment benefits are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings there on. The contributions allocated to retiree health care, along with investment income on allocated assets and periodic adjustments in health care provisions are expected to be sufficient to sustain the program indefinitely.

The City's actual contributions for 2002 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$45,290.

The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were 16.4 billion and 4.8 billion respectively. As of December 31, 2001, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future other postemployment benefits payments were \$11,600,000,000. The number of benefit recipients eligible for other postemployment benefits at December 31, 2001 was \$402,021.

2. POLICE AND FIREMEN'S DISABILITY AND PENSION FUND (P&FDPF)

The Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund provides post retirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the System's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the System shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll of which 7.75 percent was applied to the postemployment health care program. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,174 for police. The City's actual contributions for 2002 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$22,618. The fund's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2001 (the latest information available) were \$122,298,771, which was net of member contributions of \$6,874,699.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE J - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1. <u>COMPENSATED ABSENCES</u>

a. Accumulated Unpaid Vacation

City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. In the case of death or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for his unused vacation leave. The total obligation for vacation accrual for the City as a whole amounted to \$54,718 at December 31, 2002.

b. Accumulated Unpaid Sick Leave

All hourly employees earn 4.6 hours of sick leave per 80 hours worked. All salaried employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month. Upon quailfying to retire under one of the two pension systems an employee who has unused accumulated sick leave of up to 60 days is eligible to be paid for a portion of these hours. An employee with between 10 and 20 years of service will be paid at a rate of one day's pay for every two days accrued. An employee with over twenty years of service shall receive one day's pay for each day of accumulated sick leave. The total obligation for sick leave accrual for the City as a whole as of December 31, 2002 was \$61,372.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE K - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2002 the City renewed their contract with the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan. This Plan does not operate as a risk pool, but provides conventional insurance protection and reinsures these coverages 100 percent. The type of coverage and deductible for each is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Per Occurrence	<u>Deductible</u>
General Liability Police Liability Errors and Omissions Automobile Property Insurance Inland Marine Fire Vehicle Crime	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,339,231 \$698,437 \$495,000 \$10,000	no deductible \$ 2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 250 1,000 100
EDP	\$ 25,000	250

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past five years.

The City joined a workers' compensation group rating plan, which allows local governments to group the experience of employers for workers' compensation rating purposes. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries.

The City has elected to provide employee medical insurance benefits through John Alden Life Insurance Company. The City covers the employee's premiums and deductibles by budgeting \$76,600 each year for health insurance expenditures. This money is set aside to cover each employee's monthly premium and deductible of \$5,000 after the employee pays the first \$100. If the money set aside is not depleted, the City places the excess into a savings account. In 2002, the City made no contribution to the savings account and the account has a balance of \$107,260. This amount is reflected in the cash balance of each fund based on the original contribution.

Dental benefits are also provided by the City.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE L - CAPITALIZED LEASES-LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The City entered into a lease agreement in 1999 for a VacCon Sewer Cleaner and in 2001 for a Kut Kwick Mower. The leases meet the criteria of capital leases as defined by statement of financial accounting standards No. 13 "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the Combined Financial Statements for the Enterprise Fund Type. These expenditures are reflected as contractual service expenses on a budgetary basis. The assets have been capitalized as equipment in the Sewer Fund for \$186,117. The city has borrowed \$150,000 and \$27,717 as a lease purchase and a liability has been recorded in the sewer fund. Principal payments in 2002 for The VacCon and Kut Kwick were \$25,312 and \$5,029 respectively.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2002.

<u>December 31,</u> 2003 2004 2005 2006	Capital Lease Obligation \$ 35,235 35,233 6,355 6,355
Total Minimum Lease Payments Less: Amount Representing Interest	\$ 83,178 _<6,402>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ <u>76,776</u>

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2002

NOTE M - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2002 follows:

<u>Fund Type</u> General Fund	Balance January 1, 2002	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Balance December 31, 2002
Martindale Rd 1.65% City building 1.65%	\$ 58,200 99,000	\$ 50,200 92,400	\$ 58,200 99,000	\$ 50,200 <u>92,400</u>
Total General Fund	\$ <u>157,200</u>	\$ <u>142,600</u>	\$ <u>157,200</u>	\$ <u>142,600</u>
Special Revenue Fund City Building - 1.65% St. Rt. 48 - 2.48%	\$ 99,000 	\$ 92,400 144,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 92,400 <u>144,000</u>
Total Special Revenue Fund	\$ <u>99,000</u>	\$ <u>236,400</u>	\$ <u>99,000</u>	\$ <u>236,400</u>
Enterprise Fund				
Phillipsburg - Union Utility - 1.65% Water Line - 1.65% City building - 1.65%	\$108,200 156,400 102,000	\$ 46,700 141,600 <u>95,200</u>	•	\$ 46,700 141,600 _95,200
Total Enterprise Fund	\$ <u>366,600</u>	\$ <u>283,500</u>	\$ <u>366,600</u>	\$ <u>283,500</u>

The City classifies these notes as short-term because it is the City's plan to renew these notes each year and to pay off a portion of the principal each year.

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2002

NOTE N - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

General Long-Term Obligation

		alance nuary 1, 2002	<u>Increase</u>	<u>D</u>	ecrease		alance ember 31, 2002
Compensated absences	\$	67,988	\$ -	\$	3,167	\$	64,821
Intergovernmental payable		29,122	-		1,136		27,986
Various purpose general obligation bonds payable	_	258,360			60,000	_	198,360
Total general long- term obligations	\$	355,470	\$	\$_	64,303	\$_	291,167
		alance nuary 1, 2002	<u>Increase</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>ecrease</u>		alance ember 31, 2002
Enterprise Funds							
Various purpose general obligation bonds payable	\$	276,640	\$ -	\$	65,000	\$	211,640
Capital lease obligation		107,117		_	30,341	_	76,776
Total-Enterprise Fund type	\$_	383,757	\$ <u> </u>	\$_	95,341	\$_	288,416

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE N - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2002, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$7,466,055. Principal and interest requirement to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2002 are as follows:

Year <u>Ending</u>	General Obligation Bond	Enterprise General Obligation Bond
2003 2004 2005	\$ 70,771 70,582 <u>74,256</u>	\$ 76,669 76,463 <u>77,052</u>
Total Principal and Interest	215,609	230,184
Less Interest	17,249	18,544
Total Principal Outstanding	\$ <u>198,360</u>	\$ <u>211,640</u>

City of Union, Ohio - Montgomery County NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2002

NOTE O - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of pool, sewer, water and storm water services. Key financial information for the year ended December 31, 2002, for each enterprise fund is as follows:

	Pool Fund	Storm Water Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund	Water- Works <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses	\$ - \$	83,827	\$ 607,145	\$ 474,935	\$1,165,907
Before Depreciation Depreciation Expense	n 1,091 ————————————————————————————————————	37,414 49,775	470,930 149,837	296,085 123,136	,
Operating Income <loss> Net Non-Operating</loss>	<u> <1,091</u> > _	<3,36 <u>2</u> >	<u><13,622</u> >	55,714	37,639
Revenues <expenses></expenses>	· <u>86</u>	593	<u><10,380</u> >	· <u><7,195</u> >	· <u><16,896</u> >
Operating Transfers	5,750	<17,256>	16,750	18,050	23,294
Net Income <loss></loss>	\$ <u>4,745</u> \$_	<20,025>	\$ <7,252>	\$ <u>66,569</u>	\$ 44,037
Current Contributed					
Capital Additions to Property	\$\$	85,833	\$ <u>77,090</u>	\$ <u>106,238</u>	\$ <u>269,161</u>
Plant and Equipment		9,176	\$ <u>46,019</u>	\$ 35,010	\$ 90,205
Net Working Capital	\$ <u>11,229</u> \$	39,272	\$ <u>251,297</u>	\$ 80,327	\$ 382,125
Total Assets	\$ <u>11,229</u> \$ <u>1</u>	,478,220	\$ <u>3,901,086</u>	\$ <u>3,367,785</u>	\$ <u>8,758,320</u>
Other Long-Term Liabilities Payable from Revenue	\$\$_	3,689	\$ <u>228,219</u>	\$ <u>106,546</u>	\$ <u>338,454</u>
Total Equity	\$ <u>11,229</u> \$ <u>1</u>	,471,676	\$ <u>3,558,422</u>	\$ <u>3,049,880</u>	\$ <u>8,091,207</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002

NOTE O - SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

During 2002, contributed capital increased by the following amounts:

<u>Source</u>	Storm Water Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund	Waterworks Fund	<u>Total</u>
Contributed capital at January 1, 2002	\$1,283,047	\$2,046,165	\$1,649,793	\$4,979,005
Developers	76,635	77,090	97,040	250,765
Intergovernmental	9,198	-	9,198	18,396
Less depreciation	<u><43,863</u> >	<u><64,474</u> >	<u> <52 469</u> >	<u><160,806</u> >
Contributed capital at December 31, 2002	\$ <u>1,325,017</u>	\$ <u>2,058,781</u>	\$ <u>1,703,562</u>	\$ <u>5,087,360</u>

NOTE P - FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

For the period January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002 the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE Q - DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

The Police Special Revenue Fund has deficit fund equity of \$34,566 due to a note being classified as short-term within the fund. The note is being rolled over each year with a portion of principal paid.

The State Highway Special Revenue Fund has deficit fund equity of \$118,733 due to a note being classified as short-term within the fund. The note is being rolled over each year with a portion of principal paid.

CITY OF UNION, OHIO

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDIT STANDARDS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 2001 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2002

Roth & Company, CPA's 215 W. National Road Englewood, Ohio 45322

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the City Council, Mayor and City Manager City of Union, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Union, Ohio as of and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, and have issued our report thereon dated June 3, 2003. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Union, Ohio's general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we 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 our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Union, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that

might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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

Roth & Company Englewood, Ohio June 3, 2003



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CITY OF UNION

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 2, 2003