CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants and Government Consultants



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Upper Sandusky 119 North 7th Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

We have reviewed the *Report of Independent Accountants* of the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 14, 2007



CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

AUDIT REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS	1-2
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3-8
GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENTS:	
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS	9
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	10
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	11
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	12
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL	
GENERAL FUND	13
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND	14
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS	15
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS	16
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS - FIDUCIARY FUNDS	17
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	18-40
REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	41-42
SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS	43

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland, OH 44113-1306

Office phone - (216) 575-1630 Fax - (216) 436-2411

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

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County 119 North 7th Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

To City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements, referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2007 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 30, 2007

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of City of Upper Sandusky's financial performance provides an overall view of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2005. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- The City was able maintain the same level of net assets during 2005, changing only \$218.
- Through grants from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) the City is planning on building a series of connecting bike paths throughout the city. The bike paths will be set to promote scenic routes through Upper Sandusky. The construction of the bike paths is set for 2007. Also, the ODNR funds are being used to create a boat facility on the City's newly built reservoir.
- With the construction of the new Wal-Mart in the area, the City is implementing Tax Increment Finances (TIF) for money needed to improve the infrastructure around the store. Improvements in the infrastructure will include widening the roads around the facility and the addition of traffic lights at the roads leading to the store.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City of Upper Sandusky as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In case of City of Upper Sandusky, the general fund is by far the most significant fund.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2005?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net assets* and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the *financial position* of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

• Governmental Activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including public safety, public works, health, human services, conservation and recreation, economic development, urban

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

redevelopment, legislative and executive, and judicial.

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover
all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The water, sewer and sanitation funds are reported as
business activities.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and the capital improvement capital projects fund.

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

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

The City as a Whole

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

Table 1 Net Assets (In Millions)

		ernmental ctivities 2005		vernmental activities 2004	Ac	ness-Type ctivities 2005	iness-Type Activities 2004	2005 Total			2004 Total
Asseis											
Current and Other Assets Capital Assets	<u> </u>	3.2 6.4	<u> </u>	3.1 6.6	<u> </u>	1.0 18.4	\$ 1.2 18.1	<u> </u>	4.2 24.8	<u> </u>	4.3 24.7
Total Assets	\$	9.6	\$	9.7	\$	19.4	\$ 193	\$	29.0	\$	29.0
Liabilities											
Current and Other Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	\$	0.4 8.4	\$	0.7 8.4	\$	0.1 0.1	\$ 0.1 0.1	\$	0.5 8.5	\$	0.8 8.5
Total Liabilities		8.8		9.1		0.2	0.2		9.0		9.3
Net Assets											
Invested in Capital Assets, Net		6.4		6.6		18.4	18.2		24.8		24.8
Restricted		0.6		0.3		-	-		0.6		0.3
Unrestricted (Deficit)		(6.2)		(6.3)		0.8	0.9		(5.4)		(5.4)
Total Net Assets	\$	0.8	\$	0.6	\$	19.2	\$ 19.1	\$	20.0	\$	19.7

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

From last year assets decreased by \$0.4 million. Of that \$0.4 million, there was a decline in accounts and taxes receivable of \$0.2 million and a removal of prior period depreciation in the capital assets for the water and sewer funds (see note 5).

The net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$0.2 million. This includes an increase in the unrestricted net assets of \$0.4 million. This was primarily due to the change in capital assets. The net assets of the City's business-type activities decreased by \$0.2 million or 1.1 percent.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for the year 2005 as compared to 2004.

Table 2 Changes in Net Assets (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities 2005		Act	Governmental Activities 2004		Business-Type Activities 2005		ness-Type divities 2004	2005 Total			2004 Total
Revenue												
Program Revenues:												
Charges for Services	\$	0.1	\$	0.7	\$	2.3	\$	23	\$	2.4	\$	3.0
Operating Grants		0.4		0.4		-		_		0.4		0.4
Capital Grants		0.2		0.5		-		0.7		0.2		1.2
General Revenue:												
Property and Income Taxes		3.0		2.6		-		-		3.0		2.6
Fees and Forfeitures		0.6		-		-		-		0.6		-
Grants and Entitlements		0.6		0.6		-		-		0.6		0.6
Licenses and Permits		0.1		-		-		-		0.1		-
Other		0.2		0.4		0.1		(0.1)		0.3		0.3
Transfers		0.2				(0.2)						_
Total Revenues		5.4		5.2		2.2		29		7.6		8.1
Program Expenses				0.5								
General Government – Legislative and Executive		0.7		0.5		-		-		0.7		0.5
General Government – Judicial		0.6		0.5		-		-		0.6		0.5
Security of Persons and Property Public Health		1.3		1.4		-		-		1.3		1.4
		0.1		-		-		-		0.1		-
Transportation		1.0 0.2		0.4 0.1		-		-		1.0 0.2		0.4
Community Environment						-		-				0.1
Basic Utility Services Leisure Time Activities		0.2 0.6		0.7 0.4		-		-		0.2 0.6		0.7 0.4
						-		-				
Economic Opportunity Interest and Fiscal Charges		0.1 0.3		0.1 0.3		-		-		0.1 0.3		0.1 0.3
Unallocated Depreciation		0.3		0.2		-		-		0.3		0.3
Water		V. 1		0.2		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0
water Sewer				-		0.8		0.8		0.8		0.8
		-		-								
Sanitation						0.6		0.6		0.6		0.6
Total Expenses		5.2		4.6		2.4		2.4		7.6		7.0
Change in Net Assets	<u>\$</u>	0.2	\$	0.6	\$	(0.2)	\$	0.5	\$		<u>\$</u>	1.1

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes.

If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is still comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

A city that is dependent upon property taxes that is hampered by a lack of revenue growth must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 12.4 percent of revenues for governmental activities in calendar year 2005.

General Government Legislative and Executive comprise 12.9 percent of governmental program expenses. Interest expense was 5.6 percent. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3 Governmental Activities (In Millions)

	Se	1 Cost of ervices 2005	 tal Cost of Services 2004	Se	Cost of ervices	Net Cost of Services 2004		
General Government - Legislative and Executive	\$	0.7	\$ 0.5	\$	0.7	\$	0.1	
General Government - Judicial		0.6	0.5		0.5		-	
Security of Persons and Property		1.3	1.4		1.3		1.3	
Public Health and Welfare		0.1	-		0.1		-	
Transportation		1.0	0.4		1.0		-	
Community Environment		0.2	0.1		(0.2)		0.1	
Basic Uility Services		0.2	0.7		0.2		0.7	
Leisure Time Activities		0.6	0.4		0.6		0.3	
Economic Development and Assistance		0.1	0.1		(0.1)		0.1	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		0.3	0.3		0.3		0.3	
Unallocated Depreciation		0.1	0.2		0.1		0.2	
Total Expenses	\$	5.2	\$ 4.6	\$	4.5	\$	3.1	

The dependence upon tax revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 98.4 percent of Security of Persons and Property expenses are supported by taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities revenue support is 91.6 percent. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the City.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and sanitation fund. These programs had revenues of \$2.4 million and expenses of \$2.3 million for the year 2005. To insure that net assets are not reduced in 2006, the City is taking steps to reduce expenses, including renegotiating vendor agreements. Business activities receive no support from tax revenues.

The City's Funds

Information about the City's major funds starts on page 11. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$4.9 million and expenditures of \$5.5

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

million. This decline indicated the City needed to increase its revenue base to continue meeting City obligations as a whole. The net change in fund balance for the year was \$89,722, and in effect, maintains the same net assets as it did in 2004.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of the year 2005 the City amended its general fund budget numerous times, none significant. The City uses department based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total department budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, budgeted revenue was \$4.3 million, which was not revised during 2005. The original appropriations of \$4.3 million, however were increased to \$4.5 million, with final expenditures of 4.1 million. Salary cost proved to be higher than anticipated in the original budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of the 2005 the City had \$24.8 million invested in land, buildings, equipment and vehicles in governmental activities. Table 4 shows the 2005 balances.

Table 4
Capital Assets at June 30
(Net of Depreciation, in Millions)

	Act	rnmental ivities 005	Ac	ness-Type etivities 2005	2005 otals	2004 Totals		
Land	\$	0.9	\$	0.9	\$ 1.8	\$	1.8	
Buildings and Improvements		3.9		5.3	9.2		9.0	
Furniture and Equipment		1.6		1.5	3.1		3.0	
Vehicles		1.4		0.5	1.9		1.9	
Infrastructure		1.3		15.0	16.3		16.0	
Total		9.1		23.2	32.3		31.7	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(2.7)		(4.8)	(7.5)		(7.0)	
Totals	\$	6.4	\$	18.4	\$ 24.8	\$	24.7	

All capital assets were maintained throughout the year, with only a few notable additions in the infrastructure of the water and sewer funds.

Debt

At December 31, 2005 the City had \$8.2 million in loans and leases outstanding, \$0.5 million due within one year.

Table 5 summarizes bond and notes outstanding.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 Unaudited

Table 5 Outstanding Debt, at Year End (In Millions)

	Act	rnmental ivities 005	Act	Governmental Activities 2004			
OWDA Loans Payable	\$	7.1	\$	7.5			
OPWC Loans Payable		0.6		0.6			
Capital Improvement Bonds		0.5		-			
Capital Leases Payable				0.1			
Total Outstanding Debt	\$	8.2	\$	8.2			

Debt acquisitions include drawdowns from an OWDA loan used for the construction of the new reservoir, and \$487,000 in capital improvement bonds, which mature in January of 2016.

For the Future

The City is presently financially stable. As the preceding information shows, the City heavily depends on its municipal income tax. It will need to operate below the pre-2005 level but can provide basic services to its citizens.

In conclusion, the City has committed itself to financial excellence for many years. In addition, the City's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the City's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information contact Jean Hollanshead, City Auditor, 419-294-3988, 119 N. 7th St., Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351. Or e-mail at cauditor@udata.com.

City of Upper Sandusky

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

Assets Business-Type Activities Total Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments \$ 1,156,567 \$ 752,137 \$ 1,908,704 Receivables: 892,279 - 892,279 Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 - 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) - Prepaid Items 42,470 - 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accounts Payable \$ 37,055 \$ 2,52,52		Primary Government										
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments \$ 1,156,567 \$ 752,137 \$ 1,908,704 Receivables: Taxes 892,279 - 892,279 Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 - 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) - Prepaid Items 42,470 - 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities S 464,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 30,50 Long-Term Liabilities							Total					
Receivables: Taxes 892,279 — 892,279 Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 — 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) — Prepaid Items 42,470 — 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 — 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilties Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,050 — 33,050 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 — 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities	Assets		_		_							
Receivables: Taxes 892,279 — 892,279 Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 — 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) — Prepaid Items 42,470 — 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 — 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilties Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,050 — 33,050 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 — 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities	Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	1.156.567	\$	752,137	\$	1.908.704					
Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 - 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) - Prepaid Items 42,470 - 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,050 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due M	A •	4	1,100,007	Ψ	,62,187	4	1,500,701					
Accounts 64,374 190,004 254,378 Due from Other Governments 894,261 - 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) - Prepaid Items 42,470 - 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due M	Taxes		892,279		_		892,279					
Due from Other Governments 894,261 - 894,261 Internal balances 14,932 (14,932) - Prepaid Items 42,470 - 42,470 Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$9,606,305 \$19,413,704 \$29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$176,345 \$102,222 \$278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124	Accounts		·		190,004		254,378					
Internal balances	Due from Other Governments		•		-							
Material and Supplies Inventory 52,830 37,139 89,969 Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 33,050 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 20,000 - 33,050 - 33,050 Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets <td>Internal balances</td> <td></td> <td>14,932</td> <td></td> <td>(14,932)</td> <td></td> <td>_</td>	Internal balances		14,932		(14,932)		_					
Notes Receivable 100,132 - 100,132 Land 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313	Prepaid Items		42,470		-		42,470					
Land Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation Total Assets 884,909 883,242 1,768,151 Capital Assets 9,606,305 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets 9,606,305 19,413,704 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable 176,345 102,222 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: 2 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 <t< td=""><td>Material and Supplies Inventory</td><td></td><td>52,830</td><td></td><td>37,139</td><td></td><td>89,969</td></t<>	Material and Supplies Inventory		52,830		37,139		89,969					
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation 5,503,551 17,566,114 23,069,665 Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5	Notes Receivable		100,132		-		100,132					
Total Assets \$ 9,606,305 \$ 19,413,704 \$ 29,020,009 Liabilities Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: 2 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Land		884,909		883,242		1,768,151					
Liabilties Liabilties Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		5,503,551		17,566,114		23,069,665					
Accounts Payable \$ 176,345 \$ 102,222 \$ 278,567 Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: 2aptal Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Total Assets	\$	9,606,305	\$	19,413,704	\$	29,020,009					
Accrued Wages 64,493 20,049 84,542 Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	<u>Liabilties</u>											
Due to Other Governments 80,075 22,365 102,440 Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Accounts Payable	\$	176,345	\$	102,222	\$	278,567					
Claim and Judgements Payable 37,055 - 37,055 Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	•		64,493		20,049		84,542					
Accrued Interest Payable 33,050 - 33,050 Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due Within One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Due to Other Governments		80,075		22,365		102,440					
Long-Term Liabilities 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Claim and Judgements Payable		37,055		-		37,055					
Due Within One Year 529,988 62,774 592,762 Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Accrued Interest Payable		33,050		-		33,050					
Due More Than One Year 7,844,536 47,172 7,891,708 Total Liabilities 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Long-Term Liabilities											
Net Assets 8,765,542 254,582 9,020,124 Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for: 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Due Within One Year		529,988		62,774		592,762					
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: 24,759,534 Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Due More Than One Year		7,844,536		47,172		7,891,708					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt 6,368,376 18,391,158 24,759,534 Restricted for: Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Total Liabilities		8,765,542		254,582		9,020,124					
Restricted for: 461,313 - 461,313 Capital Projects 461,313 - 185,078 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	Net Assets											
Capital Projects 461,313 - 461,313 Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	•		6,368,376		18,391,158		24,759,534					
Other Purposes 185,078 - 185,078 Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)			461,313		_		461,313					
Unrestricted (deficit) (6,174,004) 767,964 (5,406,040)	-				-							
<u> </u>	•		·		767,964							
	Total Net Assets	\$	840,763	\$	19,159,122	\$	19,999,885					

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

			Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets						
					(Operating		Capital		<u> </u>	Prima	ary Governmer	nt		
			(Charges for	(Frants and	(Frants and	G	overnmental	Βι	isiness-Type			
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services		Contributions		ntributions	Activities		Activities			Total	
Primary government:															
Governmental Activities:															
General Government:															
Legislative and Executive	\$	667,802	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(667,802)	\$	-	\$	(667,802)	
Judicial		565,660		16,793		-		-		(548,867)		-		(548,867)	
Security of Persons and Property		1,295,215		21,175		-		-		(1,274,040)		-		(1,274,040)	
Public Health and Welfare		91,382		-		-		-		(91,382)		-		(91,382)	
Transportation		983,622		-		385,501		-		(598,121)		-		(598,121)	
Community Environment		232,586		-		-		42,967		(189,619)		-		(189,619)	
Basic Utility Services		238,236		-		-		-		(238,236)		-		(238,236)	
Leisure Time Activities		590,185		33,229		-		139,554		(417,402)		-		(417,402)	
Economic Opportunity		75,808		-		-		-		(75,808)		-		(75,808)	
Interest Expense		291,665		-		-		-		(291,665)		-		(291,665)	
Unallocated Depreciation		125,898		-		-		-		(125,898)		-		(125,898)	
Other		25,256		-						(25,256)		-		(25,256)	
Total Governmental Activities		5,183,315		71,197		385,501		182,521		(4,544,096)				(4,544,096)	
Business-Type activities:															
Water Fund		964,013		991,328		-		910		-		28,225		28,225	
Sewer Fund		751,598		689,319		-		-		-		(62,279)		(62,279)	
Sanitation Fund		641,929		576,107		-		-		-		(65,822)		(65,822)	
Total Business-Type activities		2,357,540		2,256,754			_	910			_	(99,876)		(99,876)	
Total primary government	\$	7,540,855	\$	2,327,951	\$	385,501	\$	183,431		(4,544,096)		(99,876)		(4,643,972)	
General revenues:															
Taxes:															
Municipal Income Tax										2,381,022		-		2,381,022	
Property Taxes, Levied for General Property	irpose	S								667,171		-		667,171	
Fines and Forfeitures										626,432		-		626,432	
Licenses & Permits										143,411		-		143,411	
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	to Spe	ecific Progran	18							579,834		-		579,834	
Unrestricted Investment Earnings										20,984		16,834		37,818	
Miscellaneous										156,160		51,906		208,066	
Transfers										175,280		(175,280)		_	
Total General Revenues and Transfe	rs									4,750,294		(106,540)		4,643,754	
Change in Net Assets										206,198		(206,416)		(218)	
Net Assets - January 1, 2005, restated (S	ee Not	te 15)								634,565		19,365,538		20,000,103	
Net Assets - December 31, 2005									\$	840,763	\$	19,159,122	\$	19,999,885	

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities

	Gener	al	Capital provement	Other Total Governmental Governmental Funds Funds		vernmental	Total Governmental Fund Balances 	\$	1,701,381	
Assets								!		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables:	\$ 35	1,862	\$ 381,284	\$	423,421	\$	1,156,567	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,388,460
Taxes	80	2,279	_		_		892,279	An internal service fund used by management to charge		
Accounts		4.374	_		_		64,374	the cost of insurance to individual funds. The assets and		
Due from Other Governments		0,089	587,170		157,002		894,261	liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
Materials and Supplies Inventory		2,921	-		49,909		52,830	governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		42,119
Notes Receivable		-,	_		100,132		100,132			,
Prepaid Items		351	-		-		351	Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
1			 			_		period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Total Assets	\$ 1,46	1,876	\$ 968,454	\$	730,464	\$	3,160,794	i		
								Municipal Income Taxes \$ 69,975		
								Delinquent Property Taxes 304,660		
Liabilities								Grants 741,742		1,116,377
									-	
Accounts Payable	\$ 8	1,942	\$ 49,674	\$	44,729	\$	176,345	Some liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest,		
Accrued Wages and Benefits	5	6,331	542		7,620		64,493	are not due and payable in the current period and therefore		
Due to Other Funds	1	8,502	-		3,621		22,123	are not reported in the funds.		
Due to Other Governments	7	1,365	546		8,164		80,075	į		
Deferred Revenue	48	5,035	536,170		95,172		1,116,377	Accrued Interest Payable \$ (33,050))	
			 					Compensated Absences Payable (162,120))	
Total Liabilities	71	3,175	586,932		159,306		1,459,413	Loans Payable (7,705,320))	
				-				Bonds Payable (487,000))	
Fund Balances								Capital Leases Payable (20,084))	(8,407,574)
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Reserved for Encumbrances		-	74,368		-		74,368	Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	840,763
Reserved for Inventory		2,921	-		49,909		52,830			<u> </u>
Reserved for Notes Receivable		-	-		100,132		100,132			
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:										
General Fund	74	5,780	-		-		745,780			
Special Revenue Funds		-	-		421,117		421,117	[
Capital Projects Funds		-	307,154		-		307,154	[
Total Fund Balances	74	8,701	 381,522		571,158		1,701,381			
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,46	1,876	\$ 968,454	\$	730,464	\$	3,160,794	1		
								1		
								1		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

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

		General	Cap Improv		Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds	Net Change in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	89,722
-									
Revenues: Municipal Income Tax Property and Other Taxes Intergovernmental Investment Income	\$	1,087,121 363,938 561,161 2,764		935,176 - 249,127 10,632	\$ 327,312 - 352,802 7,588	\$	2,349,609 363,938 1,163,090 20,984	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of actitivies, assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Licenses and Permits Fines and Forfeitures		143,411 538,249		-	88,183		143,411 626,432	Capital Asset Additions \$ 146,887	
Charges for Services		21,175		-	50,022		71,197		28,886)
Other		122,772		1,719	31,669		156,160	(273,773)	20,000)
Total Revenue		2,840,591	1,	,196,654	 857,576		4,894,821	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in	
								the funds.	
Expenditures: Current: General Government:								Municipal Income Taxes	20,515
Legislative and Executive		628,293		48,731	_		677,024	(13,234)	20,515
Judicial		557,945		-	40,561		598,506		
Security of Persons and Property		1,338,683		32,752	-		1,371,435	Proceeds for debt principal is a revenue in the	
Public Health and Welfare		45,735		-	45,647		91,382	governmetnal funds, but the repayment reduces long-term	
Transportation		-		668,776	331,579		1,000,355	liabilities in the statement of net assets.	
Community Environment		49,197		184,121	-		233,318	Proceeds of Loans and Notes \$ (15,165)	
Basic Utilities		-		180,387	-		180,387	Proceeds of Bonds (487,000)	
Leisure Time Activities		-		199,320	395,042		594,362	Principal Payments 447,345 (5	54,820)
Economic Development		-		1,088	2,368		3,456		
Capital Outlay		-		25,256	-		25,256	In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on	
Debt Service:		16.461		120 00 1			447.245	outstanding loans, whereas in governmental funds, an	22.050)
Principal Retirement		16,461 1,087		430,884	-		447,345	interest expenditure is reported when due.	33,050)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		1,087	-	258,631	 		259,718	The internal service fund used by management to charge the	
Total Expenditures		2,637,401	2	029,946	 815,197		5,482,544	costs of insurance to individual funds are not reported in the city-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures	
Excess of Revenues Over								and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The	
(Under) Expenditures		203,190	(833,292)	42,379		(587,723)	net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund are allocated	
() F	_			,	 ,		(001,1-0)	among the government activities.	6,055
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
Proceeds of Loans		_		15,165	-		15,165	Some expenses reported in the statment of activities,	
Proceeds of Bonds		-		487,000	-		487,000	such as compensated absences do not require the use of	
Transfers - In		-		216,180	-		216,180	current financial resources and therefore are not reported	
Transfers - Out		(9,450)		(31,450)	 		(40,900)	as expenditures governmental funds.	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(9,450)		686,895	 		677,445	Decrease in Compensated Absences \$ 77,706 Change in Inventory 28,956 10	06,662
Net Change in Fund Balance		193,740	(146,397)	42,379		89,722	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	06,198
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Beginning of Year		554,931		527,919	499,853		1,582,703		
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory		30			 28,926		28,956		
Fund Balances (Deficits) End of Year	\$	748,701	\$	381,522	\$ 571,158	\$	1,701,381		
See accompanying notes to the basic fina	ncia	l statements.							

City of Upper Sandusky Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budgeted A	Amoui	nts			Fin	Variance al Budget Positive	
	Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:								
Municipal Income Tax	\$ 2,600,000	\$	2,600,000	\$	2,553,775	\$	(46,225)	
Property and Other Taxes	381,000		381,000		363,938		(17,062)	
Charges for Services	19,500		19,500		21,175		1,675	
Licenses and Permits	88,100		85,100		126,427		41,327	
Fines and Forfeitures	651,500		651,500		537,178		(114,322)	
Intergovernmental	491,000		491,000		637,458		146,458	
Investment Income	1,000		1,000		2,764		1,764	
Other	 109,500		112,500		122,772		10,272	
Total Revenue	4,341,600		4,341,600		4,365,487		23,887	
Expenditures: Current:								
General Government:								
Legislative and Executive	687,190		874,640		799,363		75,277	
Judicial	614,900		614,900		560,250		54,650	
Security of Persons and Property	1,489,160		1,471,718		1,330,340		141,378	
Public Health and Welfare	69,500		69,500		45,735		23,765	
Community Environment	52,300		52,300		49,197		3,103	
Debt Service:	16.461		16.461		16.461			
Principal Retirement	16,461		16,461		16,461		-	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 1,081		1,081	-	1,081			
Total Expenditures	 2,930,592		3,100,600		2,802,427		298,173	
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures	1,411,008		1,241,000		1,563,060		322,060	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers - Out	 (1,404,000)		(1,404,000)		(1,262,488)		141,512	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (1,404,000)		(1,404,000)		(1,262,488)		141,512	
Excess of Revenues and Other								
Financing Sources Over (Under)								
Expenditures and Other Uses	7,008		(163,000)		300,572		463,572	
Fund Balances (Deficit) at								
Beginning of Year	15,435		15,435		15,435		-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 11,718		11,718		11,718			
Fund Balances (Deficit) at End of Year	\$ 34,161	\$	(135,847)	\$	327,725	\$	463,572	

City of Upper Sandusky

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2005

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds							(Governmental	
		Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Sanitation Fund		Total	Ir	Activities - aternal Service Fund
Assets										
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables:	\$	256,769	\$	346,219	\$	149,149	\$	752,137	\$	-
Accounts		84,435		61,905		43,664		190,004		-
Due from Other Funds		-		-		-		-		37,055
Inventory of Supplies		32,340		4,799		-		37,139		-
Prepaid Items										42,119
Total Current Assets		373,544		412,923		192,813		979,280		79,174
Capital Assets, No Depreciation		612,422		270,820		_		883,242		_
Capital Assets, Net of A/D		8,694,468		8,772,502		99,144		17,566,114		-
Total Assets	\$	9,680,434	\$	9,456,245	\$	291,957	\$	19,428,636	\$	79,174
Liabilities										
Accounts Payable	\$	55,001	\$	19,002	\$	28,219	\$	102,222	\$	-
Accrued Wages and Benefits		14,190		5,859		-		20,049		-
Compensated Absences Payable		18,247		5,430		10,754		34,431		-
Due to Other Funds		5,749		4,235		4,948		14,932		-
Due to Other Governments		14,562		6,067		1,736		22,365		-
Claims Payable		-		-		-		-		37,055
Captial Leases Payable - Current				28,343		-		28,343		-
Total Current Liabilities		107,749		68,936		45,657		222,342		37,055
Long-term Liabilities										
Compensated Absences Payable		10,615		-		6,701		17,316		-
Capital Leases Payable				29,856		-		29,856		-
Total Liabilities		118,364		98,792		52,358		269,514		37,055
Net Assets										
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Debt		9,306,890		8,985,123		99,145		18,391,158		-
Unrestricted		255,180		372,330		140,454		767,964		42,119
Total Net Assets	\$	9,562,070	\$	9,357,453	\$	239,599	\$	19,159,122	\$	42,119

City of Upper Sandusky

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Bı				
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Sanitation Fund	Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 991,328	\$ 689,319	\$ 576,107	\$ 2,256,754	\$ 458,914
Other Operating Revenues	18,020	19,000	14,886	51,906	
Total Operating Revenues	1,009,348	708,319	590,993	2,308,660	458,914
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	518,998	232,066	276,616	1,027,680	_
Contractual Services	106,206	161,520	235,717	503,443	452,859
Materials and Supplies	161,016	164,746	56,291	382,053	-
Other Operating Expenses	1,061	55	478	1,594	-
Depreciation	142,813	188,668	72,827	404,308	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	33,919	4,543		38,462	
Total Operating Expenses	964,013	751,598	641,929	2,357,540	452,859
Operating Income (Loss)	45,335	(43,279)	(50,936)	(48,880)	6,055
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):					
Interest Income	7,024	7,559	2,251	16,834	_
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	7,024	7,559	2,251	16,834	-
Income (Loss) before contributions and transfers	52,359	(35,720)	(48,685)	(32,046)	6,055
Capital Contributions	910	-	-	910	-
Transfers - In	-	31,450	-	31,450	
Transfers - Out	(206,730)			(206,730)	
Change in Net Assets	(153,461)	(4,270)	(48,685)	(206,416)	6,055
Total Net Assets at Beginning of Year	9,715,531	9,361,723	288,284	19,365,538	36,064
Total Net Assets at End of Year	\$ 9,562,070	\$ 9,357,453	\$ 239,599	\$ 19,159,122	\$ 42,119

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund									
	V	Vater Fund	Se	ewer Fund	Sani	itation Fund		Total	A	overnmental Activities - Internal ervice Fund
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents										
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:										
Cash Received from Customers	\$	1,162,380	\$	756,337	\$	640,413	\$	2,559,130	\$	487,367
Cash Paid to Employees		(521,107)		(226,885)		(288,874)		(1,036,866)		-
Cash Paid to Suppliers		(296,712)		(332,166)		(275,735)		(904,613)		(487,367)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)										
Operating Activities		344,561		197,286		75,804		617,651		-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:										
Interest Income		7,024		7,559		2,251		16,834		-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		7,024		7,559		2,251	-	16,834		-
	••									
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activ	ities:	(102 012)		(212 675)		(22.102)		(417 691)		
Purchase of Capital Assets Principal Payments - Capital Leases		(182,813)		(212,675) (26,907)		(22,193)		(417,681) (26,907)		
Transfer - In				31,450		_		31,450		-
Transfer - Out		(206,730)		-		_		(206,730)		_
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related						_				
Financing Activities		(389,543)		(208,132)		(22,193)		(619,868)		-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(37,958)		(3,287)		55,862		14,617		-
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		294,727		349,506		93,287		737,520		_
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	256,769	\$	346,219	\$	149,149		752,137	\$	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Total	Ψ	230,70)	Ψ	340,217	Ψ	142,142		752,157	Ψ	
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities										
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	45,335	\$	(43,279)	\$	(50,936)	\$	(48,880)	\$	6,055
Adjustments:										
Net Cash from Operating Activities:										
Depreciation Expense		142,813		188,668		72,827		404,308		-
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:										
Accounts Receivable		95,064		48,018		49,420		192,502		_
Inventory		19,886		(531)		-15,120		19,355		_
Prepaid Expenses		6,923		4,962		8,890		20,775		(6,055)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable		36,649		(5,733)		7,861		38,777		-
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,827		485		(8,789)		(6,477)		-
Compensated Absences Payable Due to Other Funds		(8,448)		961		(1,243)		(8,730)		(10.607)
Due to Other Funds Due to Other Governments		1,069 3,443		2,172 1,563		1,860 (4,086)		5,101 920		(12,627)
Claims and Judgments Payable		3,443		1,303		(4,000)		920		12,627
Chamis and Judginenes I ayuble										12,027
Total Adjustments		299,226		240,565		126,740		666,531		(6,055)
Net Cash Provided by Operating										
Activities	\$	344,561	\$	197,286	\$	75,804	\$	617,651	\$	
Schedule of Noncash Activity:										
Capital Contributions	\$	910	\$	_	\$	_	\$	910	\$	_

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds

December 31, 2005

Assets:	Agency	
Cash and Cash Equivalents: In Segregated Accounts	\$	49,138
Total Assets	<u> </u>	49,138
<u>Liabilities</u> :		
Undistributed Monies	\$	26,052
Payroll Withholdings		23,086
Total Liabilities	\$	49,138

NOTE 1 -- DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Upper Sandusky (the City) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under the mayor-council form of charter government as approved on October 25, 1976. The City provides police protection within its boundaries, and fire protection to its citizens and adjacent townships. The City provides basic utilities in the form of water, wastewater treatment and sanitation pick up. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates a swimming pool and maintains three parks.

Reporting Entity: A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financials are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

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 board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; 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. Components units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City of Upper Sandusky's Municipal Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The judge is an elected city official who has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of court fees and fines.

The City has not included the City of Upper Sandusky School District as it has no control over its operations and is an autonomous entity.

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

NOTE 2 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio (City) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Under the provisions of GASB No. 20 the City has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its proprietary activities. Election of this approach to accounting for proprietary activities by the City has required no change from prior years. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below:

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each program of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City programs or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at a more detail level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

B. FUND ACCOUNTING

The City uses funds to report on financial position. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may be or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The General and Capital Improvement funds are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balances is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - The Capital Improvement fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The other governmental funds of the City are for grants and other resources, debt service, and capital projects of the City whose uses are restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's enterprise funds are:

<u>Water Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to water operations of the City.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the sewer treatment service operations of the City.

<u>Sanitation Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the refuse pickup operations of the City.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for health insurance for City employees.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Presently, the City has no trust funds. The City's agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-Wide Financial Statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and others financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and

in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used of the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, grants, and rentals.

Deferred Revenue

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2005, but which were levied to finance 2006 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are meant are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocation of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

E. BUDGET

An annual appropriated budget is required by law to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the fund, department and object level. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund appropriations. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures 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.

Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. 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 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 annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2005.

Appropriations:

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

Encumbrances:

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and 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. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures.

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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 year and need not be reappropriated.

F. DEPOSITS

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund balance integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet.

During 2005, investments were limited to certificates of deposit, money market accounts, passbook accounts and Star Ohio, the State Treasurer's investment pool. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements, are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during year 2005 amounted to \$2,764.

The City has invested funds in the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during the year 2005. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2005.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the statement of fiduciary net assets as "Cash in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. INVENTORIES

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expense when used.

On the fund financial statements, 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 first in, first out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

H. PREPAID ITEMS

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2005, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. CAPITAL ASSETS

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the government funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$100 dollars. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems have been capitalized under new requirements of

the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but only for the current year. The City anticipates adding all infrastructure next year. Improvements are capitalized and the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful live of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	15 years	15 years
Buildings and Improvements	40 years	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	5 years	5 years
Infrastructure	80 years	80 years

J. INTERFUND BALANCES

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. Transactions representing services rendered between funds are classified as "due to/ due from."

K. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave, holiday, personal, compensatory and sick leave to the extent that payment to the employee for these absences are attributed to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City.

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

L. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current

resources. However, claims and judgments, the non-current portion of capital leases, compensated absences, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund statements only to the extent they will be paid with current, expendable, available resources. In general, payments made within thirty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

M. FUND BALANCE RESERVES

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

N. <u>NET ASSETS</u>

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

O. OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are water, wastewater treatment, and sanitation charges for services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

P. CONTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, or from grant or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Q. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expense in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented of the financial statements.

R. EXTRAORDINARY AND SPECIAL ITEMS

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2005.

S. ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3 -- BUDGET 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 and described above is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual, General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- (b) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- (c) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations at the end of the year on the Budget basis to the GAAP basis are as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund	
Budget Basis:	\$	300,572
Adjustments:		
Revenue Accruals:		
Accrued 2004, Received in Cash 2005		(743,436)
Accrued 2005, Not yet Received in Cash		615,055
Expenditure Accruals:		
Accrued 2005, Not yet Paid in Cash		(220,325)
Accrued 2004, Paid in Cash 2005		218,549
Encumbrances		23,325
GAAP Basis	_\$_	193,740

NOTE 4 -- DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

State statutes classify deposits held by the City into three categories.

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current twoyear period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies, which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified

trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Cash On Hand: At year-end, \$900 was on hand throughout the City in the form of drawer change and petty cash.

Deposits: At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$1,956,942 and the bank balance was \$2,144,374. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$207,393 was covered by federal depository insurance;
- 2. \$1,936,981 was covered by collateral held by third party trustees pursuant to Section 135.181, Revised Code, in collateralized pools securing all public fund on deposit with specific depository institutions.

Collateral credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover the deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all deposits. Such collateral pools at the Federal Reserve Banks or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve bank in the name of the City.

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposits in excess of all deposits covered by federal depository insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of Ohio and its municipalities, and obligations of the other states. Obligations pledged to secure deposits must be delivered to a bank other than the institution in which the deposit is made. Written custodial agreements are required.

The City had no investments.

Reconciliation to Balance Sheet					
City's Deposits	\$	1,956,942			
Petty Cash and Drawer Change		900			
Total	\$	1,957,842			
Per Balance Sheet					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	1,908,704			
Cash in Segregated Accounts		49,138			
Total	\$	1,957,842			

NOTE 5 -- RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2005, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, shared revenues, accrued interest on investments, accounts (billings for utility service), and notes receivable. No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2005 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2004 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2005 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2005 taxes.

2005 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2005, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2005, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2005 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2006.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2005 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2004, are levied after October 1, 2005, and are collected in 2005 with real property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes for 2005 are levied after October 1, 2005, on the value as of December 31, 2004. Collections are made in 2005. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$3.10 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2005 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property - 2004 Valuation:	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 71,881,960
Public Utilities	21,910
Commercial/Industrial	33,118,190
Total Real Property	105,022,060
Tangible Personal Property - 2005 Valuation: General	39,566,644
Public Utilities	3,586,360
Total Personal Property	43,153,004
Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 148,175,064

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes 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.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Upper Sandusky. The County Auditors periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2005 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor were they levied to finance 2005 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by deferred revenue.

Income Taxes

The City levies and collects an income tax of one percent on all income earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality, not to exceed the amount owed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	A	Amounts		
Governmental Activities		_		
Local Government and Local Government				
Revenue Assistance	\$	150,089		
Gasoline and Excise Tax		129,889		
Motor Vehicle License Fees		27,113		
ODNR Stepping Stones/River's Edge		179,624		
ODNR Boat Facility Grant		8,496		
Statewide Trails Program Grant		100,000		
CDBG Downtown Grant		299,050		
Total	\$	894,261		

NOTE 6 -- INSURANCE

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, and damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters.

Commercial Insurance

The City has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability
- Vehicles

There has not been a significant reduction in commercial coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

Workers Compensation

Workers compensation coverage is provided by the State. The City pays State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Risk Pool Membership

The City is a member of the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Association self-insurance pool (the Pool). The Pool assumes the risk of loss up to the limits of the City's policy. The Pool may make supplemental assessments if the experience of the overall pool is unfavorable. The pool covers the following risks:

- Comprehensive Medical Plan
- Prescription Drug Plan

The December premiums were paid to the administrator, CoreSource located in Westerville, Ohio, at \$369 for single coverage, \$590 for two party coverage and \$885 for family coverage.

The contracted employees portion of the City's premium amounts are capped by negotiated union contracts and cannot be increased except by negotiations. The contracted and non-contracted employee monthly portion of the premium is \$25 for single coverage, \$40 per two party coverage and \$60 for family coverage, which is withheld from their biweekly payroll.

In addition, the City provides \$550 per year, per employee to be used by the employee for the reimbursement of dental and optical expenses upon presentation of a paid receipt for such services. Life insurance is provided in full to full-time employees in the amount of \$20,000 per employee.

The claims liability of \$37,055 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2005 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement 10 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates for costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount for the last two years is as follows:

	Beginning		End of
Year	of Year	Claims Payments	Year
2005	\$ 24,428	\$ 476,124 \$ 463,497	\$ 37,055
2004	32,930	468,260 476,762	24,428

NOTE 7 -- CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2005:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/2004	Additions	Retirements	12/31/2005
Governmental Activities:				
Land	\$ 884,909	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 884,909
Buildings and Improvements	3,844,172	93,467	8,715	3,928,924
Machinery & Equipment	1,571,159	15,672	7,921	1,578,910
Infrastructure	1,317,666	-	-	1,317,666
Vehicles	1,331,039	37,748		1,368,787
Total Capital Assets	8,948,945	146,887	16,636	9,079,196
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(643,569)	(95,877)	(8,715)	(730,731)
Machinery & Equipment	(271,789)	(131,095)	(1,720)	(401,164)
Infrastructure	(609,566)	(34,803)	-	(644,369)
Vehicles	(800,474)	(113,998)	_	(914,472)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,325,398)	(375,773)	(10,435)	(2,690,736)
Governmental Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,623,547	\$ (228,886)	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,388,460

	Balance 12/31/2004	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2005
Business-Type Activities:				
Water				
Land	\$ 612,422	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 612,422
Buildings and Improvements	1,356,532	79,355	2,994	1,432,893
Machinery & Equipment	604,399	2,800	3,714	603,485
Vehicles	52,004	-	-	52,004
Infrastructure	8,221,137	101,518		8,322,655
Total Capital Assets	10,846,494	183,673	6,708	11,023,459
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(615,992)	(31,626)	(2,994)	(644,624)
Machinery & Equipment	(510,419)	(6,546)	(3,714)	(513,251)
Vehicles	(52,004)	-	-	(52,004)
Infrastructure	(402,049)	(104,641)		(506,690)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,580,464)	(142,813)	(6,708)	(1,716,569)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 9,266,030	\$ 40,860	\$ -	\$ 9,306,890
<u>Wastewater</u>				
Land	\$ 270,820	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 270,820
Buildings and Improvements	3,870,501	54,500	1,187	3,923,814
Machinery & Equipment	700,679	-	-	700,679
Vehicles	91,659	-	-	91,659
Infrastructure	6,517,690	158,175		6,675,865
Total Capital Assets	11,451,349	212,675	1,187	11,662,837
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(846,346)	(52,164)	(1,187)	(897,323)
Machinery & Equipment	(405,814)	(52,691)	-	(458,505)
Vehicles	(91,659)	-	-	(91,659)
Infrastructure	(1,088,215)	(83,813)		(1,172,028)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,432,034)	(188,668)	(1,187)	(2,619,515)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 9,019,315	\$ 24,007	\$ -	\$ 9,043,322

<u>Sanitation</u>	Balance 2/31/2004	A	dditions	Retire	<u>ements</u>	_	Balance 2/31/2005
Machinery & Equipment Vehicles	\$ 141,481 415,118	\$	22,193	\$	-	\$	163,674 415,118
Total Capital Assets	556,599		22,193		-		578,792
Less: Accumulated Depreciation Machinery & Equipment Vehicles	(91,855) (314,965)		(13,561) (59,267)		-		(105,416) (374,232)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(406,820)		(72,828)		_		(479,648)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 149,779	\$	(50,635)	\$	_	\$	99,144

^{* -} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government:	
Legislative and Executive	\$ 10,426
Judicial	2,566
Security of Person and Places	14,488
Transportation	38,257
Leisure Time Activities	50,619
Basic Utility	61,167
Economic Development & Assistance	72,352
Unallocated Depreciation	125,898
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 375,773

NOTE 8 -- COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation and compensation time as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave pay as payment becomes probable.

Sick leave accumulates at the rate of .0575 hours of sick leave for each hour of work completed with a maximum of 80 hours per pay period. Sick leave is accumulated and may be converted into cash upon retirement with more than ten years of service at the rate of thirty percent for all employees of the police and fire department to a maximum of 600 hours and a maximum of 480 hours for all other personnel. Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to retirement or at retirement with less than ten years of service lose their accumulated sick leave. At December 31, 2005, the maximum vested liability to the City for accumulated unpaid sick leave, assuming the City would have to pay all accumulated sick leave if the City ceased operations approximated \$68,859. A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for sick leave for only the employees who have ten years of service and are age 50 or older, or have thirty years with local government employment.

A liability for accrued vacation and holidays of \$140,645 and accrued compensation time of \$4,365 have been recognized.

Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

Employee Service	<u>Vacation Credit</u>
After 1 year	2 weeks
After 8 years	3 weeks
After 15 years	4 weeks
After 22 years	5 weeks

Vacation leave must be used within the current calendar year unless the employee is unable to use his vacation due to the operational needs of the employer. Without this, such excess leave is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation.

NOTE 9 -- LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2004	Additions Retirements		Principal Balance 12/31/2005	Amounts Due in One Year	
Governmental Activities: Powell Mortgage	\$ 8,750	\$ -	\$ 8,750	\$ -	\$ -	
OWDA 1996 Sewer Construction; Matures 2014; 2.20%	315,201	-	25,624	289,577	26,191	
OWDA Loan; Matures 2014; 2.20%	144,726	-	13,856	130,870	14,163	
OWDA Sewer Construction and Separation; Matures 2014; 2.2%	300,606	-	29,649	270,957	30,304	
OWDA WWTP Improvements; Matures 2015; 2.20%	770,164	-	67,678	702,486	73,327	
OWDA Loan; Matures 2021; 4.65%	5,946,022	15,164	230,634	5,730,552	218,458	
OPWC Loan; Matures 2015; Interest Free	297,000	-	27,000	270,000	27,000	
OPWC Loan; Matures 2023; Interest Free	252,849	-	12,643	240,206	12,642	
OPWC Loan; Matures 2023; Interest Free	74,490		3,820	70,670	3,820	
Capital Improvement Bonds; Series 2005 3 to 4.80%	-	487,000	-	487,000	-	
Capital Leases Compensated Absences Payable	53,976 239,826	78,865	33,892 156,569	20,084 162,122	13,506 110,577	
Total Governmental Type Activities Debt	\$ 8,403,610	\$ 581,029	\$ 610,115	\$ 8,374,524	\$ 529,988	

Business-Type Activities:

Capital Leases	\$ 85,106	\$ -	\$ 26,907	\$ 58,199	\$ 28,343
Compensated Absences Payable	 60,477	 44,778	 53,508	51,747	34,431
Total Business-Type Debt	\$ 145,583	\$ 44,778	\$ 80,415	\$ 109,946	\$ 62,774

Outstanding general obligation notes consist of a WWTP Improvement issues. General obligation notes are a direct obligation of the City of Upper Sandusky for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

The outstanding OWDA loans consist of loan agreements between the City and the Ohio Water Development Authority for the construction of sewer lines and a new reservoir. The loans will be paid off from City income taxes.

The annual requirements to amortized all bonded debts outstanding as of December 31, 2005, including total interest payments of \$3,156,175 are as follows:

Year Ending	OWDA	OPWC	Capital Improvement			
December 31,	Loans	Loans		Bonds		Total
2006	\$ 658,192	\$ 43,462	\$	20,966	\$	722,620
2007	658,193	43,462		20,966		722,621
2008	658,192	43,462		36,966		738,620
2009	658,192	43,462		37,422		739,076
2010	658,192	43,462		37,819		739,473
2011-2015	3,093,467	217,310		194,099		3,504,876
2016-2020	2,413,674	82,314		205,443		2,701,431
2021-2025	1,200,011	63,942		215,823		1,479,776
Less: Interest Expense	(2,873,671)	-		(282,504)		(3,156,175)
Total Principal	\$ 7,124,442	\$ 580,876	\$	487,000	\$	8,192,318

NOTE 10 -- CAPITAL LEASES

The City has entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of a police, municipal court, and general office copiers, police cruisers and machinery for the Wastewater department. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes (titles transferable at the end of the lease term) and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of inception. The cost of these capital leases are included in the governmental and business-type activities. The original cost of assets acquired under capital lease and included in the governmental activities was \$180,367 and the book value at December 31, 2005 was \$121,659. The original cost of assets acquired under capital lease and included in the business-type activities was \$142,099 and the book value at December 31, 2005 was \$99,469. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at December 31, 2005:

Year Ending December 31	Governmental Activities		ness-Type ctivities
2006	\$	14,986	\$ 31,450
2007		6,884	31,450
Total Minimum Lease Payments		21,870	62,900
Less Amount Representing Interest		(1,786)	 (4,701)
Present Value of Future Minimum			
Lease Payments	\$	20,084	\$ 58,199

NOTE 11 -- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The employees of the City of Upper Sandusky are covered by either the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System or the Ohio Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund. The State of Ohio accounts for the activities of the retirement systems and the amounts of these funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan (MD) is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The Combined Plan (CO) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement and disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to the Traditional Plan and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Director Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OPERS issues a stand alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2005 member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. Separate divisions for law enforcement and public safety exist only within the Traditional Pension Plan. The 2005 member contribution rates were 8.5% for members in classifications other than law enforcement and public safety. Members in law enforcement classification, which consists generally of sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and township police contributed 10.1%. Public safety division members contributed at 9%. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55% of covered payroll. For both the law enforcement and public safety divisions, the employer contribution rate was 16.7% of covered payroll. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$ 219,588, \$213,450, and \$225,711, respectively; 85.03% representing the paid contribution for 2005 and 100% for 2004 and 2003. \$32,883 representing the unpaid contribution for 2005, is recorded as an expenditure to the individual funds that incurred the costs.

Ohio Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund (OP&F)

The City of Upper Sandusky contributes to the Ohio Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F 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 OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City 's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$114,636, \$115,372, and \$116,853, respectively, equal to the required contributions for the year. 71.83% has been contributed for 2005 and 100 percent for 2004 and 2003. \$32,292 representing the unpaid contribution for 2005, is recorded as an expenditure to the individual funds that incurred the costs.

NOTE 12 -- POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan (MD) is a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan (CO) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and post-retirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and the Combined Plans; however, health care benefits are not statutorilly guaranteed. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio Service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12.

A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The OPERS law enforcement program is separated into two divisions, law enforcement and public safety with separate employee contribution rates and benefits. The 2005 employer contribution rate for local government employers was 13.55% of covered payroll, and 4.00% was used to fund health care for the year. For both public safety and law enforcement divisions, the 2005 employer rate was 16.70% and 4.00% was used to fund health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postretirement health care through their contributions to OPERS.

Summary of assumptions

Actuarial Review – The assumptions and calculations below were based on the System's latest Actuarial Review performed as of December 31, 2005.

Funding Method – The individual entry age actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Assets Valuation Method – All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of the unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor.

Investment Return – The investment assumption rate for 2005 was 6.5%.

Active Employee Total Payroll – An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%.

Health Care – Health care costs were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from .5% to 6% for the next 9 years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond), health care costs were assumed to increase at 4.0% (the projected wage inflation rate).

OPEBs are advanced funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plans at December 31, 2005 was 369,214. The City's contribution to fund post employment benefits was \$81,029.

The actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2005 was \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability at December 31, 2005, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

On September 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted the Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to skyrocketing health care costs. Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service at retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchased health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the options selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (OP&F) provides access to 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 health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firemen's employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.75% of covered payroll in 2004 and 2005. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2004, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, are 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters. The amount that the City contributed as the employer's share to pay post-employment benefits for 2005 was \$43,529.

The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2004, the date of the last actuarial valuation was \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341.

NOTE 13 -- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Federal and State Grants

The City participates in several federally assisted programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies or their representative. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

B. Litigation

The City may be a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the law director the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

NOTE 14 – TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2005, consisted of the following:

	Transfers	Transfers
Fund	Out	In
General Fund	\$ 9,450	\$ -
Capital Improvements	31,450	216,180
Water	206,730	-
Sewer	_	31,450
Total	<u>\$ 247,630</u>	<u>\$ 247,630</u>

In the year ended December 31, 2005, the City made a transfer of \$206,730 from the water fund to the capital improvements fund to subsidize, in part, the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans found on the government-wide financial statements. The City also made a transfer of \$9,450 from the General Fund to the Capital Improvements fund. The City also made a transfer of \$31,450 from the Capital Improvements fund to the Sewer fund to subsidize, in total, the lease payment for the sewer jet equipment.

NOTE 15 – <u>RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR NET ASSETS</u>

Due to an overstatement of accumulated depreciation for vehicles in the water and sewer funds, the City restated its beginning net assets on January 1, 2005. The net assets comprised of the following:

	<u>Water</u>	Sewer
Total Net Assets, December 31, 2004	\$9,431,091	\$9,360,617
Adjustment for Accumulated Depreciation	284,440	1,106
Total Net Assets, December 31, 2005, Restated	\$9,715,531	\$9,361,723

NOTE 16 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2005, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 40 "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures".

GASB Statement No. 40 establishes disclosure requirements for investment credit risks, interest rate risk, deposit custodial risk and foreign currency risk.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland, OH 44113-1306 Office phone - (216) 575-1630 Fax - (216) 436-2411

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County 119 North 7th Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures in order to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees when 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material affect 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

However, we noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated June 30, 2007.

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

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.

June 30, 2007

CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO WYANDOT COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2005

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected, Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken, or Finding No Longer Valid.
			Explain.
2004- Upp-001	Contrary to ORC Section 5705.41(B), total expenditures plus encumbrances in excess of appropriations at legal level of control	Yes	
2004- Upp-002	Contrary to ORC Section 5705.39, appropriations in excess of estimated resources plus carryover balances	No	Not corrected. Repeated in management letter.
2004- Upp-003	Contrary to ORC Section 5705.36, total estimated receipts in excess of actual receipts	Yes	



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY

WYANDOT 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 27, 2007