CITY OF SHELBY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

LARRY PAXTON, FINANCE DIRECTOR



Members of Council City of Shelby 23 West Main Street Shelby, Ohio 44875

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Shelby, Richland County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc. for the audit period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004. 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 Shelby is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Betty Montgomery

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

September 28, 2005



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

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Independent Accountant's Report

Mayor and Members of Council City of Shelby 23 W. Main Street Shelby, Ohio 44875

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 Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of 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 *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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 Shelby, Richland County, as of December 31, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, 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.

As disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the City restated its capital assets balance due to errors and omissions as reported in prior years.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 5, 2005 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. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Mayor and Members of Council City of Shelby Independent Accountant's Report Page 2

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 13 is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. We did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Julian & Grube, Inc. August 5, 2005

Julian & Sube the.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Shelby's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2004 are as follows:

- The total net assets of the City increased \$612,894. Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$296,287 or 1.44% from fiscal year 2003. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$909,181 or 4.58% from fiscal year 2003.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,924,144 or 68.86% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,774,779 or 31.14% of total governmental activities revenue.
- Governmental activities capital assets, net decreased \$65,594.
- The City had \$5,995,210 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,774,779 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,924,144 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The general fund, the City's only major government fund, had revenues of \$3,467,412 in 2004. This represents an increase of \$339,425 or 10.85% from 2003 revenues. The expenditures of the general fund, which totaled \$3,103,790 in 2004, increased \$6,533 from 2003. Also, the general fund's operating transfers out decreased by \$171,872 in 2004. The fund balance in the general fund increased from \$458,966 in 2003 to \$538,560 in 2004.
- Net assets for the business-type activities, which are made up of the Water, Sewer and Electric enterprise funds, increased in 2004 by \$909,181 or 4.58%. This increase in net assets was due primarily to increased revenues in the water, sewer and electric funds.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$16,223 higher than they were in the original budget and actual expenditures were \$158,062 less than the amount in the original budget. The general fund maintained a positive variance of \$3,623 in revenues and a positive variance of \$170,662 in expenditures versus the final budgeted amounts.

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 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 nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The general fund is the City's only major governmental fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a 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 2004?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take 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 change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community 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 general government, security of persons and property, public health and welfare, transportation, community environment, and leisure time activity. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports 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 focuses on the City's most significant funds. The City's only major governmental fund is the general fund. The analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 9.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 - 21 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and electric operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance program. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 - 25 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 26 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 27 - 55 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2004 compared to 2003.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
		Restated	·	Restated		Restated		
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003		
<u>Assets</u>								
Current and other assets	\$ 6,695,162	\$ 6,963,655	\$ 8,636,442	\$ 7,904,656	\$15,331,604	\$14,868,311		
Capital assets	15,684,337	15,749,931	16,619,051	16,794,584	32,303,388	32,544,515		
Total assets	22,379,499	22,713,586	25,255,493	24,699,240	47,634,992	47,412,826		
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Long-term liabilities								
outstanding	619,732	674,038	447,679	423,836	1,067,411	1,097,874		
Other liabilities	1,467,286	1,450,780	4,067,922	4,444,693	5,535,208	5,895,473		
Total liabilties	2,087,018	2,124,818	4,515,601	4,868,529	6,602,619	6,993,347		
Net Assets								
Invested in capital assets,								
net of related debt	15,458,711	15,383,141	13,282,051	16,794,584	28,740,762	32,177,725		
Restricted	4,420,121	4,586,875	-	-	4,420,121	4,586,875		
Unrestricted	413,649	618,752	7,457,841	3,036,127	7,871,490	3,654,879		
Total net assets	\$20,292,481	\$20,588,768	\$20,739,892	\$19,830,711	\$41,032,373	\$40,419,479		

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2004, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$41,032,373. At year-end, net assets were \$20,292,481 and \$20,739,892 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 70.08% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets, at December 31, 2004, were \$15,458,711 and \$13,282,051 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2004, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$4,420,121 or 10.77%, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$413,604 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

The table below shows the comparative analysis of changes in net assets for fiscal year 2004 compared to 2003.

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-T	ype Activities	Total		
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services and sales	\$ 652,196	\$ 571,796	\$ 13,241,300	\$ 12,340,106	\$ 13,893,496	\$ 12,911,902	
Operating grants and contributions	1,080,602	478,641	-	-	1,080,602	478,641	
Capital grants and contributions	41,981	544,433	-	-	41,981	544,433	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	1,211,426	1,292,383	-	-	1,211,426	1,292,383	
Income taxes	1,953,819	2,600,476	-	-	1,953,819	2,600,476	
Excise taxes	-	-	431,462	427,114	431,462	427,114	
Unrestricted grants	632,748	705,732	-	-	632,748	705,732	
Interest	52,186	50,852	3,117	36,534	55,303	87,386	
Other	73,965	78,689		44,597	73,965	123,286	
Total revenues	5,698,923	6,323,002	13,675,879	12,848,351	19,374,802	19,171,353	
Expenses:							
General government	1,168,902	1,200,767	-	-	1,168,902	1,413,349	
Security of persons and property	2,728,909	2,532,745	-	-	2,728,909	2,613,201	
Public health and welfare	346,791	319,224	-	-	346,791	319,224	
Transportation	1,014,300	1,019,090	-	-	1,014,300	1,069,234	
Community environment	666,562	199,259	-	-	666,562	420,554	
Leisure time activity	64,556	71,327	-	-	64,556	84,124	
Other	327	1,036	-	-	327	1,036	
Interest and fiscal charges	4,863	10,702	-	-	4,863	10,702	
Sewer	-	-	971,822	993,353	971,822	993,353	
Water	-	-	1,347,692	1,428,375	1,347,692	1,428,375	
Electric			10,447,184	10,300,878	10,447,184	10,300,878	
Total expenses	5,995,210	5,354,150	12,766,698	12,722,606	18,761,908	18,076,756	
Increase in net assets before							
transfers and capital contributions	(296,287)	968,852	909,181	125,745	612,894	1,094,597	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital contributions		(498,329)		498,329			
Change in net assets	(296,287)	470,523	909,181	624,074	612,894	1,094,597	
Net assets at beginning of year	20,588,768	20,118,245	19,830,711	19,206,637	40,419,479	39,324,882	
Net assets at end of year	\$ 20,292,481	\$20,588,768	\$ 20,739,892	\$ 19,830,711	\$41,032,373	\$ 40,419,479	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net assets decreased \$296,287 in 2004. This decrease is a result of decreasing revenues and increased expenses. The most significant decrease in revenues is in income taxes due to a weakening economy in the Richland County area.

Security of persons and property, which supports the operations of the police and fire departments, accounted for \$2,728,909 or 45.52% of total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$259,137 in direct charges to users of the services. General government expenses, which includes city council, the mayor's office, the finance department, civil service and building and zoning programs, totaled \$1,168,902 or 19.50% of total expenses. General government expenses were partially funded by \$324,633 in direct charges to users of the services.

The state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$1,080,602 in operating grants and contributions and \$41,981 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions \$550,948 or 50.99%, subsidized transportation programs.

General revenues totaled \$3,924,144, and amounted to 68.86% of total revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$3,165,245, or 80.66% of total general revenues. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, with local government and local government revenue assistance making up \$632,748 or 16.12% of the total.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2004 compared to 2003. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities

	20	04	2003			
	Total Cost of Net Cost of		Total Cost of	Net Cost of		
	Services	Services	Services	Services		
Expenses:						
General government	\$ 1,168,902	\$ 844,269	\$ 1,200,767	\$ 895,853		
Security of persons and property	2,728,909	2,411,149	2,532,745	2,229,971		
Public health and welfare	346,791	276,472	319,224	289,977		
Transportation	1,014,300	463,152	1,019,090	128,982		
Community environment	666,562	176,943	199,259	143,064		
Leisure time activity	64,556	43,256	71,327	59,695		
Other	327	327	1,036	1,036		
Interest and fiscal charges	4,863	4,863	10,702	10,702		
Total expenses	\$ 5,995,210	\$ 4,220,431	\$ 5,354,150	\$ 3,759,280		

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 70.40% and 70.21% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2004 and 2003, respectively.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the Sewer, Water and Electric enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$13,241,300, general revenues of \$434,579 and expenses of \$12,766,698 for fiscal year 2004.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at year-end.

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$4,625,029 which is \$185,452 below last year's total of \$4,810,481. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2004 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balance December 31, 2004	Fund Balance December 31, 2003	Increase (Decrease)
Major Funds:			
General	\$ 538,560	\$ 458,966	\$ 79,594
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,086,469	4,351,515	(265,046)
Total	\$ 4,625,029	\$ 4,810,481	<u>\$ (185,452)</u>

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$79,594, due to a slight increase in revenues. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balances of the general fund.

	2004	2003	Percent Change
Revenues			_
Taxes	\$ 2,237,805	\$1,949,962	14.76 %
Charges for services	312,000	292,000	6.85 %
Licenses and permits	11,733	12,014	(2.34) %
Fines and forfeitures	185,268	198,578	(6.70) %
Investment income	42,424	31,693	33.86 %
Intergovernmental	651,979	617,119	5.65 %
Other revenues	26,203	26,621	(1.57) %
Total	\$3,467,412	\$3,127,987	10.85 %

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

	2004	2003	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 945,694	\$ 973,710	(2.88) %
Security of persons and property	2,158,096	2,120,235	1.79 %
Principal retirement and interest		3,312	(100.00) %
Total	\$ 3,103,790	\$ 3,097,257	0.21 %

The increase in investment income is due to increased investments in certificates of deposit and slight increases in the interest rates over the prior years. The increase in tax revenue is due to a larger percentage of income taxes being allocated to the general fund in 2004.

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, the City's only major governmental fund. Total actual revenues and other financing sources of \$3,490,264 were higher than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$3,623. The other significant change was between the final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures. Actual expenditures came in \$170,662 lower than the final budgeted amounts.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. The only difference between the amounts reported as business-type activities and the amounts reported in the proprietary fund statements are interfund eliminations between proprietary funds. The only interfund activity reported in the government wide statements are those between business-type activities and governmental activities (reported as internal balances and transfers) whereas interfund amounts between the various enterprise funds are reported in the proprietary fund statements.

Water Fund

The water fund had operating revenues of \$1,553,209 in 2004. This represents an increase of \$151,660 from 2003 operating revenues. The operating expenses of the water fund, which totaled \$1,338,092 in 2004, decreased \$22,701 from 2003. The increase in net assets for the water fund was \$215,864 or 3.29%.

Sewer Fund

The sewer fund had operating revenues of \$975,563 in 2004. This represents an increase of \$265,579 from 2003 operating revenues. The operating expenses of the sewer fund, which totaled \$965,019 in 2004, decreased \$22,580 from 2003. The increase in net assets for the sewer fund was \$10,544 or 0.18%.

Electric Fund

The electric fund had operating revenues of \$10,712,528 in 2004. This represents an increase of \$439,358 from 2003 operating revenues. The operating expenses of the electric fund, which totaled \$9,867,524 in 2004, increased \$117,422 from 2003. The increase in net assets for the electric fund was \$722,725 or 8.55%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2004, the City had \$32,303,388 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and construction in progress. Of this total, \$15,684,337 was reported in governmental activities and \$16,619,051 was reported in business-type activities. The 2003 balances have been restated due to the City obtaining a new appraisal (see Note 3.A. of the notes to the financials). The following table shows fiscal 2004 balances compared to 2003:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

		Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities			Total				
		2004	_	Restated 2003	_	2004	_	Restated 2003		2004	-	Restated 2003
Land	\$	206,050	\$	206,050	\$	233,440	\$	233,440	\$	439,490	\$	367,204
Land improvements		180,372		201,531		209,333		232,847		389,705		890,693
Buildings and improvements		820,852		863,781		3,493,195		3,646,739		4,314,047		13,492,660
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		644,028		615,569		5,438,113		5,246,679		6,082,141		4,506,947
Vehicles		628,299		777,987		112,171		140,607		740,470		1,326,362
Infrastructure	1	2,887,514		12,632,818		7,045,799		7,273,837		19,933,313		18,075,299
Construction in progress		317,222		452,195	_	87,000		20,435		404,222	_	1,113,730
Increase in net assets	\$ 1	5,684,337	\$	15,749,931	\$	16,619,051	\$	16,794,584	\$	32,303,388	\$	39,772,895

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information concerning the City's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2004 the City had \$101,426 in special assessment bonds and OPWC notes of \$214,155 outstanding. Of this total, \$51,209 is due within one year and \$264,372 is due within greater than one year. The following table is a comparison of the bonds and notes outstanding.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2003
Long-Term Obligations: Special Assessment Bonds: Street Improvement	<u>\$ 101,426</u>	\$ 126,783
Total Special Assessment Bonds	101,426	126,783
OPWC Notes: Wareham Road Auburn Street Total OPWC Notes Total	194,940 19,215 214,155 \$ 315,581	211,185 28,822 240,007 \$ 366,790
	Business-Type Activities2004	Business-Type Activities
OPWC Note: Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$ 87,000	\$ 20,435
vi and viator i routinellt i fallt	Ψ 07,000	Ψ 20,433

The City has one special assessment bond outstanding at December 31, 2004 in the amount of \$101,426. The City issued \$126,783 in special assessment bonds on September 5, 2003, for water and sewer improvements along State Route 39. These bonds bear an annual interest rate of 3.10% and mature on December 1, 2008. In the event that property owners fail to make their special assessment payments, the City is responsible for providing the resources to meet the annual principal and interest payments.

The City has three Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) notes outstanding at December 31, 2004 in the amount of \$214,155 in governmental activities and \$87,000 in business-type activities. On July 1, 1997, the City issued \$96,073 in OPWC notes to finance the Auburn Street Storm Sewer Replacement Project. These notes are scheduled to retire on January 1, 2007. The City issued \$394,200 in OPWC notes on July 7, 1997 to finance the Wareham Road Area Storm Sewer Replacement Project. These notes are scheduled to mature on July 1, 2016. During 2003, the City received \$20,435, in OPWC notes and in 2004 the City received \$66,565 from available borrowings of \$400,000, to finance the wastewater plant expansion. The OPWC notes are interest free. See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the City's debt administration.

Economic Outlook

Since the 1800's the Community of Shelby has been known for its talented work force, which is very innovative, productive and stable. The city's industrial base continues to be strong and competitive, producing and shipping goods and materials around the world. While national trends reflect mergers and consolidations the city has been aggressive and successful in adapting to these changing times by creating new opportunities. An example of our adapting is that in 2004 the city of Shelby became home to a major division of North Central Technical College which serves the secondary education area.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 UNAUDITED

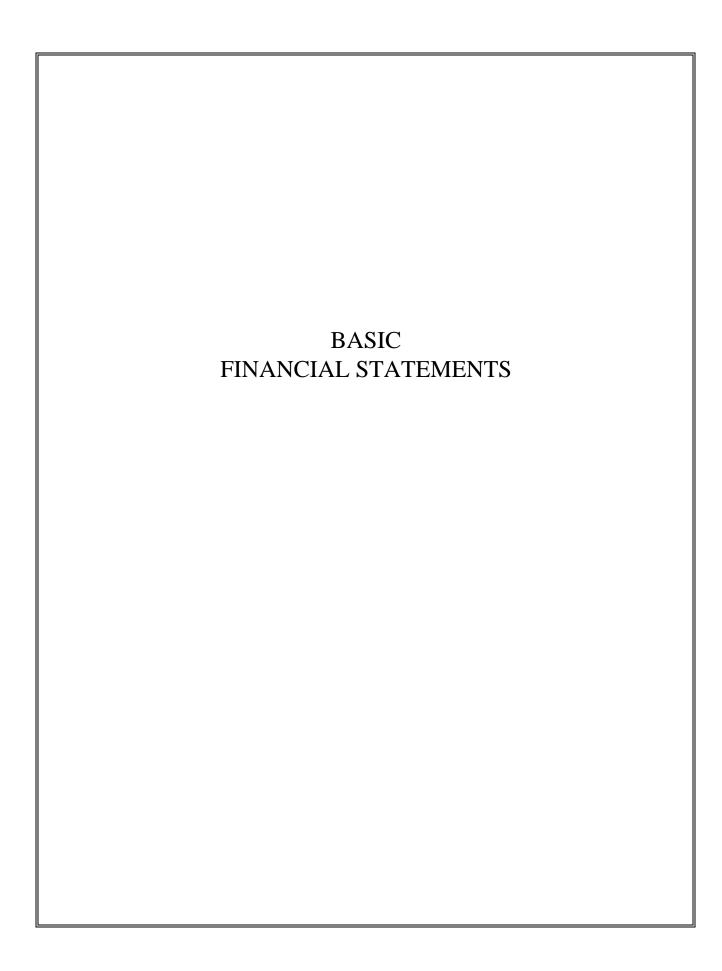
As this report reflects, the city relies heavily upon grants, entitlements, property and income taxes to operate. Because of this the City's finances continue to be stable but stressed due to stagnation of its revenue sources and increased operating expenses. In anticipation of this situation in 2005 the City placed an additional ½% income tax issue on the November General Election in an effort to overcome this concern. If this income tax initiative is successful it will provide additional funding for the city to operate.

During 2004 the City began the process of complying with environmental requirements by planning for the modernization of its water and waste water treatment facilities as well as an additional electric transmission line for the cities electricity customers. These projects will require the cities' enterprise funds to incur substantial debt and will not be completed until sometime in 2006.

In the future the City looks forward in meeting the needs of its citizens, employees and vendors through cooperation, hard work and determination.

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 financial information, contact Larry Paxton, Finance Director, 23 W. Main Street, Shelby, Ohio, 44875.



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STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,406,289	\$ 5,472,596	\$ 9,878,885
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):	7 00.444		7 00.444
Income taxes	509,164	-	509,164
Real and other taxes	967,412	1 40 < 25 <	967,412
Accounts	-	1,406,356	1,406,356
Special assessments	174	-	174
Accrued interest	2,500	1,069	3,569
Internal balances	31,381	(31,381)	-
Due from other governments	606,396	-	606,396
Prepayments	44,053	92,898	136,951
Materials and supplies inventory	127,793	808,754	936,547
Investment in joint venture	-	886,150	886,150
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	523,272	320,440	843,712
Depreciable capital assets, net	15,161,065	16,298,611	31,459,676
Total capital assets	15,684,337	16,619,051	32,303,388
Total assets	22,379,499	25,255,493	47,634,992
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	58,106	645.298	703,404
Accrued wages and benefits	30,547	41,924	72,471
Due to other governments	190,982	122,429	313,411
Deferred revenue.	921,886	122,429	921,886
Accrued interest payable	323	8,271	8,594
Claims payable	141,242	0,271	141,242
Note payable	124,200	3,250,000	3,374,200
Long-term liabilities:	124,200	3,230,000	3,374,200
-	107.207	129,868	237,165
Due within one year.	107,297 512,435	317,811	830,246
Due in more than one year	312,433	317,611	630,240
Total liabilities	2,087,018	4,515,601	6,602,619
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	15,458,711	13,282,051	28,740,762
Restricted for:	,,	,,	
Capital projects	2,280,969	_	2,280,969
Debt service	899,618	_	899,618
Human services programs	193,724	_	193,724
Community development projects	354,080	_	354,080
Security of persons and property	96,385	_	96,385
Street maintenance, construction and repair	548,024	_	548,024
Other purposes	47,321	_	47,321
Unrestricted	413,649	7,457,841	7,871,490
omesticus.	413,047	7,437,041	7,071,490
Total net assets	\$ 20,292,481	\$ 20,739,892	\$ 41,032,373

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

			Program Revenues					
	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$	1,168,902	\$	324,633	\$	-	\$	-
Security of persons and property		2,728,909		259,137		16,642		41,981
Public health and welfare		346,791		35,458		34,861		-
Transportation		1,014,300		200		550,948		-
Community environment		666,562		26,163		463,456		-
Leisure time activity		64,556		6,605		14,695		-
Other		327		-		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		4,863		-		-		-
Total governmental activities		5,995,210		652,196		1,080,602		41,981
Business-Type Activities:								
Sewer		971,822		975,563		-		-
Water		1,347,692		1,553,209		-		-
Electric		10,447,184		10,712,528				-
Total business-type activities	_	12,766,698		13,241,300				
Total primary government	\$	18,761,908	\$	13,893,496	\$	1,080,602	\$	41,981
	Pro S Inc S C Exc Gra Inv Mis	pecial revenue ome taxes levid General purpose pecial revenue Capital projects cise taxes ants and entitles estment earnin scellaneous	es	not restricted	to speci	fic programs		
	Net	t assets at begi	nning	of year (resta	ated) .			
	Net	t assets at end	of yea	ır				• •

G	overnmental Activities	B	usiness-type Activities		Total
\$	(844,269)	\$	_	\$	(844,269)
Ψ	(2,411,149)	Ψ	_	Ψ	(2,411,149)
	(276,472)		_		(276,472)
	(463,152)		_		(463,152)
	(176,943)		_		(176,943)
	(43,256)		_		(43,256)
	(327)		_		(327)
	(4,863)				(4,863)
	(4,220,431)				(4,220,431)
	-		3,741		3,741
	-		205,517		205,517
-	<u>-</u>		265,344		265,344
			474,602		474,602
	(4,220,431)		474,602		(3,745,829)
	684,646 526,780		-		684,646 526,780
	526,780		-		526,780
	1,548,920		-		1,548,920
	143,623		-		143,623
	261,276		-		261,276
	-		431,462		431,462
	632,748		-		632,748
	52,186		3,117		55,303
	73,965		-		73,965
	3,924,144		434,579		4,358,723
	(296,287)		909,181		612,894
	20,588,768		19,830,711		40,419,479
\$	20,292,481	\$	20,739,892	\$	41,032,373

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2004

General		Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	245,536	\$	3,977,039	\$	4,222,575
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):						
Income taxes		254,583		254,581		509,164
Real and other taxes		341,750		625,662		967,412
Accrued interest		1,606		894		2,500
Special assessments		-		174		174
Due from other governments		352,406		253,990		606,396
Prepayments		30,976		13,077		44,053
Materials and supplies inventory		23,206	-	104,587		127,793
Total assets	\$	1,250,063	\$	5,230,004	\$	6,480,067
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	20,949	\$	37,157	\$	58,106
Accrued wages and benefits payable		23,695		6,852		30,547
Compensated absences		-		3,983		3,983
Due to other governments		82,777		108,205		190,982
Deferred revenue		584,082		863,138		1,447,220
Notes payable				124,200		124,200
Total liabilities		711,503		1,143,535		1,855,038
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for encumbrances		60,671		209,122		269,793
Reserved for prepayments		30,976		13,077		44,053
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory		23,206		104,587		127,793
Reserved for debt service		-		899,444		899,444
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:						
General fund		423,707		-		423,707
Special revenue funds		-		759,013		759,013
Capital projects funds				2,101,226	-	2,101,226
Total fund balances		538,560		4,086,469		4,625,029
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,250,063	\$	5,230,004	\$	6,480,067

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2004

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 4,625,029
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	15,684,337
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period	
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	
Property taxes \$ 47,412	
Income tax 202,184	
Special assessments 174	
Intergovernmental revenues 275,564	
Total	525,334
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs	
of heath insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of	
the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in	
the statement of assets. The net assets of the internal service fund,	
including internal balances of \$31,381, are:	73,853
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and	
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported	
in the funds.	
Accrued interest payable 323	
Street improvement bonds 101,426	
OPWC notes 214,155	
Compensated absences 300,168	
Total	 (616,072)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 20,292,481

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Other Governme General Funds			Go	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:							
Municipal income taxes	\$ 1,533,998	\$	389,980	\$	1,923,978		
Property and other taxes	703,807		562,370		1,266,177		
Charges for services	312,000		102,768		414,768		
Licenses and permits	11,733		35,458		47,191		
Fines and forfeitures	185,268		24,513		209,781		
Intergovernmental	651,979		1,071,574		1,723,553		
Special assessments	-		29,940		29,940		
Investment income	42,424		7,922		50,346		
Rental income	-		900		900		
Other	 26,203		88,368		114,571		
Total revenues	 3,467,412		2,313,793		5,781,205		
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	945,694		174,939		1,120,633		
Security of persons and property	2,158,096		301,802		2,459,898		
Public health and welfare	-		334,898		334,898		
Transportation	-		509,137		509,137		
Community environment	-		589,381		589,381		
Leisure time activity	-		57,004		57,004		
Capital outlay	-		838,370		838,370		
Other	-		327		327		
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	-		51,209		51,209		
Interest and fiscal charges	-		5,800		5,800		
Total expenditures	 3,103,790		2,862,867		5,966,657		
Excess of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	 363,622		(549,074)		(185,452)		
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	-		284,028		284,028		
Transfers out	 (284,028)		-		(284,028)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (284,028)		284,028				
Net change in fund balances	79,594		(265,046)		(185,452)		
Fund balances at beginning of year	 458,966		4,351,515		4,810,481		
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 538,560	\$	4,086,469	\$	4,625,029		

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (185,452)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense of,	
\$711,791, exceeded capital outlays of \$646,197, in the current period.	(65,594)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(84,122)
Repayment of bond and note principal is an expenditure	(0:,122)
in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	51,209
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	937
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in	
governmental funds.	7,080
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of health insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund, including internal balances of	
\$39,952 is allocated among the governmental activities.	 (20,345)
Change in net assets of governmental activities.	\$ (296,287)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

		Budgeted	l Amou	nts		Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive	
	Original Final				 Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:								
Income taxes	\$ 1,5	32,691	\$	1,532,691	\$ 1,635,798	\$	103,107	
Property and other taxes	3	311,500		311,500	307,859		(3,641)	
Charges for services	3	300,000		300,000	312,000		12,000	
Licenses and permits		12,550		12,550	11,733		(817)	
Fines and forfeitures	2	212,650		212,650	185,268		(27,382)	
Intergovernmental	6	644,650		657,250	568,199		(89,051)	
Investment income		33,000		33,000	42,005		9,005	
Other	4	127,000		427,000	427,402		402	
Total revenues	3,4	174,041		3,486,641	3,490,264		3,623	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	1,0)51,799		1,044,431	975,144		69,287	
Security of persons and property	2.3	308,850		2,328,818	2,227,443		101,375	
Total expenditures		360,649		3,373,249	3,202,587		170,662	
Excess of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		113,392		113,392	 287,677		174,285	
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers out	(2	284,028)		(284,028)	(284,028)		_	
Total other financing sources (uses)		84,028)		(284,028)	(284,028)			
Net change in fund balance	(1	70,636)		(170,636)	3,649		174,285	
Fund balance at beginning of year		66,967		66,967	66,967		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		103,670		103,670	 103,670			
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1	\$	1	\$ 174,286	\$	174,285	

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31,2004

	Busi	Governmental Activities -			
	Sewer	Water	Electric	Total	Internal Service Fund
Assets:					
Current Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	\$ 427,347	\$ 1,627,805	\$ 3,417,444	\$ 5,472,596	\$ 183,714
Accounts	98,445	210,953	1,096,958	1,406,356	-
Accrued interest	12,062	17 22,065	1,052 58,771	1,069 92,898	-
Materials and supplies inventory	19,213	89,937	699,604	808,754	_ _
Total current assets	557,067	1,950,777	5,273,829	7,781,673	183,714
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investment in joint venture	-	-	886,150	886,150	-
Land and construction in progress	87,000	184,070	49,370	320,440	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,279,186	4,771,589	6,247,836	16,298,611	
Total capital assets	5,366,186	4,955,659	6,297,206	16,619,051	
Total noncurrent assets	5,366,186	4,955,659	7,183,356	17,505,201	
Total assets	5,923,253	6,906,436	12,457,185	25,286,874	183,714
Liabilities: Current Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	8,853	11,071	625,374	645,298	-
Accrued wages and benefits	3,796	6,599	31,529	41,924	-
Due to other governments	13,419	19,519	89,491	122,429	141,242
Accrued interest payable	-	-	8,271	8,271	141,242
Note payable	-	_	3,250,000	3,250,000	-
Total current liabilities	26,068	37,189	4,004,665	4,067,922	141,242
Long town liabilities:					
Long-term liabilities: OPWC loans payable	87,000	_	_	87,000	_
Compensated absences	58,162	86,294	216,223	360,679	-
Total long-term liabilities	145,162	86,294	216,223	447,679	
Total long-term liabilities	145,162	86,294	216,223	447,679	-
Total liabilities	171,230	123,483	4,220,888	4,515,601	141,242
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets	5,279,186	4,955,659	3,047,206	13,282,051	-
Unrestricted	472,837	1,827,294	5,189,091	7,489,222	42,472
Total net assets	\$ 5,752,023	\$ 6,782,953	\$ 8,236,297	20,771,273	\$ 42,472
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal ser	rvice funds activitie	es related to enterp	orise funds.	(31,381)	
Net assets of business-type activities				\$ 20,739,892	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Busi	Funds	Governmental Activities - Internal		
	Sewer	Water	Electric	Total	Service Fund
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 975,321	\$ 1,542,252	\$ 10,632,005	\$ 13,149,578	\$ 872,647
Other	242	10,957	80,523	91,722	473
Total operating revenues	975,563	1,553,209	10,712,528	13,241,300	873,120
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	389,805	602,198	1,683,394	2,675,397	-
Contract services	48,952	197,517	534,267	780,736	-
Materials and supplies	35,326	119,187	6,495,158	6,649,671	-
Utilities	97,347	87,228	172,968	357,543	-
Depreciation	278,566	241,622	419,778	939,966	-
Claims	-	-	-	-	935,257
Other	115,023	90,340	561,959	767,322	
Total operating expenses	965,019	1,338,092	9,867,524	12,170,635	935,257
Operating income (loss)	10,544	215,117	845,004	1,070,665	(62,137)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest expense and fiscal charges	-	-	(73,016)	(73,016)	-
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Interest revenue	-	747	2,370	3,117	1,840
Investment in joint venture	-	-	(46,382)	(46,382)	-
Other local tax revenue	-	-	431,462	431,462	-
Excise tax expense			(436,713)	(436,713)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		747	(122,279)	(121,532)	1,840
Changes in net assets	10,544	215,864	722,725	949,133	(60,297)
Net assets at beginning of year (restated)	5,741,479	6,567,089	7,513,572		102,769
Net assets at end of year	\$ 5,752,023	\$ 6,782,953	\$ 8,236,297		\$ 42,472
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal ser	vice funds activitie	s related to enterp	rise funds.	(39,952)	
Changes in net assets of business-type activities				\$ 909,181	
2				+ ,0,,101	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

		Busir	Governmental Activities - Internal					
		Sewer	Water	Electric	Total	Service Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities:								
Cash received from customers	\$	960,713	\$ 1,510,949	\$ 10,469,227	\$ 12,940,889	\$	872,647	
Cash received from other operations		242	10,957	80,523	91,722		473	
Cash payments for personal services		(409,482)	(611,687)	(1,706,950)	(2,728,119)		-	
Cash payments for contract services		(51,937)	(197,913)	(502,854)	(752,704)		-	
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(36,619)	(147,916)	(6,328,070)	(6,512,605)		-	
Cash payments for utilities		(97,347)	(87,228)	(172,968)	(357,543)		-	
Cash payments for claims		-	-	-	-		(959,674)	
Cash payments for other expenses		(115,023)	 (90,340)	(561,959)	(767,322)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .		250,547	 386,822	1,276,949	1,914,318		(86,554)	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:								
Cash received from other local taxes		-	-	436,713	436,713		-	
Cash payments for excise taxes			 	(436,713)	(436,713)		-	
Net provided by noncapital								
financing activities			 					
Cash flows from capital and related								
financing activities:				(4=0.0=0)	(= - 1 100)			
Acquisition of capital assets		(168,715)	(117,345)	(478,373)	(764,433)		-	
Proceeds from the sale of notes		66,565	-	3,250,000	3,316,565		-	
Principal retirement		-	-	(3,750,000)	(3,750,000)		-	
Interest and fiscal charges	-		 	(69,420)	(69,420)		-	
Net cash used in capital and								
related financing activities		(102,150)	 (117,345)	(1,047,793)	(1,267,288)		-	
Cash flows from investing activities:								
Interest received			 730	1,318	2,048		1,840	
Net cash provided by investing activies			 730	1,318	2,048		1,840	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		148,397	270,207	230,474	649,078		(84,714)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		278,950	 1,357,598	3,186,970	4,823,518		268,428	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	427,347	\$ 1,627,805	\$ 3,417,444	\$ 5,472,596	\$	183,714	

- - continued

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds							Governmental Activities -		
	Sewer		Water		Electric		Total		Internal Service Fund	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$ 10,544		\$	215,117	\$	845,004	\$	1,070,665	\$	(62,137)
Adjustments: Depreciation	278,566			241,622		419,778		939,966		-
Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase)/decrease in materials										
and supplies inventory	(954)		(11,845)		50,593		37,794		-
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(14,608)		(31,303)		(162,778)		(208,689)		-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(2,602)		(9,435)		18,279		6,242		-
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	(722)		(7,845)		98,295		89,728		-
Increase/(decrease) in accrued wages and benefits	(328)		627		13,597		13,896		-
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	(2,953)		(3,918)		14,309		7,438		-
Decrease in compensated absences payable	(16,396)		(6,198)		(20,128)		(42,722)		-
Decrease in claims payable	-			-			_			(24,417)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 250,547		\$	386,822	\$	1,276,949	\$	1,914,318	\$	(86,554)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Agency		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	171,976	
Cash in segregated accounts		12,443	
Total assets	\$	184,419	
Liabilities:			
Due to other governments	\$	12,443	
Restricted/refundable deposits		171,976	
Total liabilities	\$	184,419	

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Shelby (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation incorporated as a City in 1921 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter and is governed by a mayor-council form of government, which was adopted on August 9, 1921.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes. As chief conservator of the peace, the mayor oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. The mayor also executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the City.

Legislative authority is vested in a five member council with four members elected from wards and the vice-president of Council elected at large. Members of Council are elected to two year terms. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions' relating to tax levies, appropriates and borrows money, and authorizes bids for materials and services and other municipal purposes.

The Finance Director, elected by the voters for a four-year term is the chief accountant of the municipal government and is responsible for all accounting functions and responsibilities per the charter of the City. The Finance Director is also the keeper of all public funds collected by the City as well as investing and disbursing of those funds. All contracts and agreements or obligations receiving or disbursing City moneys are all certified by the Director of Finance before entered into.

The Law Director, a practicing attorney-at-law is elected by the voters for a four-year term and is the chief legal representative and adviser for the City. The Law Director prepares all contracts bonds and other legal instruments as well as endorses each with his approval. The Law Director also acts as the prosecuting attorney for the City's municipal court system.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and its proprietary funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has the option to also apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations. The City's significant accounting policies are described below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the foregoing criteria, the City has no component units, but is a member of one insurance purchasing pool which is described in Note 13.

The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, fire fighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, wastewater, water and electric.

The following organization is described due to its relationship with the City:

JOINT VENTURE WITH EQUITY INTEREST

The City of Shelby is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of 1.89% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants' entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP-Ohio issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2. The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV2 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$886,150 at December 31, 2004. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2004 are:

Municipality	Percent Ownership	Kw Entitlement	Municipality	Percent Ownership	Kw Entitlement
	_			_	
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	0.79%	1,066	Custar	0.00%	<u>4</u>
	95.20%	127,640		4.80%	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	100.00%	<u>134,081</u>

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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 for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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 program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the 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 functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following is the City's major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs; (b) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds; and (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds 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 following are the City's major enterprise funds:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Water Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Electric Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations providing electric services to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund reports on a self-insurance program for employee medical benefits.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The City's agency funds are customer deposits and Municipal Court. The customer deposit fund is deposits made by utility customers which are refunded if the customer has fulfilled their obligations when they cancel their account. The Municipal Court fund represents cash that is collected by the City's Municipal Court and disbursed to government agencies, including the City.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds 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 total net assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

E. 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 fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). 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 or 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 nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants, fees 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, 2004, but which were levied to finance year 2005 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

F. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The legal level of budgetary control is at the item level within each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget - During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the following fiscal year's annual operating budget to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget 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 fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include encumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that estimates need to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2004.

Appropriations - A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the line item level within each fund. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The appropriations for a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The amounts on the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications legally enacted by Council.

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. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not reappropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

G. Health Care

The Comprehensive Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1986 required the City to offer and provide terminated or retired employees continued participation in the City's employee health care benefits program, provided that the employees pay the rate established by the plan administrator. The City incurred no expenditures or revenues in providing these services. The participating former employees make premium payments directly to the City's Insurance Provider and the Provider is responsible for all claims.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City other than segregated accounts is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund 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 basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2004, investments were limited to repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Council has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. During fiscal 2004, interest revenue credited to the general fund amounted to \$42,424 which includes \$42,252 assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. This interest bearing depository account is presented on the basic financial statements as "Cash in Segregated Accounts" since it is not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net assets/balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the Finance Director's investment account at year-end is provided in Note 4.

I. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

J. 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 governmental 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 \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of bridges, culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, irrigation systems, electric distribution systems, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives 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:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	20 years	20 years
Buildings and improvements	30 - 50 years	30 - 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 30 years	5 - 30 years
Vehicles	6 - 8 years	N/A
Infrastructure	10 - 65 years	10 - 65 years

K. Compensated Absences

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

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates.

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported in the governmental funds; however, they are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

L. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2004, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

M. 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, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

N. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." On fund financial statements, long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" on the balance sheet and are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. The City had no short-term or long-term interfund balances at year-end.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

O. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-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 nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

P. Fund Balance Reserves

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or use. The unreserved portions of fund equity reflected in the governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of the funds.

The City reports amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, prepayments, materials and supplies inventory, and debt service as reservations of fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements.

O. Estimates

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

R. Contributed Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of fixed assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements.

S. Net Assets

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 borrowing 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

T. 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 charges for services for water, sewer and electric programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

U. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2004.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Prior Period Adjustments

Governmental Activities - Governmental activities will be restated due to obtaining a new appraisal of capital assets. See Note 9 for details. A prior period adjustment will be made to properly state governmental activities net assets at December 31, 2003.

The adjustments had the following effect on net assets of the governmental activities as previously reported:

	Governmental Activities
Net assets as previously reported Adjustment to report corrected capital assets	\$ 20,655,793 (67,025)
Restated net assets of January 1, 2004	\$ 20,588,768

Business-Type Activities - Restatement of Net Assets - The net assets of the enterprise funds have been restated at December 31, 2003, due to obtaining a new appraisal of the capital assets in the previous year. A prior period adjustment will be made to properly state the net assets of the business-type at December 31, 2003.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

The adjustments had the following effect on net assets of the business-type activities as previously reported:

				Total
				Enterprise
	Sewer	Water	Electric	Funds
Net assets				
as previously reported Adjustment to	\$ 5,041,181	\$ 9,450,217	\$13,185,488	\$ 27,676,886
capital assets	700,298	(2,883,128)	(5,671,916)	(7,854,746)
Restated net assets as of January 1, 2004	\$ 5,741,479	\$ 6,567,089	\$ 7,513,572	\$ 19,822,140
			Business-Type Activities	
Net assets as previously rep Adjustment to restated capi			\$ 27,685,457 (7,854,746)	
Restated net assets of Janua	ry 1, 2004		\$ 19,830,711	

B. Deficit Fund Balances/Retained Earnings

Fund balances at December 31, 2004, included the following individual fund deficit:

	<u>Deficit</u>
<u>Nonmajor</u>	
Fox Run 6	\$ 123,969

This fund complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from the capital outlay expended in 2004.

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Monies held by the City are classified by State statute 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 Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must 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 in 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (Continued)

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities 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;
- 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) 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 the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. High grade commercial paper for a period not to exceed 180 days in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the City's interim monies available for investment; and
- 8. Bankers acceptances for a period not to exceed 180 days and in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the City's interim monies available for investment.

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons;
- 3. Obligations of the City.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public moneys deposited with the institution.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (Continued)

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 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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

Deposits: At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits, including a payroll clearance account, cash in segregated accounts and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, was \$3,372,417 and the bank balance was \$3,859,646. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$307,088 was covered by federal depository insurance; and
- 2. \$3,552,558 was uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by GASB even though it was covered by collateral held by third party trustees pursuant to Section 135.81, Ohio Revised Code, in single institution collateral pools securing all public funds on deposit with specific depository institutions. Although all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Investments: The City's investments are required to be categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent, but not in the City's name.

	Category	Fair
	3	<u>Value</u>
Repurchase agreements	\$6,690,887	\$6,690,887

The classification of cash and cash equivalents on the basic financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting".

A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the basic financial statements (per GASB Statement No. 9) and the classifications of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (Continued)

	Cash and Cash <u>Equivalents/Deposits</u>	Investments
GASB Statement No. 9	\$ 10,063,304	\$ -
Investments of the cash management pool: Repurchase agreements	(6,690,887)	6,690,887
resparenties agreements	(0,070,007)	
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ 3,372,417	\$ 6,690,887

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:

General fund	\$ 284,028
Total	\$ 284,028

All transfers were legal and in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code and the City Charter. The most significant transfers that occurred during the year were \$272,768 in transfers from the general fund to the nonmajor special revenue funds. These transfers were used to fund street projects and police and fire pension expenditures.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied on January 1 in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the City Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years with a triennial update. The last revaluation was completed in 2000. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable June 20. In certain instances, state statute permits earlier or later payment dates to be established.

Taxpayers (other than public utilities) become liable for tangible personal property taxes on January 1st of the current calendar year based on tax rates determined in the preceding year and assessed values determined at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of the current calendar year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25% of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-City taxpayers are due September 20. Single City 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. Under Ohio law personal property taxes do not attach as a lien on the personal property. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied on January 1 in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of January 1 of the preceding year, the lien date.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Shelby. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected with final settlement in June and December for taxes payable in the first and second halves of the year, respectively.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2004, was \$5.60 per \$1,000.00 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property for tax year 2003 are as follows:

Real property	\$122,432,120
Public utility property	2,110,580
Tangible personal property	39,483,820
Total assessed valuation	\$164,026,520

Accrued taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real, tangible personal, and public utility taxes which were measurable and unpaid as of December 31, 2004. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31 and are not intended to finance 2004 operations. Accordingly, the receivable is offset by a credit to "Deferred Revenue."

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of one and a half percent on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are received by the City Income Tax special revenue fund and are transferred to other funds as determined by the City.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2004, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, accrued interest and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "Due From Other Governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are both measurable and available at December 31, 2004, as well as intended to finance fiscal 2004 operations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

A summary of the receivables reported on the Statement of Net Assets follows:

Governmental Activities:

Income taxes	\$ 509,164
Real and other taxes	967,412
Special assessments	174
Accrued interest	2,500
Due from other governments	606,396
Business-Type Activities:	
Accounts	1,406,356
Accrued interest	1,069

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. The capital asset balances of the governmental activities and business-type activities have been restated due to the City obtaining a new appraisal. These adjustments had the following effect on the balances previously reported:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 12/31/03	Adjustments	Restated Balance 12/31/03
Land	\$ 211,404	\$ (5,354)	\$ 206,050
Construction in progress	452,195	-	452,195
Land improvements	680,668	(215,782)	464,886
Buildings and improvements	1,155,066	573,653	1,728,719
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,265,586	(95,225)	1,170,361
Vehicles	1,853,430	148,034	2,001,464
Infrastructure	16,793,380	(703,335)	16,090,045
Less: accumulated depreciation	(6,594,773)	230,984	(6,363,789)
Total	\$ 15,816,956	\$ (67,025)	\$ 15,749,931
			Restated
Business-Type Activities:	12/31/03	Deductions	12/31/03
Land	\$ 155,800	\$ 77,640	\$ 233,440
Construction in progress	1,170,156	(1,149,721)	20,435
Land improvements	710,049	(150,626)	559,423
Buildings and improvements	19,169,285	(11,723,992)	7,445,293
Equipment	17,634,658	4,659,599	22,294,257
Vehicles	833,044	(189,307)	643,737
Infrastructure	7,264,037	7,246,706	14,510,743
Less: accumulated depreciation	(22,287,699)	(6,625,045)	(28,912,744)
Total	\$ 24,649,330	\$ (7,854,746)	\$ 16,794,584

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, was as follows:

	(Restated) Balance 12/31/03	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/04
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 206,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 206,050
Construction in progress	452,195	317,222	(452,195)	317,222
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	658,245	317,222	(452,195)	523,272
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	464,886	-	-	464,886
Buildings and improvements	1,728,719	5,123	-	1,733,842
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,170,361	111,208	-	1,281,569
Vehicles	2,001,464	-	-	2,001,464
Infrastructure	16,090,045	664,839		16,754,884
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	21,455,475	<u>781,170</u>		22,236,645
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(263,355)	(21,159)	-	(284,514)
Buildings and improvements	(864,938)	(48,052)	-	(912,990)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(554,792)	(82,749)	-	(637,541)
Vehicles	(1,223,477)	(149,688)	-	(1,373,165)
Infrastructure	(3,457,227)	(410,143)		(3,867,370)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,363,789)	(711,791)		(7,075,580)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	15,091,686	69,379		15,161,065
Governmental activities capital assets, ne	\$ 15,749,931	\$ 386,601	\$ (452,195)	\$ 15,684,337

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Restated Balance 12/31/03	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance 12/31/04
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 233,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233,440
Construction in progress	20,435	66,565		87,000
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	253,875	66,565		320,440
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	559,423	-	-	559,423
Buildings and improvements	7,445,293	-	-	7,445,293
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	22,294,257	605,668	-	22,899,925
Vehicles	643,737	-	-	643,737
Infrastructure	14,510,743	92,200		14,602,943
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	45,453,453	697,868		46,151,321
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(326,576)	(23,514)	-	(350,090)
Buildings and improvements	(3,798,554)	(153,544)	-	(3,952,098)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(17,047,578)	(414,234)	-	(17,461,812)
Vehicles	(503,130)	(28,436)	_	(531,566)
Infrastructure	(7,236,906)	(320,238)		(7,557,144)
Total accumulated depreciation	(28,912,744)	(939,966)		(29,852,710)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	16,540,709	(242,098)		16,298,611
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 16,794,584	\$ (175,533)	<u>\$</u>	\$ 16,619,051

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 42,883
Security of persons and property	117,338
Public health and welfare	1,466
Transportation	492,792
Community environment	52,630
Leisure time activity	4,682
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 711,791

NOTE 10 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are affected by length of service. Vacation can be carried over at different rates depending on the department. Service and office employees may carry over 80 hours while the police may carry over 40 hours for use in the following year. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for his/her accumulated hours of sick leave up to 720 hours, except for eligible fire department employees, who can be paid for his/her accumulated hours up to 2,160 hours. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, vacation is paid for the total time accumulated for the employee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. The City's long-term obligations at year-end and a schedule of current year activity is as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding 12/31/03	Additions		Balance Outstanding 12/31/04	
Governmental Activities:						
Bonds Payable:						
Street Improvement	3.10%	\$ 126,783	\$ -	\$ (25,357)	\$ 101,426	\$ 25,357
Total Bonds Payable		126,783		(25,357)	101,426	25,357
OPWC Notes Payable:						
Wareham Road	0.00%	211,185	-	(16,245)	194,940	16,245
Auburn Street	0.00%	28,822		(9,607)	19,215	9,607
Total OPWC Notes Payable		240,007		(25,852)	214,155	25,852
Other Long-Term Obligations:						
Compensated Absences		307,248	37,665	(40,762)	304,151	56,088
Total Other Long-Term Obligation	ons	307,248	37,665	(40,762)	304,151	56,088
Total Governmental Activities		\$ 674,038	\$ 37,665	<u>\$(91,971)</u>	\$ 619,732	\$107,297
Business-Type Activities:						
OPWC Note Payable:						
Wastewater Treatment Plant						
Expansion	0.00%	\$ 20,435	\$ 66,565	\$ -	\$ 87,000	\$ 28,571
Other Long-Term Liabilities:						
Compensated Absences		403,401	6,273	(48,995)	360,679	101,297
Total Business-Type Activities		\$ 403,401	\$ 6,273	<u>\$ (48,995)</u>	\$ 360,679	\$101,297

<u>Street Improvements Bond:</u> The Street improvements bond was issued on September 5, 2003, for the purpose of financing the cost of water and sewer improvements along State Route 39, under authority of the Ohio Revised Code. The bond proceeds and capital outlay expenditures have been recorded in the Special Assessment capital projects fund.

<u>OPWC Notes Payable:</u> The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) to fund construction projects. These notes are retired through the General Bond Retirement debt service fund and the sewer fund. The OPWC notes are interest free. As of December 31, 2004, the future annual debt service principal and interest payments for the Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion note of \$87,000 was unavailable because monies related to the project is still being disbursed and the loan is not finalized.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Compensated Absences:</u> Compensated absences reported in the "compensated absences payable" account will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid.

B. Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2004, are as follows:

	Street	Street Improvement Bond			PWC Note	S
Year Ended	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<u>Total</u>	Principal	Interest	<u>Total</u>
2005	\$ 25,357	\$3,144	\$ 28,501	\$ 25,852	\$ -	\$ 25,852
2006	25,357	2,358	27,715	25,853	-	25,853
2007	25,356	1,572	26,928	16,245	-	16,245
2008	25,356	786	26,142	16,245	-	16,245
2009	-	-	-	16,245	-	16,245
2010 - 2014	-	-	-	81,225	-	81,225
2015 - 2016				32,490		32,490
Total	\$101,426	\$7,860	\$109,286	\$214,155	<u>\$ -</u>	\$214,155

NOTE 12 - GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTES PAYABLE

A. The City had the following general obligation note activity during fiscal year 2004 for Electric enterprise fund. These notes are reported as a liability in the Electric enterprise fund, the fund that received the proceeds.

			Balance			Balance
	Issue	Maturity	Outstanding			Outstanding
	Date	Date	12/31/03	Additions	Reductions	12/31/04
Electric System						
Improvements - 1.30%	11/26/03	11/18/04	\$3,750,000	\$ -	\$ (3,750,000)	\$ -
Electric System						
Improvements - 2.30%	11/18/04	11/17/05		3,250,000		3,250,000
TD 4.1			Ф2.750.000	Φ 2 250 000	Φ (2.750 000)	Φ2 250 000
Total			\$3,750,000	\$3,250,000	\$(3,750,000)	\$3,250,000

B. During 2004, the City issued \$124,200 in general obligation notes to finance street improvements in the Fox Run 6 area.

		Balance			Balance
	Issue	Maturity	Outstanding		Outstanding
	Date	Date	12/31/2003	Additions	12/31/04
Street Improvements - 1.5%	05/17/04	05/17/05	\$ -	\$124,200	\$ 124,200

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2004, the City was part of the Ohio Municipal League (OML) Joint Self-Insurance Pool, an insurance purchasing pool. In addition, the City contracted with other insurance carriers for various types of coverage. The City has transferred the risk of loss to the insurance carriers to the extent of the coverage limits. A summary of the City's insurance coverage at December 31, 2004, follows:

Company OML Joint Self-Insurance	Type of Coverage	<u>Deductibl</u>	<u>e</u>
Pool	Property	\$1,000	
	General Liability	1,000	
	Inland Marine	250	
	Errors and Omission	1,000	
	Law Enforcement	5,000	
	Excess Liability	1,000	
Shelby Mutual	Public Employee		
Insurance Company	Dishonest Bond	1,000	
- •	Finance	5,000	
Adams, Albert Curry	Automobile	250	Comprehensive
Agency, Inc.		1,000	Collision
Aten & Mennetti Agency, Inc.	Steam Boiler	5,000 1,000	Water Plant All Other

The City has elected to provide a comprehensive medical benefits package through a self-insured program providing either Fee for Service (FFS) or Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO) programs to the employees through a self-insured package. The City maintains a self-insured internal service fund to account for the finances of its uninsured risks of loss in this program. A third party administrator, Benefit Services, Inc., located in Akron, Ohio, reviews all claims for the plan which are then paid by the City. The total monthly premium paid into the internal service fund for the FFS plan is \$310.00 for single coverage and \$800.00 for family coverage and for the PPO plan is \$294.50 for single coverage and \$760.00 for family coverage. The employee's share for the FFS plan is \$15.50 for single coverage and \$40.00 per month for family coverage

The claims liability of \$141,242 reported in the Hospitalization internal service fund at December 31, 2004, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for claims be reported at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the fund's claims liability amounts for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

Fiscal	Beg	ginning of			End of
<u>Year</u>	_Fis	scal Year	Claims	<u>Payments</u>	Fiscal Year
2004	\$	165,659	\$ 935,257	\$ (959,674)	\$ 141,242
2003		135,128	852,132	(821,601)	165,659

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in the amount of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2003.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to established and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2004 was 9.55%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 13.31% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002 were \$436,372, \$459,666, and \$442,668, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2004, 2003 and 2002. The City and plan members did not make any contributions to the member-directed plan for 2004.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), 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. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations while the City is required to contribute 11.75% for police officers and 16.25% for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the fund for police and firefighters were \$283,556, \$282,859, \$274,868, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2004, 2003 and 2002.

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55% of covered payroll (16.70% for public safety and law enforcement); 4.00% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPER's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2003, include a rate of return on investments of 8.00%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00% compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.3% based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase 4.00% annually.

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,885. Actual employer contributions for 2004 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$128,818. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2003 (the latest information available) were \$10.5 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$26.9 billion and \$16.4 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004 the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to 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 purchase 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor 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 school 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 GASB Statement No. 12, "<u>Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers</u>". The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid form the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 7.75% of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2004. 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 City's actual contributions for 2004 that were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$51,374 for police and \$45,761 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 (the latest information available) was \$150,853,148, which was net of member contributions of \$17,207,506. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2003 (the latest information available), was 13,662 for police and 10,474 for firefighters.

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Unreported cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

5. Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	_(General
Budget basis	\$	3,649
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(22,852)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		27,547
Adjustment for encumbrances		71,250
GAAP basis	\$	79,594

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2004.

B. Contracts

In the year 2001, the City entered into contracts with AMP-Ohio and is committed to provide and sell power (electricity) at a marginal profit through 2010. If the City would not be able to generate the required power, it may be forced to actually buy power at a higher cost and forced to sell it at a lesser amount.

C. Litigation

The City is currently not involved in litigation that the City's legal counsel anticipates a loss.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 18 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

During 2004, the City entered several construction contracts for various projects.

The following is a list of the contracts outstanding:

Dec. 1	Contract	Completed	Outstanding
Project	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	12/31/04
Tucker Avenue bridge	\$ 96,763	\$ (91,997)	\$ 4,766
2004 residential paving program	90,299	(85,784)	4,515
McBridge Park improvements	94,234	(89,522)	4,712
Salt storage Building	108,200	(72,917)	35,283
Westside Sewer	92,200	(87,590)	4,610
Total	\$ 481,696	\$ (427,810)	\$ 53,886

JULIAN & GRUBE, INC.

"SERVING OHIO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS"

333 County Line Rd. West Westerville, Ohio 43082 Telephone 614.846.1899 Facsimile 614.846.2799

Independent Accountant's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

Mayor and Members of Council City of Shelby 23 W. Main Street Shelby, Ohio 44875

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 Shelby as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the City of Shelby's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 5, 2005. Capital assets have been restated due to errors and omissions reported in prior years as described in Note 3. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Shelby's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the 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 of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report that we have reported to the City of Shelby in a separate letter dated August 5, 2005.

Mayor and Members of Council City of Shelby Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Shelby's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of the City of Shelby in a separate letter dated August 5, 2005.

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elec.

August 5, 2005



88 East Broad Street P.O. Box 1140 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1140

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Facsimile 614-466-4490

CITY OF SHELBY

RICHLAND 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 OCTOBER 13, 2005