CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004



Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

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Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Bryan Williams County 321 West Bryan Street P.O. Box 190 Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

To the Members of City Council and the Board of Public Affairs:

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 City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio (the Government), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Government's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Income Tax ½ %, and Income Tax 1% funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2006, on our consideration of the Government's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

One Government Center / Room 1420 / Toledo, OH 43604-2246 Telephone: (419) 245-2811 (800) 443-9276 Fax: (419) 245-2484 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Bryan Williams County Independent Accountant's Report Page 2

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

Betty Montgomery

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

January 12, 2006

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of the City of Bryan's 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 notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2004 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$2,870,861. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$784,400 which represents a 3.8% increase from 2003. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$2,086,461 or 5.2% from 2003.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$7,595,431 in revenue or 26% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$21,202,730, or 74% of total revenues of \$28,798,161.
- □ The City had \$7,601,005 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,622,881 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$6,762,524 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$5,861,603 in revenues and other financing sources and \$6,319,270 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,611,927 to \$1,154,260.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis* and the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>*The Government-Wide Financial Statements*</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) are one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's program's and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, refuse collection, electric operating, and communication operations services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. The City's major funds are the General, Income Tax ½%, Income Tax 1%, Municipal Building Construction, and Capital Improvement. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water, Sewer, Refuse Collection, Electric Operating, and Communications Operations funds, all of which are considered major funds.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. 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. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2004 compared to 2003.

	Governm Activiti		Business Activit	51	Tota	1
				Restated		
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Current and other assets	\$13,395,863	\$13,403,453	\$13,090,921	\$14,691,579	\$26,486,784	\$28,095,032
Capital assets, Net	14,230,460	13,180,805	39,114,662	34,121,482	53,345,122	47,302,287
Total assets	27,626,323	26,584,258	52,205,583	48,813,061	79,831,906	75,397,319
Long-term debt outstanding	4,698,978	4,872,083	8,642,146	7,785,778	13,341,124	12,657,861
Other liabilities	1,456,120	1,025,350	1,505,521	1,055,828	2,961,641	2,081,178
Total liabilities	6,155,098	5,897,433	10,147,667	8,841,606	16,302,765	14,739,039
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	10,575,460	9,269,805	31,282,673	27,021,482	41,858,133	36,291,287
Restricted	9,503,103	9,338,879	0	0	9,503,103	9,338,879
Unrestricted	1,392,662	2,078,141	10,775,243	12,949,973	12,167,905	15,028,114
Total net assets	\$21,471,225	\$20,686,825	\$42,057,916	\$39,971,455	\$63,529,141	\$60,658,280

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2004 compared to 2003:

	Governm Activiti		Business-type Activities		Total	Total	
	2004	2003	2004	Restated 2003	2004	2003	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for Services and Sales	\$925,415	\$1,120,621	\$19,579,849	\$19,837,481	\$20,505,264	\$20,958,102	
Operating Grants and Contributions	683,308	1,087,252	0	0	683,308	1,087,252	
Capital Grants and Contributions	14,158	1,818,599	0	0	14,158	1,818,599	
General revenues:							
Property Taxes	488,058	476,426	0	0	488,058	476,426	
Income Taxes	4,745,653	4,557,912	0	0	4,745,653	4,557,912	
Other Local Taxes	1,282,732	1,366,640	0	0	1,282,732	1,366,640	
Contributions not Restricted to							
Specific Programs	401,842	794,867	0	0	401,842	794,867	
Investment Earnings	103,668	126,262	0	0	103,668	126,262	
Miscellaneous	573,478	567,423	0	0	573,478	567,423	
Total revenues	9,218,312	11,916,002	19,579,849	19,837,481	28,798,161	31,753,483	
ProgramExpenses							
Security of Persons and Property	1,971,943	2,043,458	0	0	1,971,943	2,043,458	
Leisure Time Activities	1,219,744	1,048,528	0	0	1,219,744	1,048,528	
Community Environment	141,758	327,036	0	0	141,758	327,036	
Public Health and Welfare Services	97,591	89,309	0	0	97,591	89,309	
Transportation	965,738	772,557	0	0	965,738	772,557	
General Government	3,144,131	2,835,272	0	0	3,144,131	2,835,272	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	60,100	90,074	0	0	60,100	90,074	
Water	0	0	1,511,074	1,347,157	1,511,074	1,347,157	
Sewer	0	0	776,617	1,188,272	776,617	1,188,272	
Refuse Collection	0	0	719,641	686,575	719,641	686,575	
Electric Operating	0	0	13,677,315	12,939,263	13,677,315	12,939,263	
Communication Operations	0	0	1,641,648	1,239,836	1,641,648	1,239,836	
Total expenses	7,601,005	7,206,234	18,326,295	17,401,103	25,927,300	24,607,337	
Change in Net Assets before transfers	1,617,307	4,709,768	1,253,554	2,436,378	2,870,861	7,146,146	
Transfers	(832,907)	(3,378,439)	832,907	3,378,439	0	0	
Total Change in Net Assets	784,400	1,331,329	2,086,461	5,814,817	2,870,861	7,146,146	
Beginning Net Assets	20,686,825	19,355,496	39,971,455	34,156,638	60,658,280	53,512,134	
Ending Net Assets	\$21,471,225	\$20,686,825	\$42,057,916	\$39,971,455	\$63,529,141	\$60,658,280	

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$784,400. This represents a 3.8% change from 2003. Charges for Services and Sales decreased 17% as a result of decreases in court fines and costs received. The City received large amounts of Community Development Block Grant monies, as well as a large capital grant in 2003. This was not repeated in fiscal 2004, which caused the large decrease in these two program revenues.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from residents living within the City.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. In general, the overall revenue generated by the levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 72.8% and 7.4% respectively of General Tax revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2004. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 71% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent	2004 70.69%
Revenue Sources	2004	of Total	
General Tax Revenues	\$6,516,443	70.69%	
Shared Revenue	401,842	4.36%	
Program Revenues	1,622,881	17.60%	
General Other	677,146	7.35%	7.35%
Total Revenue	\$9,218,312	100.00%	17.60% 4.36%

Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased \$2,086,461. Expenses for the business-type activities increased more than 5% due to changes in capital assets. In 2004 the City began retroactively reporting infrastructure capital assets related to the business-type activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,102,378, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$9,234,055. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2004 and 2003:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2004	Fund Balance December 31, 2003	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$1,154,260	\$1,611,927	(\$457,667)
Income Tax 1/2%	2,293,500	1,692,876	600,624
Income Tax 1%	1,089,870	1,232,814	(142,944)
Municipal Building Construction	14,318	797	13,521
Capital Improvement	1,061,381	1,359,869	(298,488)
Other Governmental	3,489,049	3,335,772	153,277
Total	\$9,102,378	\$9,234,055	(\$131,677)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance decrease is due to several factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

	2004 Revenues	2003 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Property and Other Taxes	\$1,335,199	\$1,259,900	\$75,299
Intergovernmental Revenue	872,044	951,028	(78,984)
Charges for Services	141,293	154,035	(12,742)
Licenses and Permits	19,141	9,280	9,861
Investment Earnings	73,065	83,029	(9,964)
Fines and Forfeitures	578,951	701,829	(122,878)
All Other Revenue	340,755	342,551	(1,796)
Total	\$3,360,448	\$3,501,652	(\$141,204)

General Fund revenues in 2004 decreased approximately 4.0% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2003. This decrease was the result of an overall decline in almost all City revenue sources. The largest contributing factor to this change was a decrease in fines and forfeitures. Fines and forfeitures decreased as a result of decreases in court fines and costs received.

	2004	2003	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,172,611	\$1,876,973	\$295,638
Public Health and Welfare Services	95,123	86,705	8,418
Leisure Time Activities	978,082	893,195	84,887
General Government	2,281,326	2,220,025	61,301
Total	\$5,527,142	\$5,076,898	\$450,244

General Fund expenditures increased by \$450,244 or 8.9% over the prior year. Increases in security of persons and property can be attributed to purchases for equipment within the fire department. The increase in leisure time activities is the result of tennis court upgrades.

		10			
	2004	2003			
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase		
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)		
Transfers In	\$2,500,000	\$2,400,000	\$100,000		
Transfers Out	(792,128)	(746,595)	(45,533)		
Other	1,155	6,250	(5,095)		
Total	\$1,709,027	\$1,659,655	\$49,372		

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

General Fund other sources remained relatively stable, increasing approximately 3%.

Income Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ % Fund – The City's Income Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ % fund experienced an increase in fund balance of approximately 35%. This increase is the result of substantially less monies being transferred out of this fund.

Income Tax 1% Fund – The City's Income Tax 1% Fund balance decreased 12% as a result of decreases in incomes taxes received as well as the fact that the amounts expended out of this fund continue to exceed income taxes received.

Municipal Building Construction Fund – The City's Municipal Building Construction fund continued to report the issuance and retirement of long-term notes payable for the construction of the new municipal building.

Capital Improvement Fund - The Capital Improvement Fund balance decreased approximately 22% as the result of decreases in grant monies received, coupled with increases in capital outlay expenditures.

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

During the course of fiscal year 2004 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2004 the City had \$53,345,122 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment. Of this total, \$14,230,460 was related to governmental activities and \$39,114,662 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2004 and 2003 balances:

	Governn Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2004	2003	
Land	\$2,152,016	\$2,152,016	\$0
Construction In Progress	356,309	19,688	336,621
Buildings	9,271,697	9,275,905	(4,208)
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,454,576	1,356,951	97,625
Infrastructure	1,465,993	662,624	803,369
Machinery and Equipment	5,772,081	5,553,612	218,469
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(6,242,212)	(5,839,991)	(402,221)
Totals	\$14,230,460	\$13,180,805	\$1,049,655

The primary increases occurred in infrastructure and construction in progress, which consisted of ongoing street improvement projects.

Unaudited

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2004	Restated 2003	
Land	\$926,639	\$903,639	\$23,000
Construction in Progress	4,826,009	369,848	4,456,161
Buildings and Improvements	10,492,096	10,001,605	490,491
Infrastructure	24,575,534	23,517,077	1,058,457
Machinery and Equipment	39,183,290	38,694,216	489,074
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(40,888,906)	(39,364,903)	(1,524,003)
Totals	\$39,114,662	\$34,121,482	\$4,993,180

The primary increase occurred in construction in progress, which can be attributed to the ongoing construction of a new wastewater treatment plant. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 8.

Debt

At December 31, 2004, the City had \$55,000 in special assessment bonds outstanding, \$11,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2004 and 2003:

	2004	2003
Governmental Activities:		
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Notes	\$3,600,000	\$3,900,000
Special Assessment Bonds	55,000	66,000
Compensated Absences	1,043,978	906,083
Total Governmental Activities	4,698,978	4,872,083
Business-Type Activities:		
Long-Term Notes Payable	6,740,000	7,100,000
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	1,091,989	0
Compensated Absences	810,157	685,778
Total Business-Type Activities	8,642,146	7,785,778
Totals	\$13,341,124	\$12,657,861

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2004, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 10.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's general fund appropriations for 2004 are 3% more than the 2003 general fund appropriations. The 2004 general fund estimated revenue is about 3% more than the 2003 general fund estimated revenue.

Initial general fund appropriations for 2005 are 8.2% less than final 2004 appropriations. Total general fund estimated revenues for 2005 are projected to be 4.3% less than 2004 estimated revenues.

The city's general fund expenditures for 2004 were 10.8% less than the final 2004 approved budget. This demonstrates that departments were conservative in their spending for 2004.

The conservative budget is a reflection of the current economic climate. While some improvement can be expected, if these conditions continue, it will be necessary for City Council to either pursue new revenue sources, increase existing sources, and/or continue to reduce future budgets.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 Ms. Laura Rode, Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Bryan.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2004

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,890,898	\$ 7,456,493	\$ 15,347,391
Receivables:			
Accounts	74,636	1,910,064	1,984,700
Intergovernmental	1,265,069	50,076	1,315,145
Interest	12,277	11,343	23,620
Taxes	1,852,098	0	1,852,098
Special Assessments	901,412	0	901,412
Loans	1,681,051	0	1,681,051
Internal Balance	(414,366)	414,366	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	83,236	1,685,002	1,768,238
Prepaid Items	49,552	280,714	330,266
Investment in Joint Venture	0	1,281,113	1,281,113
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	1,750	1,750
Capital Assets, Net	14,230,460	39,114,662	53,345,122
Total Assets	27,626,323	52,205,583	79,831,906
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	383,685	1,189,068	1,572,753
Accrued Wages and Benefits	330,857	276,510	607,367
Intergovernmental Payable	5,981	0	5,981
Claims Payable	174,779	0	174,779
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable from Restricted Assets	0	1,750	1,750
Deferred Revenue	553,900	0	553,900
Accrued Interest Payable	6,918	38,193	45,111
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	3,874,951	626,094	4,501,045
Due in more than one year	824,027	8,016,052	8,840,079
Total Liabilities	6,155,098	10,147,667	16,302,765
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	10,575,460	31,282,673	41,858,133
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	1,969,301	0	1,969,301
Debt Service	78,402	0	78,402
Other Purposes	7,455,400	0	7,455,400
Unrestricted	1,392,662	10,775,243	12,167,905
Total Net Assets	\$ 21,471,225	\$ 42,057,916	\$ 63,529,141

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

		Program Revenues					
			Charges for	Oper	rating Grants	Cap	ital Grants
		5	Services and	and			and
	 Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Cor	tributions
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 1,971,943	\$	58,970	\$	0	\$	0
Leisure Time Activities	1,219,744		32,217		0		0
Community Environment	141,758		31,223		235,000		0
Public Health and Welfare	97,591		20,309		0		0
Transportation	965,738		0		395,340		14,158
General Government	3,144,131		782,696		52,968		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 60,100		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	 7,601,005		925,415		683,308		14,158
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	1,511,074		1,325,958		0		0
Sewer	776,617		770,832		0		0
Refuse Collection	719,641		677,171		0		0
Electric Operating	13,677,315		15,318,073		0		0
Communication Operations	 1,641,648		1,487,815		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities	 18,326,295		19,579,849		0		0
Totals	\$ 25,927,300	\$	20,505,264	\$	683,308	\$	14,158

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Income Tax Other Local Taxes Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs Investment Earnings Miscellaneous Transfers Total General Revenues and Transfers Change in Net Assets Net Assets Beginning of Year - Restated

Net Assets End of Year

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets									
G	overnmental Activities	Business-Type Activities			Total					
\$	(1,912,973)	\$	0	\$	(1,912,973)					
	(1,187,527)		0		(1,187,527)					
	124,465		0		124,465					
	(77,282)		0		(77,282)					
	(556,240)		0		(556,240)					
	(2,308,467)		0		(2,308,467)					
	(60,100)		0		(60,100)					
	(5,978,124)		0		(5,978,124)					
	0		(185,116)		(185,116)					
	0		(5,785)		(5,785)					
	0		(42,470)		(42,470)					
	0	1	1,640,758		1,640,758					
	0		(153,833)		(153,833)					
	0		1,253,554		1,253,554					
\$	(5,978,124)	\$	1,253,554	\$	(4,724,570)					
	488,058		0		488,058					
	4,745,653		0		4,745,653					
	1,282,732		0		1,282,732					
	401,842		0		401,842					
	103,668		0		103,668					
	573,478 (832,007)		0		573,478					
	(832,907)		832,907 832,907		0 7,595,431					
	6,762,524 784,400		2,086,461		2,870,861					
	20,686,825	39	9,971,455		60,658,280					
\$	21,471,225		2,057,916	\$	63,529,141					

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2004

	 General	Income Tax 1/2 %		Inco	ome Tax 1 %
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,143,906	\$	2,092,940	\$	691,364
Receivables:					
Taxes	1,005,064		282,305		564,729
Accounts	58,771		0		0
Intergovernmental	453,128		0		0
Interest	8,140		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		0
Loans	0		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	0		0		0
Prepaid Items	 34,192		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 2,703,201	\$	2,375,245	\$	1,256,093
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 105,794	\$	0	\$	571
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	289,030		0		2,163
Intergovernmental Payable	5,981		0		0
Deferred Revenue	1,106,959		81,745		163,489
Compensated Absences Payable	 41,177		0		0
Total Liabilities	 1,548,941		81,745		166,223
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	149,464		0		4,107
Reserved for Prepaid Items	34,192		0		0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	0		0		0
Reserved for Loans Receivable	0		0		0
Undesignated, Unreserved in:					
General Fund	970,604		0		0
Special Revenue Funds	0		2,293,500		1,085,763
Debt Service Fund	0		0		0
Capital Project Funds	0		0		0
Total Fund Balances	1,154,260		2,293,500		1,089,870
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,703,201	\$	2,375,245	\$	1,256,093

E	lunicipal Building nstruction	In	Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total overnmental Funds		
\$	14,318	\$	1,176,400	\$	1,565,988	\$	6,684,916		
	0		0		0		1,852,098		
	0		0		15,865		74,636		
	0		0		811,941		1,265,069		
	0		157		2,136		10,433		
	0		826,839		74,573		901,412		
	0		0		1,681,051		1,681,051		
	0		0		83,236		83,236		
	0		0	15,360			49,552		
\$	14,318	\$	2,003,396	\$			12,602,403		
						\$			
\$	0	\$	115,176	\$	8,114	\$	229,655		
	0		0		39,664		330,857		
	0		0		0		5,981		
	0		826,839		705,877		2,884,909		
	0		0	0 7,4		48,623			
	0	942,015			761,101		3,500,025		
	0		98,370		10,676		262,617		
	0		0		15,360		49,552		
	0		0		83,236		83,236		
	0		0		0 1,681,051		1,681,051	1,681,05	
	0		0		0		970,604		
	0		0		1,621,216		5,000,479		
	0		0		10,747		10,747		
	14,318		963,011		66,763		1,044,092		
	14,318		1,061,381		3,489,049		9,102,378		
\$	14,318	\$	2,003,396	\$	4,250,150	\$	12,602,403		
Ψ	17,510	Ψ	2,005,570	Ψ	-7,230,130	Ψ	12,002,703		

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2004

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	9,102,378
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		14,230,460
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		2,331,009
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		464,651
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Note(3,600,000)Special Assessment Bonds Payable(55,000)Compensated Absences Payable(995,355)Accrued Interest Payable(6,918))	
		(4,657,273)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	21,471,225

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	General	Income Tax 1/2 %		Inco	ome Tax 1 %
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 1,335,199	\$	1,573,287	\$	3,145,856
Intergovernmental Revenues	872,044		0		0
Charges for Services	141,293		0		0
Licenses and Permits	19,141		0		0
Investment Earnings	73,065		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		0
Fines and Forfeitures	578,951		0		2,078
All Other Revenue	 340,755		25		31
Total Revenue	 3,360,448		1,573,312		3,147,965
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	2,172,611		0		0
Public Health and Welfare	95,123		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	978,082		0		0
Community Environment	0		0		0
Transportation	0		0		0
General Government	2,281,326		22,688		148,909
Capital Outlay	0		0		0
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0		0		0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		0		0
Total Expenditures	 5,527,142		22,688		148,909
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(2,166,694)		1,550,624		2,999,056
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Capital Assets	1,155		0		0
Sale of Notes	0		0		0
Transfers In	2,500,000		0		0
Transfers Out	(792,128)		(950,000)		(3,142,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 1,709,027		(950,000)		(3,142,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(457,667)		600,624		(142,944)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,611,927		1,692,876		1,232,814
Increase in Inventory Reserve	 0		0		0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 1,154,260	\$	2,293,500	\$	1,089,870

Municipal Building Construction	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
\$) \$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,054,342		
(732,827	1,619,029		
(,	0	141,293		
() 0	0	19,141		
() 684	16,271	90,020		
(100,010	15,067	115,077		
(0	183,952	764,981		
(65,385	167,282	573,478		
(180,237	1,115,399	9,377,361		
() 0	9,476	2,182,087		
() 0	0	95,123		
() 0	0	978,082		
() 0	141,758	141,758		
() 0	879,956	879,956		
(0	223,703	2,676,626		
(1,378,725	0	1,378,725		
3,900,000) 0	11,000	3,911,000		
48,479	0	5,115	53,594		
3,948,479	1,378,725	1,271,008	12,296,951		
(3,948,479) (1,198,488)	(155,609)	(2,919,590)		
() 0	0	1,155		
3,600,000	0,000 0		3,600,000		
362,000	900,000	409,221	4,171,221		
(0	(120,000)	(5,004,128)		
3,962,000	900,000	289,221	2,768,248		
13,52	(298,488)	133,612	(151,342)		
79	1,359,869	3,335,772	9,234,055		
(0	19,665	19,665		
\$ 14,318	\$ 1,061,381	\$ 3,489,049	\$ 9,102,378		

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	\$	(151,342)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	Ų	(131,342)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	1,806,727 (639,219)	1,167,508
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets. The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(117,853)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(172,697)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to government funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of government funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. General Obligation Notes Issued		(3,600,000)
Repayment of bond and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Special Assessment Bond Principal Payment Long Term Bond Anticipation Note	11,000 3,900,000	3,911,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(6,506)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Compensated Absences Change in Inventory	(136,866) 19,665	(117,201)
Internal Service Funds used by management to charge the costs of insurance information services and electrical services to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is allocated among the governmental activities.		(128,509)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	784,400
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Decement	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	¢ 1 207 717	¢ 1.222.244	¢ 1 207 705	¢ (5.5(1)
Taxes	\$ 1,327,717	\$ 1,333,266	\$ 1,327,705	\$ (5,561)
Intergovernmental Revenue	797,069	800,400	1,024,646	224,246
Charges for Services	122,234	122,745	147,006	24,261
Licenses and Permits	10,476	10,520	18,603	8,083
Investment Earnings	89,625	90,000	70,305	(19,695)
Fines and Forfeitures	682,149	685,000	586,618	(98,382)
All Other Revenues	279,411	280,579	360,810	80,231
Total Revenues	3,308,681	3,322,510	3,535,693	213,183
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,500,403	2,501,619	2,257,758	243,861
Public Health and Welfare	104,698	104,262	95,193	9,069
Leisure Time Activities	1,011,032	1,013,439	985,546	27,893
General Government	2,833,671	2,807,687	2,324,884	482,803
Total Expenditures	6,449,804	6,427,007	5,663,381	763,626
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,141,123)	(3,104,497)	(2,127,688)	976,809
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	1,155	1,155
Transfers In	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,500,000	(300,000)
Transfers Out	(812,250)	(812,250)	(792,128)	20,122
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	1,987,750	1,987,750	1,709,027	(278,723)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,153,373)	(1,116,747)	(418,661)	698,086
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	978,486	978,486	978,486	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	358,828	358,828	358,828	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 183,941	\$ 220,567	\$ 918,653	\$ 698,086

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund – Income Tax ½% Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 1,572,146	\$ 122,146
All Other Revenues	0	0	25	25
Total Revenues	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,572,171	122,171
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	42,000	42,000	22,688	19,312
Total Expenditures	42,000	42,000	22,688	19,312
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	1,408,000	1,408,000	1,549,483	141,483
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(1,320,000)	(1,320,000)	(950,000)	370,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(1,320,000)	(1,320,000)	(950,000)	370,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	88,000	88,000	599,483	511,483
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,492,790	1,492,790	1,492,790	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,580,790	\$ 1,580,790	\$ 2,092,273	\$ 511,483

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund - Income Tax 1% Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Original Budget	F	inal Budget	 Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive Vegative)
Revenues:						
Taxes	\$ 2,900,000	\$	2,900,000	\$ 3,144,292	\$	244,292
Fines and Forfeitures	200		200	2,078		1,878
All Other Revenues	 0		0	 31		31
Total Revenues	 2,900,200		2,900,200	 3,146,401		246,201
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General Government	 198,687		198,687	 152,683		46,004
Total Expenditures	 198,687		198,687	152,683		46,004
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	2,701,513		2,701,513	2,993,718		292,205
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers Out	(3,522,000)		(3,522,000)	(3,142,000)		380,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	 (3,522,000)		(3,522,000)	 (3,142,000)		380,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(820,487)		(820,487)	(148,282)		672,205
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	834,571		834,571	834,571		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	 377		377	 377		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 14,461	\$	14,461	\$ 686,666	\$	672,205

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2004

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					
			Enterprise Fu	nds	Refuse	
	Water		Sewer		Collection	
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 362	,948	\$ 540,0	07 \$	217,426	
Receivables:						
Accounts	89	,051	64,84	43	64,882	
Intergovernmental		348		0	0	
Interest		759	6	29	332	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	117	,216	12,5	51	0	
Prepaid Items	15	,761	24,44	43	9,200	
Total current assets	586	,083	642,4	83	291,840	
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0	1,7:	50	0	
Total restricted assets		0	1,7:	50	0	
Investment in Joint Venture		0		0	0	
Interfund Loan Receivable		0		0	0	
Capital Assets, Net	4,538	,292	11,330,32	26	285,075	
Total noncurrent assets	4,538	,292	11,332,0	76	285,075	
Total assets	5,124	,375	11,974,5	59	576,915	
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	38	,107	108,5	52	15,117	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	45	,342	24,6	11	25,638	
Claims Payable		0		0	0	
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0	1,7	50	0	
Accrued Interest Payable		0		0	0	
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		0	105,3	11	0	
Long Term Note Payable - Current		0		0	0	
Total Current Liabilities	83	,449	240,22	34	40,755	
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
OWDA Loans Payable		0	986,6	78	0	
Long-Term Note Payable		0		0	0	
Interfund Loan Payable		0		0	0	
Compensated Absences Payable	117	,551	106,2	88	67,046	
Total noncurrent liabilities	117	,551	1,092,9	56	67,046	
Total Liabilities	201	,000	1,333,2	00	107,801	
NET ASSETS						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,538	,292	10,238,3	37	285,075	
Unrestricted	385	,083	403,02	22	184,039	
Total Net Assets	\$ 4,923	,375	\$ 10,641,3	59 \$	469,114	

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Net Assets of Business-type Activities

Governmental Activities - Internal Service		Communication	Electric
Funds	Total	Operations	Operating
\$ 1,205,982	\$ 7,456,493	\$ 200,417	\$ 6,135,695
(1,910,064	144,662	1,546,626
(50,076	0	49,728
1,844	11,343	308	9,315
(1,685,002	0	1,555,225
(280,714	7,403	223,907
1,207,826	11,393,692	352,790	9,520,496
(1,750	0	0
(1,750	0	0
(1,281,113	0	1,281,113
(1,976,000	0	1,976,000
(39,114,662	8,067,841	14,893,128
(42,373,525	8,067,841	18,150,241
1,207,826	53,767,217	8,420,631	27,670,737
154,030	1,189,068	92,462	934,820
(276,510	18,673	162,246
174,779	0	0	0
(1,750	0	0
(38,193	0	38,193
(105,311	0	0
(360,000	0	360,000
328,809	1,970,832	111,135	1,495,259
(986,678	0	0
(6,380,000	0	6,380,000
(1,976,000	1,976,000	0
(810,157	31,861	487,411
(10,152,835	2,007,861	6,867,411
328,809	12,123,667	2,118,996	8,362,670
(31,282,673	8,067,841	8,153,128
879,017	10,360,877	(1,766,206)	11,154,939
\$ 879,017	\$ 41,643,550	\$ 6,301,635	5 19,308,067
	414,366		
	\$ 42,057,916		

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
		a	Refuse	
	Water	Sewer	Collection	
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,302,994	\$ 702,591	\$ 592,225	
Other Operating Revenues	15,781	63,806	76,483	
Total Operating Revenues	1,318,775	766,397	668,708	
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	790,003	414,757	449,073	
Contractual Services	367,057	8,871	209,611	
Materials and Supplies	165,804	64,582	42,499	
Health Insurance Claims	0	0	0	
Depreciation	188,077	286,427	3,510	
Other Operating Expenses	133	0	0	
Total Operating Expenses	1,511,074	774,637	704,693	
Operating Income (Loss)	(192,299)	(8,240)	(35,985)	
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):				
Interest Income	5,873	4,121	2,922	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	
Income from Joint Venture	0	0	0	
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	0	(1,980)	(14,948)	
Other Nonoperating Revenue	1,310	314	5,541	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	7,183	2,455	(6,485)	
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(185,116)	(5,785)	(42,470)	
Transfers:				
Transfers-In	0	50,000	0	
Transfers-Out	0	0	0	
Total Transfers	0	50,000	0	
Change in Net Assets	(185,116)	44,215	(42,470)	
Net Assets Beginning of Year - Restated	5,108,491	10,597,144	511,584	
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 4,923,375	\$ 10,641,359	\$ 469,114	

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities

Electric	Communication		Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Operating	Operations	Total	Funds
\$ 14,367,531	\$ 1,419,371	\$ 18,384,712	\$ 1,385,415
362,600	11,463	530,133	0
14,730,131	1,430,834	18,914,845	1,385,415
2,662,497	185,468	4,501,798	0
9,427,373	1,083,065	11,095,977	0
443,573	55,090	771,548	0
0	0	0	1,657,940
773,309	272,680	1,524,003	0
111,393	0	111,526	0
13,418,145	1,596,303	18,004,852	1,657,940
1,311,986	(165,469)	909,993	(272,525)
70,210	3,164	86,290	13,648
(128,392)	(24,960)	(153,352)	0
275,114	0	275,114	0
(410)	(20,385)	(37,723)	0
242,618	53,817	303,600	0
459,140	11,636	473,929	13,648
1,771,126	(153,833)	1,383,922	(258,877)
792,128	0	842,128	0
(9,221)	0	(9,221)	0
782,907	0	832,907	0
2,554,033	(153,833)	2,216,829	(258,877)
16,754,034	6,455,468	39,426,721	1,137,894
\$ 19,308,067	\$ 6,301,635	\$ 41,643,550	\$ 879,017
		\$ 2,216,829	

(130,368) \$ 2,086,461

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Business-Type	rprise Funds	
			Refuse
	Water	Sewer	Collections
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,363,270	\$762,843	\$682,596
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(491,701)	(71,736)	(247,855)
Cash Payments to Employees	(776,099)	(388,931)	(445,175)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	95,470	302,176	(10,434)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Transfers In from Other Funds	0	50,000	0
Transfers Out to Other Funds	0	0	0
Advances In from Other Funds	0	0	0
Advances Out to Other Funds	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	0	50,000	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Capital Contributions from Joint Venture	0	0	0
OWDA Loan Proceeds	0	1,091,989	0
Principal Retirement on General Obligation Notes	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	(21,000)	0
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(247,869)	(3,468,578)	(90,452)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(247,869)	(2,397,589)	(90,452)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Receipts of Interest	5,581	3,686	2,819
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	5,581	3,686	2,819
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(146,818)	(2,041,727)	(98,067)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	509,766	2,583,484	315,493
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$362,948	\$541,757	\$217,426
Reconciliation of Cash and			
<u>Cash Equivalents per the Balance Sheet:</u>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$362,948	\$540,007	\$217,426
Cash with Fiscal Agent	\$302,748 0	1,750	φ217, 1 20 0
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$362,948	\$541,757	\$217,426
Cush and Cush Equivalence at End of Tour	φ <i>3</i> 0 <i>2</i> ,710	ψυ 11,707	ψ_{217}, ψ_{20}

Operating			Internal Service
operating	Operations	Totals	Fund
\$14,558,466	\$1,479,702	\$18,846,877	\$1,385,415
(9,683,168)	(1,055,306)	(11,549,766)	0
(2,511,030)	(178,529)	(4,299,764)	(1,435,944)
2,364,268	245,867	2,997,347	(50,529)
792,128	0	842,128	0
(9,221)	0	(9,221)	0
104,000	0	104,000	0
0	(104,000)	(104,000)	0
886,907	(104,000)	832,907	0
154,589	0	154,589	0
0	0	1,091,989	0
(360,000)	0	(360,000)	0
(118,599)	(24,960)	(164,559)	0
(2,569,391)	(189,746)	(6,566,036)	0
(2,893,401)	(214,706)	(5,844,017)	0
64,996	3,052	80,134	12,705
64,996	3,052	80,134	12,705
422,770	(69,787)	(1,933,629)	(37,824)
5,712,925	270,204	9,391,872	1,243,806
\$6,135,695	\$200,417	\$7,458,243	\$1,205,982
\$6,135,695	\$200,417	\$7,456,493	\$1,205,982
0	0	1,750	0
\$6,135,695	\$200,417	\$7,458,243	\$1,205,982

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
			Refuse	
	Water	Sewer	Collections	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash				
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$192,299)	(\$8,240)	(\$35,985)	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	188,077	286,427	3,510	
Non-Operating Revenue	1,310	314	5,543	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	43,533	(3,868)	8,345	
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	41,858	(6,754)	0	
Increase in Intergovernmental Receivables	(348)	0	0	
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaids	(875)	(1,398)	(542)	
Increase in Accounts Payable	310	9,869	4,797	
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	12,766	6,140	8,199	
Decrease in Due to Other Funds	0	0	0	
Increase in Claims Payable	0	0	0	
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	1,138	19,686	(4,301)	
Total Adjustments	287,769	310,416	25,551	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$95,470	\$302,176	(\$10,434)	

Electric	Communications		Governmental- Activities Internal Service
Operating	Operations	Totals	Fund
Operating	Operations	Totals	Tunu
\$1,311,986	(\$165,469)	\$909,993	(\$272,525)
773,309	272,680	1,524,003	0
133,480	53,923	194,570	0
(100,828)	(5,055)	(57,873)	0
(158,434)	0	(123,330)	0
(49,728)	0	(50,076)	0
16,079	(436)	12,828	0
286,937	92,462	394,375	153,980
45,441	5,109	77,655	0
0	(9,177)	(9,177)	0
0	0	0	68,016
106,026	1,830	124,379	0
1,052,282	411,336	2,087,354	221,996
\$2,364,268	\$245,867	\$2,997,347	(\$50,529)

CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2004

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	22,387
Total Assets		22,387
Liabilities:		
Due to Others		22,387
Total Liabilities		22,387
Total Net Assets	\$	0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Bryan, Ohio (the "City") is a body corporate and politic established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio and its charter. Bryan was first incorporated as a village on March 21, 1852 and achieved city status on April 28, 1965. The City currently operates under and is governed by its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted in 1964.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, the results of operations of the various fund types, and the cash flows of the proprietary funds. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2004 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u> (GASB Codification).

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: police protection, health and social services, culture and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance, public improvements and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system, a wastewater treatment and collection system, a refuse collection system, electric distribution and cable internet system which are reported as enterprise funds.

1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest:

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV-5) - OMEGA JV-5 was organized by 42 subdivisions of the State of Ohio (the participants) on April 20, 1993 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to undertake the Belleville Hydroelectric Project. The participants are members of American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u> (Continued)

1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest: (Continued)

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 4 (OMEGA JV-4) - OMEGA JV-4 was organized by the City of Bryan, the Villages of Edgerton, Montpelier, and Pioneer (the participants) on December 1, 1995 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to link the electric systems of the participants and to provide electric transmission service to the Village of Holiday City.

2. Joint Venture without Equity Interest:

Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force - The City of Bryan is a member of a drug task force which is a joint venture between Defiance, Paulding, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The purpose of the drug task force is to act as a joint task force in the fight against narcotics.

3. Jointly Governed Organizations:

Maumee Valley Planning Organization - The City is a member of the Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) which is a jointly governed organization between Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties and the respective townships and municipalities in each of those counties. The purpose of the MVPO is to act as a joint regional planning commission to write and administer Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and help with housing rehabilitation in the area.

American Municipal Power – Ohio, Inc (AMP-Ohio) – AMP-Ohio is an Ohio not for profit corporation organized to provide electric capacity and energy and to furnish other services to its members. AMP-Ohio is a membership organization comprised of 80 municipalities throughout Ohio, two municipalities in West Virginia, three municipalities in Pennsylvania and one municipality in Michigan that own and operate electric systems. AMP-Ohio purchases and generates electric capacity and energy for sale to its members.

The City's participation in these joint ventures and the jointly governed organizations is further disclosed in Note 12 to the basic financial statements.

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u>

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except that accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, use and balances of financial resources).

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Income Tax 1/2% Fund - This fund is used to account for the half percent of the municipal income tax collections as required by City Ordinance.

<u>Income Tax 1% Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the one percent municipal income tax collections as required by City Ordinance.

<u>Municipal Building Construction Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures designated for the construction of a new municipal court building.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City.

Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic measurement" focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises -- where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

<u>Water Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water service.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sanitary sewer service.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

<u>Refuse Collection Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the City's refuse collection service.

Electric Operating Fund – This fund is used to account for the City's electric distribution services.

<u>Communication Operations Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the City's cable television services.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self insurance program for employee health care benefits.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations. This fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of municipal fines and forfeitures.

C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – 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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenditures.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the modified accrual basis when the exchange takes place and the resources are available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Income taxes other than those withheld by employers, licenses, permits, charges for service and other miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2004 but which are not intended to finance 2004 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the Government-wide financial statements, proprietary funds and agency funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has elected not to apply FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is by fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

1. 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 Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by 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 do 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 any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2004.

2. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund level and may be modified during the year by Ordinance of City Council.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

2. Appropriations (Continued)

Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. Appropriations may be moved from one line-item account to another within the same fund without approval of City Council; however, the Mayor and Council President must approve the change. The City Clerk/Treasurer maintains an accounting of the line-item expenditures to insure that the total expenditures within a department by object do not exceed approved appropriations. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

3. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General and Major Special Revenue funds:

Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
	General Fund	Income Tax 1/2% Fund	Income Tax 1% Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$457,667)	\$600,624	(\$142,944)	
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2004 received during 2005	(418,144)	(200,560)	(401,240)	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2003 received during 2004	593,389	199,419	399,676	
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2004 paid during 2005	441,982	0	2,734	
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2003 paid during 2004	(321,413)	0	(2,022)	
2003 Prepaids for 2004	2,637	0	0	
2004 Prepaids for 2005	(34,192)	0	0	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(225,253)	0	(4,486)	
Budget Basis	(\$418,661)	\$599,483	(\$148,282)	

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The amounts in STAR Ohio are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' share of equity in STAR Ohio is considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2004. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2004.

H. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds and at the lower of cost or market in the proprietary funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary funds when used.

I. <u>Prepaid</u> <u>Items</u>

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2004, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. The City has not reported infrastructure relating to governmental type activities. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34 the City is planning on retroactively reporting all major general infrastructure beginning in 2007.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Property, Plant and Equipment - Business Type Activities

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and in the respective funds.

3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Governmental and Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	20 - 40
Improvements other than Buildings	50
Infrastructure	10-50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Capital Projects Fund Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	Municipal Building Construction Fund
Special Assessment Bonds	Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund Recycling Grant Fund, Refuse Collection Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, Communications Fund
Long Term Notes Payable	Electric Fund
Ohio Water Development	Weter Frind
Authority Loan Payable	Water Fund

L. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the electric, water, sewer, refuse and communications enterprise funds when earned, and the related liability is reported within the fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. <u>Net Assets</u>

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of 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.

N. Pensions

The provision for pension costs is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

O. Interfund Activity

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 financial statements.

P. <u>Reservations of Fund Balance</u>

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for inventories of supplies and materials, prepaid items, loans receivable and encumbered amounts which have not been accrued at year end.

Q. <u>Restricted Assets</u>

Certain proceeds of enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets in the financial statements because their use is limited for debt service payments and capital improvements. Other restricted assets consist of certain investments that are classified as revenue bond reserve, (cash with fiscal agent on the balance sheet), because these funds are being held by a trustee according to the terms of the revenue bond indenture.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. 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 treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, collection of solid waste refuse, electric distribution and cable internet system. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

S. <u>Extraordinary and Special Items</u>

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 and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items to report during fiscal year 2004.

NOTE 2 – RESTATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

During 2004, the City reappraised its infrastructure capital assets for the Business-Type Activities. As a result of this reappraisal, certain adjustments were necessary to the beginning net asset balance of the Business-Type Activities. The City's Business-Type Activities net assets at December 31, 2003 increased \$8,665,399, to a restated amount of \$39,971,455.

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current four year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use, but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Based upon criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," collateral held in single financial institution collateral pools with securities being held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the pool's name are classified as Category 3.

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The GASB has established risk categories for deposits and investments as follows:

Deposits:

Category 1	Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.		
Category 2	Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.		
Category 3	Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name.		
Investments:			
Category 1	Insured or registered, with securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.		
Category 2	Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.		
Category 3	Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.		

A. <u>Deposits</u>

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$3,778,494 and the bank balance was \$4,569,118. Federal depository insurance covered \$400,000 of the bank balance and the remaining deposits were classified as Category 3.

Deposits classified as Category 3 are considered to be uninsured and uncollateralized even though all state statutory requirements have been followed, since non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to successful claim by the FDIC.

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2004 are summarized below:

	Fair Value
Non-Categorized Investments	
STAR Ohio	\$11,589,764

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. STAR Ohio is treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and the classifications per items A and B of this note are as follows:

	Cash and Cash		
	Equivalents *	Investments	
Per Financial Statements	\$15,371,528	\$0	
Less: Petty Cash	(3,270)		
Investments:			
STAR Ohio	(11,589,764)	11,589,764	
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$3,778,494	\$11,589,764	

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the City and used in business. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2004 were levied after October 1, 2003 on assessed values as of January 1, 2003, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2000. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by June 20.

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

NOTE 4 - TAXES (Continued)

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Bryan. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$2.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2004 levy was based was \$196,702,400. This amount constitutes \$147,826,340 in real property assessed value, \$1,827,810 in public utility assessed value and \$47,048,250 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .280% (2.80 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% 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, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

NOTE 5 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2004:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$2,500,000	\$792,128
Income Tax 1/2% Fund	0	950,000
Income Tax 1% Fund	0	3,142,000
Municipal Building Construction Fund	362,000	0
Capital Improvement Fund	900,000	0
Other Governmental Funds	409,221	120,000
Total Governmental Funds	4,171,221	5,004,128
Sewer Fund	50,000	0
Electric Operating Fund	792,128	9,221
Total Proprietary Funds	842,128	9,221
Totals	\$5,013,349	\$5,013,349

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2004 consisted of taxes, accounts receivables, special assessments receivable, loans receivable, interest receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Fund	Interfund Loans Receivable	Interfund Loans Payable
Enterprise Funds:		
Electric Fund	\$1,976,000	\$0
Communication Operations Fund	0	1,976,000
Total	\$1,976,000	\$1,976,000

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2004:

Class	December 31, 2003	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2004
Class	2003	Auditions	Deletions	2004
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$2,152,016	\$0	\$0	\$2,152,016
Construction in Progress	19,688	348,309	(11,688)	356,309
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,275,905	0	(4,208)	9,271,697
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,356,951	97,625	0	1,454,576
Infrastructure	662,624	803,369	0	1,465,993
Machinery and Equipment	5,553,612	569,112	(350,643)	5,772,081
Total Cost	\$19,020,796	\$1,818,415	(\$366,539)	\$20,472,672
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2003	Additions	Deletions	2004
Buildings	(\$1,805,297)	(\$258,310)	\$0	(\$2,063,607)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(805,019)	(57,964)	16,737	(846,246)
Infrastructure	(6,626)	(8,763)	0	(15,389)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,223,049)	(314,182)	220,261	(3,316,970)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$5,839,991)	(\$639,219) *	\$236,998	(\$6,242,212)
Net Value:	\$13,180,805			\$14,230,460

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$127,575
Public Health and Welfare	2,468
Leisure Time Activity	223,130
Transportation	76,418
General Government	209,628
Total Depreciation Expense	\$639,219

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2004:

Historical Cost:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2003	Additions	Deletions	2004
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$903,639	\$23,000	\$O	\$926,639
Construction in Progress	369,848	4,521,059	(64,898)	4,826,009
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	10,001,605	490,491	0	10,492,096
Infrastructure	23,517,077	1,058,457	0	24,575,534
Machinery and Equipment	38,694,216	515,567	(26,493)	39,183,290
Total Cost	\$73,486,385	\$6,608,574	(\$91,391)	\$80,003,568
Accumulated Depreciation:	Restated			
Accumutieu Depreciation.				December 21
Class	December 31,	Additions	Delations	December 31,
Class	2003	Additions	Deletions	2004
Buildings and Improvements	(\$4,093,950)	(\$453,345)	\$O	(\$4,547,295)
Infrastructure	(4,251,410)	(675,171)	23,241	(4,903,340)
Machinery and Equipment	(31,019,543)	(418,728)	0	(31,438,271)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$39,364,903)	(\$1,547,244)	\$23,241	(\$40,888,906)
Net Value:	\$34,121,482			\$39,114,662

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the City's full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are costsharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans.

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS")

The following information was provided by the Ohio PERS to assist the City in complying with GASB Statement No. 27, "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers."

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by the Ohio PERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS") (Continued)

The MD 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 MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-ofliving adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a standalone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2004, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The 2004 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.55%, of covered payroll, 9.55% to fund the pension and 4.0% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$681,079, \$659,737 and \$649,456, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2004 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2004 was 4.0% of covered payroll which amounted to \$201,057.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2003. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS") (Continued)

The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets. The investment assumption rate for 2003 was 8.0%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually.

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 369,885. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2003 is \$10.5 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$26.9 billion and \$16.4 billion, respectively.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (the "OP&F Fund")

All City full-time police officers and full-time firefighters participate in the OP&F Fund, a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The OP&F Fund provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Contribution requirements and benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the OP&F Fund. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by calling (614) 228-2975.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$171,251, \$163,347 and \$149,431 for police and \$48,174, \$46,444 and \$44,319 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The health care coverage provided by the OP&F Fund is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (the "OP&F Fund") (Continued)

The portion of the 2004 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$68,061 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police and \$15,556 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. 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. As of December 31, 2003, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,662 for police and 10,474 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$150,853,148, which was net of member contributions of \$17,207,506.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Interest Rate	Purpose	Maturity Date	Balance December 31, 2003	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2004	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental Acti	^						
Capital Projects F	und Bond Anticipation Notes Payable						
1.25%	Municipal Building Construction		\$3,900,000	\$0	(\$3,900,000)	\$0	\$0
2.63%	Municipal Building Construction		0	3,600,000	0	3,600,000	3,600,000
Total Cap	pital Projects Fund Bond Anticipation Notes Payable		3,900,000	3,600,000	(3,900,000)	3,600,000	3,600,000
Special Assessmen with Gov	nt Bonds ernmental Commitment:						
7.75%	Street Lighting and East End Sewer		66,000	0	(11,000)	55,000	11,000
Compensated Abs	ences		906,083	1,043,978	(906,083)	1,043,978	263,951
Total	Governmental Activities		4,872,083	4,643,978	(4,817,083)	4,698,978	3,874,951
	vities: g Term Notes Payable: Cable Facilities and Improvements	2023	7,100,000	0	(360,000)	6,740,000	360,000
Ohio Water Devel	opment Authority Loan						
0.80%	Waste Water Treatment Plant	2015	0	1,091,989	0	1,091,989	105,311
Compensated Abs	ences		685,778	810,157	(685,778)	810,157	160,783
Total Bus	siness-Type Activities		7,785,778	1,902,146	(1,045,778)	8,642,146	626,094
Total Oth	er Long-Term Obligations		\$12,657,861	\$6,546,124	(\$5,862,861)	\$13,341,124	\$4,501,045

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2004 were as follows:

The principal amount of the City's special assessment debt outstanding at December 31, 2004, \$55,000, is general obligation debt (backed by the full faith and credit of the City) that is being retired with the proceeds from special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The City is obligated to repay the debt irrespective of the amount of special assessments collected from property owners. The fund balance of \$10,747 in the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund at December 31, 2004 is reserved for the retirement of outstanding special assessment bonds.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The City entered into a loan agreement with American Municipal Power – Ohio, Inc. (AMP-Ohio) for an amount up to \$9,000,000 for the purpose of providing financing for the acquisition and installation of fiber-optic and coaxial cable facilities and other electric system improvements. The Electric Operating Fund is to pay the loan made by AMP-Ohio together with interest thereon equal to the rate(s) of interest on the Electric System Improvement Bond Anticipation Notes (the Notes) to be issued by AMP-Ohio in one or more series, or on notes issued to refund the Notes, or on the Electric System Improvement Bonds to be issued by AMP-Ohio in anticipation of which Bonds the Notes are issued.

On the maturity date of each series of the Notes maturing on or before August 27, 2003, the City will pay to AMP-Ohio all interest due on the Notes plus any amount of principal up to the original principal amount of such series, and on the maturity date of such series of the Notes plus an amount of principal equal to the amount of principal amount which would be due in the corresponding year on a loan in the original amount of such series, for a term of 20 years, at the interest rate borne by such series of the Notes.

AMP-Ohio will use its best efforts to refinance any remaining principal of any series of the Notes; provided, however, that if AMP-Ohio is unable to refinance any series of the Notes, it shall give the City and the original purchaser of the Notes 30 days notice of such inability, and the City shall pay to AMP-Ohio all amounts necessary to retire such series of the Notes at maturity.

The City issued bond anticipation notes on December 2^{nd} , 2004 in the amount of \$3,600,000 to retire notes previously issued for the construction of a municipal building. The notes were issued under the authority of Ohio Revised Code 133.18. The notes have an interest rate of 2.63 percent and will mature on December 1^{st} , 2005. These notes are considered long-term debt of the City.

The City has authorized an Ohio Water Development Authority loan in the amount of \$2,392,170 for the construction of solids handling improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. The City has drawn down \$1,091,989 as of December 31, 2004. The remaining available balance to be drawn, in the amount of \$1,300,181 is still authorized but not issued. The loan will be repaid from the Sewer Fund.

A. Long-Term Funding Requirements

	Special Assess	sment Bonds	OWDA Loan	
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2005	\$11,000	\$4,263	\$105,311	\$8,350
2006	11,000	3,410	106,157	7,505
2007	11,000	2,558	107,009	6,652
2008	11,000	1,705	107,868	5,793
2009	11,000	852	108,734	4,927
2010-2014	0	0	556,910	11,398
Totals	\$55,000	\$12,788	\$1,091,989	\$44,625

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2004 were as follows:

NOTE 11 - 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; natural disasters; health and dental.

The City established a Self-Insurance Fund (internal service fund) to account for and finance its health and dental uninsured risks of loss. Under this program, the Self-Insurance Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$35,000 for health insurance claims per individual and \$1,000 for dental claims per individual. The plan is administered by a third party administrator, Medical Mutual of Ohio, which monitors all claim payments. The dental care program is administered by The Guardian. The City purchases insurance for claims in excess of health insurance coverage provided by the Self-Insurance Fund. All departments of the City participate in the program and make payments to the Self-Insurance Fund based on participation of employees and their dependents.

The City does not use an internal service fund for other potential risks of loss. The departments account for and finance other uninsured risks of loss. The funds provide coverage for up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 for each general liability claim and \$1,000,000 for property damage. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the departments for all risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

In addition, the City pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The claims liability of \$174,779 reported in the fund at December 31, 2004 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported 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 amount in 2003 and 2004 were:

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2003	\$114,669	\$1,130,135	(\$1,138,041)	\$106,763
2004	106,763	1,503,960	(1,435,944)	174,779

NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 4 (Omega JV-4) - The City is a participant with three subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to link the electric systems of the participants and to provide electric transmission service to the village of Holiday City. The Omega JV-4 was created for that purpose. On dissolution of the joint venture, the net assets of Omega JV-4 will be shared by the participants on a percentage basis. The Omega JV-4 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. The participants are obligated by the agreement to remit monthly costs incurred from using electricity generated by the joint venture. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of Omega JV-4 was \$1,091,785 at December 31, 2004. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-4 can be obtained from AMP-Ohio at 2600 Airport Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219, or from the City's Clerk/Treasurer.

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) - The City of Bryan is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 2.19%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV5 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the OMEGA JV5 Agreement.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and receives electricity from its operations and to provide backup generation facilities for OMEGA JV5 Participants. The purpose of the Project, which consists of 42 MW of distributed generation, was 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. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2004 Bryan has met their debt coverage obligation. The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without the consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increase.

NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. The City's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2004 was \$2,876,675 for the 1993 issue and \$347,538 for the 2001 issue. The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment in OMEGA JV5 was \$189,328 at December 31, 2004. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

Subsequent to the issuance of the 2003 audited financial statements by PriceWaterhouseCoopers, AMP-Ohio refunded the 1993 Beneficial Interest Certificates with 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000. The transaction took place on February 17, 2004, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

A. Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest

The City's liability for the 1993 bonds are disclosed below:

Years	Principal	Interest
2005	\$83,220	\$155,720
2006	87,600	151,351
2007	92,309	146,642
2008	97,346	141,658
2009-2030	2,516,200	1,307,506
Total Gross Liability	\$2,876,675	\$1,902,877

The 2001 bonds were issued at \$13,899,981 and accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The City's obligation for principal and interest begins in 2025. The City's total liability for the 2001 bonds is disclosed below.

			Total
Years	Principal	Interest	Maturity
2025	\$66,448	\$172,591	\$239,039
2026	62,781	176,258	239,039
2027	59,305	179,734	239,039
2028	56,014	183,025	239,039
2029	93,840	135,344	229,184
2030	9,150	34,650	43,800
Total Liability	\$347,538	\$881,602	\$1,229,140

NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

B. Joint Venture without Equity Interest

Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force (the Task Force) - The City of Bryan is a member of a drug task force which is a joint venture between Defiance, Paulding, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The purpose of the Task Force is to act as a joint task force in the fight against narcotics. The Task Force is jointly controlled by the chief law enforcement officer of each respective entity.

The main source of revenue for the Task Force is from federal grants and local matching shares by the entities. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility to the Task Force. The City has indirect access to the net resources of the Task Force since the City is able to influence the Task Force to use its surplus resources to undertake projects of interest to the City's residents. This access to the net resources of the Task Force has not been explicitly defined, nor is it currently measurable. The City contributed \$8,100 to the Task Force in 2004. Complete financial statements for the Task Force can be obtained through the Defiance County Sheriff's Office located at 113 Biede Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

C. Jointly Governed Organizations

Maumee Valley Planning Organization - The City is a member of the Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) which a is jointly governed organization between Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties and the respective townships and municipalities in each of those counties. The purpose of the MVPO is to act as a joint regional planning commission to write and administer Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and help with housing rehabilitation in the area.

MVPO is governed by a Board consisting of fifteen members. The Board is made up of one County Commissioner from each member county as well as one township representative and one municipal representative for each of the five member counties. The main source of revenue is fees charged by MVPO to administer CDBG grants and a per capita amount from each county. In 2004, the City paid administrative fees of \$14,540 to MVPO.

AMP – **Ohio** - The City is a member of AMP – Ohio which is a jointly governed organization between 80 municipalities throughout Ohio, two municipalities in West Virginia, three municipalities in Pennsylvania and one municipality in Michigan. The purpose of AMP – Ohio is to provide electric capacity and energy and to furnish other services to its members.

AMP – Ohio is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of sixteen members. Each member designates it's own representative to the Board of Trustees. Eight of the trustee members are selected by their fellow AMP – Ohio members in each of the service groups. The other eight Board members are elected at large. The main source of revenue is from the sale of electric power. In 2004, the City paid \$408,377 to AMP – Ohio.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

The City is a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 14 – OPERATING LEASE

The Board of Public Affairs passed a resolution in 2001 approving the lease of the fiber – coax plant owned by the electric fund to the communication fund which uses part of this infrastructure to deliver its services. According to this resolution, the communication fund is to pay the electric fund \$9 per month for each internet customer and \$3 per month for each cable customer. In 2004, the communication fund paid \$214,038 in lease payments to the electric fund for the use of its fiber – coax plant.

NOTE 15 – COMPLIANCE

The Clerk-Treasurer did not properly certify all expenditures at the time that commitment was incurred, contrary to the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code. The City will continue to use blanket purchase orders, super blanket purchase orders and "then" and "now" certifications as a means to properly certify its expenditures.



Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Bryan Williams County 321 West Bryan Street P.O. Box 190 Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

To the members of the City Council and the Board of Public Affairs:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Bryan (the Government) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2006. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Government's internal control over financial reporting to determine our auditing procedures in order to express our opinion on the financial statements and not to opine 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 material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider material weaknesses. In a separate letter to the Government's management dated January 12, 2006, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting we did not deem reportable conditions.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Government's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2004-001. In a separate letter to the Government's management dated January 12, 2006, we reported other matters related to noncompliance we deemed immaterial.

One Government Center / Room 1420 / Toledo, OH 43604-2246 Telephone: (419) 245-2811 (800) 443-9276 Fax: (419) 245-2484 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Bryan Williams County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control and

Compliance Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, City Council, Board of Public Affairs and management. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Betty Montgomery

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

January 12, 2006

CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2004

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

FINDING NUMBER 2004-001

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) prohibits a subdivision or taxing entity from making any contract or ordering any expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by the fiscal officer is attached thereto. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required to meet any such contract or expenditure has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury, or is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance.

There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The <u>main</u> exceptions are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

1. "Then and Now" certificate – If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the City can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The City has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution.

Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the City.

- 2. Blanket Certificate Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not in excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of the members of the legislative authority against any specific line item account over a period not running beyond the end of the current fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation.
- 3. Super Blanket Certificate The City may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount from a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most professional services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. More than one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any line item appropriation.

Thirty percent of the transactions tested were not certified by the fiscal officer at the time the commitment was incurred and there was no evidence that the City followed the aforementioned exceptions. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending funds and negative cash fund balances. City of Bryan Williams County Schedule of Findings Page 2

Unless the exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval. To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the City's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend that the Clerk certify that the funds are or will be available prior to obligation by the City. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

We recommend the City certify purchases to which section 5705.41(D) applies. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include the certification language 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The fiscal officer should sign the certification at the time the City incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The fiscal officer should post approved purchase commitments to the proper appropriation code, to reduce the available appropriation.

CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2005

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2003-001	Master listing of infrastructure capital assts	Yes	
2003-002	Cable and Internet Wave Port Security and Billing Administration	No	Partially Corrected. A management letter comment will be issued.



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CITY OF BRYAN

WILLIAMS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 9, 2006