CITY OF WILLARD, OHIO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Willard 631 S. Myrtle Avenue P.O. Box 367 Willard, Ohio 44890

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Willard, Huron County, prepared by Weber O'Brien Ltd., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 20, 2007



CITY OF WILLARD, OHIO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

City Council City of Willard 631 S. Myrtle Avenue Willard, OH 44890

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 Willard, Ohio ("City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 Willard, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Income Tax Operations funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 23, 2007 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 17 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

May 23, 2007

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- The total net assets of the City increased \$983,241. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$348,939 or 4.23% over 2004 and net assets of business-type activities increased \$634,302 or 2.93% over 2004.
- General revenues accounted for \$4,122,579 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,288,364 or 22.70% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$4,776,104 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,288,364 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$3,487,740 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$4,122,579.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,650,830 in 2005. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund totaled \$3,089,824 in 2005. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$561,006 or 88.89%.
- The income tax operations fund had revenues of \$2,972,047 in 2005. The expenditures and other financing uses of the income tax operation fund, totaled \$3,042,506 in 2005. The net decrease in fund balance for the income tax operation fund was \$70,459 or 8.16%.
- The bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,273,228 in 2005. The expenditures and other financing uses of the bond retirement fund, totaled \$1,333,298 in 2005. The net decrease in fund balance for the bond retirement fund was \$60,070 or 31.21%.
- ➤ The TIF improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,010,819 in 2005. The expenditures of the TIF improvement fund, totaled \$1,010,885 in 2005. The net decrease in fund balance for the TIF improvement fund was \$66 or 0.02%.
- Net assets for the business-type activities, which are made up of the Sewer, Water and Storm Water enterprise funds, increased in 2005 by \$634,302. This increase in net assets was due primarily to decreasing expenses.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$58,915 more than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$409,230 less than the amount in the final budget. The final budgeted revenues were \$300 less than the amount in the original budget, and final budgeted expenditures were \$24,457 less than the amount in the original budget.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

The statement of net assets and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

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

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

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's sewer, water and storm water operations are reported here.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 10.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, income tax operations fund, bond retirement fund and the TIF improvement fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-28 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and storm water management functions. All of the City's enterprise funds are considered major funds. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 29-31 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on page 32 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 33-64 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2005 and 2004:

Net Assets

		nmental		ess-type vities	2005	2004
	2005	2004	2005	2004	Total	Total
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 7,193,612	\$ 6,830,675	\$ 4,769,625	\$ 5,758,724	\$ 11,963,237	\$ 12,589,399
Capital assets	4,623,048	4,832,203	22,293,972	22,722,954	26,917,020	27,555,157
Total assets	11,816,660	11,662,878	27,063,597	28,481,678	38,880,257	40,144,556
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Long-term liabilities	2,484,979	2,640,130	4,583,541	6,466,761	7,068,520	9,106,891
Other liabilities	749,289	789,295	183,209	352,372	932,498	1,141,667
Total liabilities	3,234,268	3,429,425	4,766,750	6,819,133	8,001,018	10,248,558
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets,	2.246.500	2 421 470	.=		12020 2 0000000 0	
net of related debt	2,346,500	2,421,178	17,900,018	16,398,815	20,246,518	18,819,993
Restricted	4,163,310	3,927,013	-	-	4,163,310	3,927,013
Unrestricted	2,072,582	1,885,262	4,396,829	5,263,730	6,469,411	7,148,992
Total net assets	\$ 8,582,392	\$ 8,233,453	\$ 22,296,847	\$ 21,662,545	\$ 30,879,239	\$ 29,895,998

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2005, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$30,879,239. At year-end, net assets were \$8,582,392 and \$22,296,847 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 69.23% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, utility plant in service, and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2005, were \$2,346,500 and \$17,900,018 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$4,163,310, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$2,072,582 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2005 and 2004.

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities			ess-type ivities	2005	2004
	2005	2004	2005	2004	Total	Total
D					1000	
Revenues						
Program revenues:	Φ 506 100		d 2221.460	A 2262616	A 2017 (10	
Charges for services	\$ 586,180	\$ 561,652	\$ 3,231,460	\$ 3,262,818	\$ 3,817,640	\$ 3,824,470
Operating grants and contributions	702,184	265,678		-	702,184	265,678
Total program revenues	1,288,364	827,330	3,231,460	3,262,818	4,519,824	4,090,148
General revenues:						
Property taxes	528,116	484,905	-	-	528,116	484,905
Income taxes	2,966,625	3,014,502	-	-	2,966,625	3,014,502
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	357,037	509,172	-	-	357,037	509,172
Investment earnings	222,213	224,149	61,063	74,122	283,276	298,271
Miscellaneous	48,588	171,243	8,262	45,840	56,850	217,083
Total general revenues	4,122,579	4,403,971	69,325	119,962	4,191,904	4,523,933
Total revenues	5,410,943	5,231,301	3,300,785	3,382,780	8,711,728	8,614,081
Expenses:						
General government	872,284	1,123,170	-	-	872,284	1,123,170
Security of persons and property	2,265,698	2,208,049	-	-	2,265,698	2,208,049
Public health and welfare	38,117	28,387	-) - .	38,117	28,387
Transportation	643,112	502,961	-	-	643,112	502,961
Community environment	623,773	316,188	-	-	623,773	316,188
Leisure time activity	259,373	280,773	-	-	259,373	280,773
Interest and fiscal charges	73,747	84,508	12	_	73,747	84,508
Sewer	=	-	1,897,359	2,127,975	1,897,359	2,127,975
Water	-	-	1,028,762	1,301,877	1,028,762	1,301,877
Storm Water			26,262	28,063	26,262	28,063
Total expenses	4,776,104	4,544,036	2,952,383	3,457,915	7,728,487	8,001,951
Transfers	(285,900)	(461,998)	285,900	461,998		
Change in net assets	348,939	225,267	634,302	386,863	983,241	612,130
Net assets at beginning of year	8,233,453	8,008,186	21,662,545	21,275,682	29,895,998	29,283,868
Net assets at end of year	\$ 8,582,392	\$ 8,233,453	\$ 22,296,847	\$ 21,662,545	\$ 30,879,239	\$ 29,895,998

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net assets increased \$384,939 in 2005. This increase is a result of increasing expenses and increasing revenues versus amounts reported in the prior year.

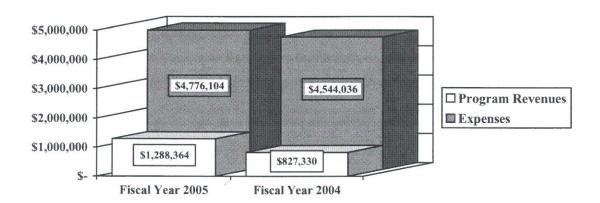
Security of persons and property which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire department accounted for \$2,265,698 or 47.44% of the total expenses of the City. Security of persons and property expenses were partially funded by \$359,837 in direct charges to users of the services. General government expenses totaled \$872,284. General government expenses were partially funded by \$98,396 in direct charges to users of the services.

The state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$702,184 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose.

General revenues totaled \$4,122,519 and amounted to 76.19% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$3,494,741. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$357,037.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon general revenues (primarily property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements) to support its governmental activities. As program revenues are not sufficient to cover total governmental expenses for 2005.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



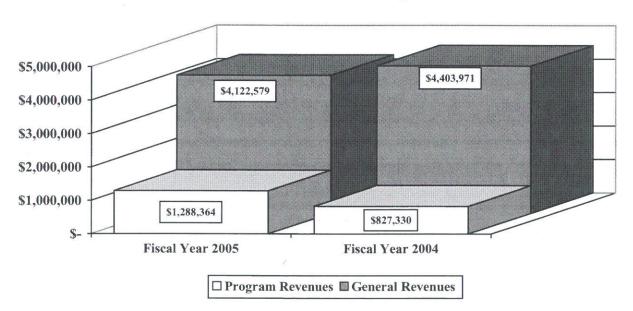
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Governmental Activities

	Т	otal Cost of Services 2005	Т	otal Cost of Services 2004	 Net Cost of Services 2005		Net Cost of Services 2004
Program Expenses:							
General government	\$	872,284	\$	1,123,170	\$ 773,888	\$	1,055,194
Security of persons and property		2,265,698		2,208,049	1,839,583		1,830,358
Public health and welfare		38,117		28,387	4,323		8,009
Transportation		643,112		502,961	262,146		211,184
Community environment		623,773		316,188	347,701		316,188
Leisure time activity		259,373		280,773	186,352		211,265
Interest and fiscal charges	4	73,747	_	84,508	73,747	-	84,508
Total	\$	4,776,104	\$	4,544,036	\$ 3,487,740	\$	3,716,706

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 73.04% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues. The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2005 and 2004.

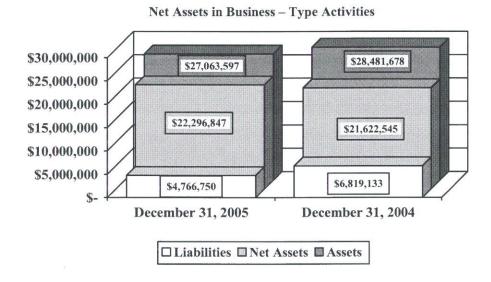
Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer, water and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$3,231,460, general revenues of \$69,325, transfers in of \$285,900 and expenses of \$2,952,383 for 2005. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, liabilities and net assets at year-end 2005 and 2004.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on pages 21-22) reported a combined fund balance of \$5,962,738 which is \$361,869 more than last year's total of \$5,600,869. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2005 for all major and non-major governmental funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Fund Balances 12/31/05	Fund Balances 12/31/04	Increase (Decrease)	
Major funds:				
General	\$ 1,192,162	\$ 631,156	\$ 561,006	
Income tax operations	793,843	864,302	(70,459)	
Bond retirement	132,398	192,468	(60,070)	
TIF improvement	279,466	279,532	(66)	
Other nonmajor governmental funds	3,564,869	3,633,411	(68,542)	
Total	\$ 5,962,738	\$ 5,600,869	\$ 361,869	

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$561,006. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

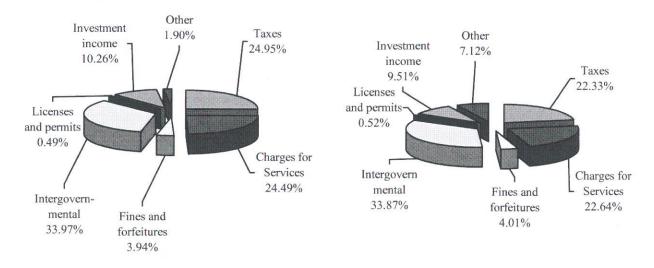
		2005 Amount		2004 Amount		Percentage Change	
Revenues							
Taxes		\$	370,134	\$	380,848	(2.81) %	
Charges for services			363,342		386,079	(5.89) %	
Fines and forfeitures			58,408		68,409	(14.62) %	
Intergovernmental			504,151		577,335	(12.68) %	
Licenses and permits			7,205		8,939	(19.40) %	
Investment income			152,216		162,227	(6.17) %	
Other			28,206		121,333	(76.75) %	
Total		\$	1,483,662	\$	1,705,170	(12.99) %	

Tax revenue represents 24.95% of all general fund revenue. Tax revenue decreased 2.81% from the prior year. The decrease in intergovernmental revenue is due to a decrease in the number of grants the City received. The decrease in investment income is due to the amount of funds in the City's investment portfolio throughout the year. The decrease in the other revenue is attributable to non-recurring reimbursements received during 2004.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2005

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2004



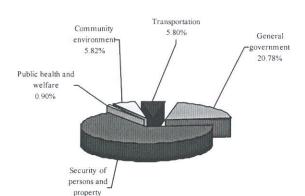
The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	2005 Amount	2004 Amount	Percentage Change
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 639,644	\$ 903,658	(29.22)
Security of persons and property	2,052,967	2,082,759	(1.43)
Public health and welfare	27,805	23,698	17.33
Community environment	178,990	185,819	(3.68)
Transportation	178,418	70,048	154.71
Total	\$ 3,077,824	\$ 3,265,982	(5.76)

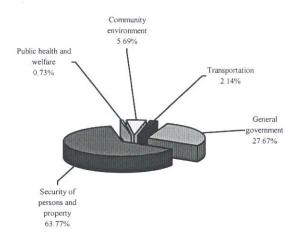
The City decreased total expenditures by 5.76%. The decrease in the general government was attributable to staffing reductions and the reallocation of certain expenditures to primarily the transportation activity and other general fund activities

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2005



Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2004



Budgeting Highlights

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

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund and income tax operation fund. In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$58,915 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$409,230 less than the amount in the final budget. Final budgeted revenues were \$300 less than the original budgeted revenues. Final budgeted expenditures were \$24,457 less than the original budgeted expenditures.

Income Tax Operations

The income tax operations fund had \$2,972,047 in revenues and \$3,042,506 in expenditures and other financing uses. The net decrease in fund balance for the income tax operation fund was \$70,459 or 8.16%.

Bond Retirement

The bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,273,228 in 2005. The expenditures and other financing uses of the bond retirement fund, totaled \$1,333,298 in 2005. The net decrease in fund balance for the bond retirement fund was \$60,070 or 31.21%.

TIF Improvement

The TIF improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,010,819 in 2005. The expenditures of the TIF improvement fund, totaled \$1,010,885 in 2005. The net decrease in fund balance for the TIF improvement fund was \$66 or 0.02%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Proprietary Funds

The City's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2005, the City had \$26,917,020 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, land improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, utility plant in service, and construction in progress (CIP). Of this total, \$4,623,048 was reported in governmental activities and \$22,293,972 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 9 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows fiscal 2005 balances compared to 2004:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

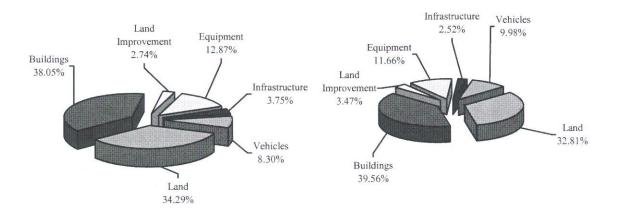
	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004		
Land	\$ 1,585,222	\$ 1,585,222	\$ 814,218	\$ 814,218	\$ 2,399,440	\$ 2,399,440		
Construction in progress	Φ 1,303,222 -	J 1,363,222	5 014,210	2,196,636	\$ 2,399,440	2,196,636		
Buildings	1,758,895	1,911,899	4,192,407	4,383,338	5,951,302	6,295,237		
Land improvements	126,702	167,750	4,089	4,089	130,791	171,839		
Equipment	595,124	563,210	153,815	483,126	748,939	1,046,336		
Vehicles	383,770	482,115	-	13,164	383,770	495,279		
Utility plant in service	-		17,129,443	14,828,383	17,129,443	14,828,383		
Infrastructure	173,335	122,007		-	173,335	122,007		
Totals	\$ 4,623,048	\$ 4,832,203	\$ 22,293,972	\$ 22,722,954	\$ 26,917,020	\$ 27,555,157		

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2005 and 2004.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2005

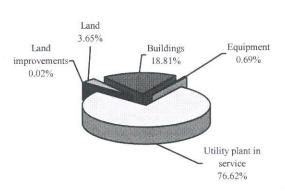
Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2004



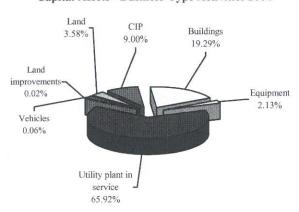
The City's buildings are the largest capital asset category. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's buildings (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 38.05% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type capital assets by category for 2005 and 2004.

Capital Assets - Business-Type Activities 2005



Capital Assets - Business-Type Activities 2004



The City's largest business-type capital asset category is utility plant in service, which includes water and sewer lines and the water plant. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's utility plant in service (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 76.62% of the City's total business-type capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

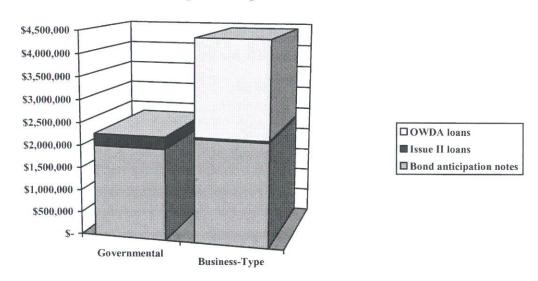
Governmental Activities

	2005	2004	
Bond anticipation notes	\$2,010,000	\$2,260,000	
Special assessment bond	=	1,068	
Issue II loans	266,548	149,957	
Total long-term obligations	\$2,276,548	\$2,411,025	
	Business-type Activities		

	2005	2004
OWDA loans	\$2,092,239	\$3,330,468
General obligation bonds	-	120,000
Issue II loans	41,715	52,671
Bond anticipation notes	2,260,000	2,821,000
Total long-term obligations	\$4,393,954	\$6,324,139

A comparison of the long-term obligations by category is depicted in the chart below.

Long-term obligations



Further detail on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Note 12 to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City of Willard currently is home to about 6,800 residents. It was incorporated in 1882 and covers approximately 4 square miles. The City operates under a Council-City Manager form of government, operated under a charter, with seven councilmen, and provides the following services: public safety, public service, recreation and economic development. A progressive approach to community programs and a cooperative spirit among residents have led to our city's economic success

The City of Willard is a partner in the city's first Industrial Park. The park consists of 6 lots intended for light manufacturing or warehousing activities. Two buildings intended for warehouse use are now complete. A third building, to be used specifically for manufacturing, is near completion and should be available by December 2007.

Important features of Willard include diversified manufacturing and agricultural activity and the good overland transportation network. The community has increased its importance as a rail center with the \$50million expansion presently underway due to the purchases of Conrail by SCXT. The other principal industries are engaged in printing, metal fabrication, and baking.

In 2005, the City of Willard converted its financial software to CMI. This conversion will allow better access to the city's financial applications for the current and previous years.

The City of Willard continues to upgrade its infrastructure with major renovation projects each year to our water lines, sewer lines and streets. The Woodbine Sewer Installation Project, the US224 Looping Project and Peru Center Road Waterline Project were all underway in 2005. Several resurfacing and reconstruction projects were schedules as well. These projects include: Ash Street reconstruction Project, South Street Reconstruction Project, and Clark Street Resurfacing Project.

Although interest rates were significantly lower than in previous years, the city continues to maintain most of the services and activities provided to residents. Our recreation department held its annual Festival in the Park and Summer Concert Series. We also provided a 4th of July fireworks display. And the swimming pool and parks were also able to remain open to area residents and visitors.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact: Jody Wagoner, Director of Finance, at 631 S. Myrtle Ave. P.O. Box 367, Willard, Ohio 44890.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2005

	G	overnmental Activities	В	usiness-type Activities	Total
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,093,545	\$	4,022,362	\$ 9,115,907
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts		159,458		-	159,458
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):					5400 9 400 4 00 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Income taxes		786,883			786,883
Real and other taxes		503,625		:=:	503,625
Accounts		96,164		574,160	670,324
Special assessments		202,615		_	202,615
Accrued interest		3,203		-	3,203
Due from other governments		257,277		_	257,277
Prepayments		29,891		9,075	38,966
Materials and supplies inventory		60,951		137,598	198,549
Restricted assets:		,			,
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		-		26,430	26,430
Capital assets:				,	,
Land		1,585,222		814,218	2,399,440
Depreciable capital assets, net		3,037,826		21,479,754	24,517,580
Total capital assets		4,623,048		22,293,972	26,917,020
Total assets		11,816,660		27,063,597	38,880,257
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		69 660		26 010	05 497
		68,669		26,818	95,487
Accrued wages and benefits		103,655		55,933	159,588
		79,711		42,978	122,689
Refundable deposits payable		472.550		26,430	26,430
Deferred revenue.		473,558		21.050	473,558
Accrued interest payable		23,696		31,050	54,746
Due within one year		2,187,536		2,988,949	5,176,485
Due in more than one year		297,443		1,594,592	1,892,035
Total liabilities	-				
Total habilities	-	3,234,268		4,766,750	 8,001,018
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		2,346,500		17,900,018	20,246,518
Restricted for:					
Capital projects		1,254,626		-	1,254,626
Debt service		316,150		-	316,150
Electric system sale		1,623,355		-	1,623,355
Other purposes		969,179		E.	969,179
Unrestricted		2,072,582		4,396,829	6,469,411
Total net assets	\$	8,582,392	\$	22,296,847	\$ 30,879,239



STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

			Program Reven		Revenu	es
		Expenses		harges for Services		perating and tributions
Governmental Activities:		1				
General government	\$	872,284	\$	98,396	\$	
Security of persons and property		2,265,698		359,837		66,278
Public health and welfare		38,117		10,466		23,328
Transportation		643,112		44,460		336,506
Community environment		623,773		1.0		276,072
Leisure time activity		259,373		73,021		-
Interest and fiscal charges		73,747				
Total governmental activities		4,776,104		586,180		702,184
Business-type Activities:						
Sewer		1,897,359		1,762,442		-
Water		1,028,762		1,469,018		-
Storm Water		26,262				_
Total business-type activities		2,952,383		3,231,460	19	
Total primary government	\$	7,728,487	\$	3,817,640	\$	702,184
	Prop Ge Re Ca Inco Ge Gran Inve	eral Revenues: erty taxes levice eneral purposes ecreation apital projects . me taxes levied eneral purposes ats and entitleme stiment earnings cellaneous I general revenu	for:	restricted to sp	ecific pr	ograms
		sfers				
	Chai	nge in net assets	S			
	Net	assets at begini	ning of	year		
	Net	assets at end of	f year .			

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Business-type Activities Activities			Total			
\$	(773,888)	\$	_	\$	(773,888)		
Ψ	(1,839,583)	Ψ	_	4	(1,839,583)		
	(4,323)		-		(4,323)		
	(262,146)		-		(262,146)		
	(347,701)		-		(347,701)		
	(186,352)		(<u>=</u>		(186,352)		
	(73,747)	and the second	-		(73,747)		
	(3,487,740)				(3,487,740)		
	-		(134,917)		(134,917)		
	-		440,256		440,256		
	-		(26,262)		(26,262)		
	<u> </u>		279,077		279,077		
	(3,487,740)		279,077		(3,208,663)		
	369,694		_		369,694		
	126,679		_		126,679		
	31,743		-		31,743		
	2,966,625		-		2,966,625		
	357,037		-		357,037		
	222,213		61,063		283,276		
	48,588		8,262		56,850		
	4,122,579		69,325		4,191,904		
	(285,900)	_	285,900				
	348,939		634,302		983,241		
	8,233,453		21,662,545		29,895,998		
\$	8,582,392	\$	22,296,847	\$	30,879,239		

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

		Income Ta General Operation						TIF Improvement	
Assets:									
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,227,567	\$	133,263	\$	132,398	\$	279,466	
Cash in segregated accounts		-		-		-		-	
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):									
Income taxes		-		786,883		-		-	
Real and other taxes		375,816		-		1-1			
Accounts		92,080		-		-		-0	
Interfund loans		-		_		-		_	
Accrued interest		3,203		-		-			
Special assessments		-		-		_		-	
Due from other governments		175,539		-		-		-	
Prepayments		19,110		-		-		-	
Materials and supplies inventory		8,740					_		
Total assets	\$	1,902,055	\$	920,146	\$	132,398	\$	279,466	
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	62,506	\$	4,031	\$	-	\$	-	
Accrued wages and benefits		88,553		2,336) - 1		-	
Compensated absences payable		13,381		-		(-		-	
Interfund loan payable		-		-		i =		-	
Due to other governments		67,534		1,904		(=)		-	
Deferred revenue	-	477,919		118,032		-			
Total liabilities		709,893		126,303	*****	(=)			
Fund Balances:									
Reserved for encumbrances		45,459		3,162		-		-	
Reserved for prepayments		19,110		-		-		-	
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory		8,740		-		-		-	
Reserved for unclaimed monies		3,493		-		-		-	
Reserved for perpetual care		-		-		-		+	
Reserved for electric system sale		-		3		-		-	
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:									
General fund		1,115,360		_		-		-	
Special revenue funds		-		790,681		-		-	
Debt service fund		-		12 T-		132,398		-	
Capital projects funds		2	-	9 <u>2</u> 3		<u> </u>		279,466	
Total fund balances		1,192,162		793,843		132,398		279,466	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,902,055	\$	920,146	\$	132,398	\$	279,466	

Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	3,320,851	\$	5,093,545
	159,458		159,458
	-		786,883
	127,809		503,625
	4,084		96,164
	46,000		46,000
	_		3,203
	202,615		202,615
	81,738		257,277
	10,781		29,891
	52,211		60,951
\$	4,005,547	\$	7,239,612
\$	2,132	\$	68,669
	12,766		103,655
	-		13,381
	46,000		46,000
	10,273		79,711
	369,507	-	965,458
	440,678		1,276,874
	91,880		140,501
	10,781		29,891
	52,211		60,951
			3,493
	12,357		12,357
	1,575,000		1,575,000
	-		1,115,360
	901,770		1,692,451
	4,833		137,231
	916,037	- 0	1,195,503
1	3,564,869		5,962,738
\$	4,005,547	\$	7,239,612

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2005

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 5,962,738
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		
and therefore are not reported in the funds.		4,623,048
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Income taxes	\$ 118,032	
Real and other taxes	28,231	
Special assessments	202,615	
Intergovernmental revenues	 143,022	
Total		491,900
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding notes		
payable, whereas in governmental funds, interest expenditures are		
are reported when due.		(23,696)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and		
therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities		
are as follows:		
Compensated absences	195,050	
Bond anticipation notes payable	2,010,000	
Issue II loans payable	266,548	
Total		(2,471,598)
1 Otal		(2,171,000)
Net assets of governmental activities		\$ 8,582,392



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	General	Income Tax Operations	Bond Retirement	TIF Improvement	
Revenues:					
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ 2,972,047	\$ -	\$ -	
Real and other taxes	370,134	÷	-	31,743	
Charges for services	363,342	*	-	-	
Licenses and permits	7,205	3	-		
Fines and forfeitures	58,408	<u></u>	-	(2)	
Intergovernmental	504,151	Ξ.	-	-	
Special assessments	-	<u>=</u> ,	-	12	
Investment income	152,216	-	4,615	8,717	
Other	28,206	-	16,613	359	
Total revenues	1,483,662	2,972,047	21,228	40,819	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	639,644	180,706	· ·	1 .	
Security of persons and property	2,052,967		-	-	
Public health and welfare	27,805	-2	-	-	
Transportation	178,990		:=:	115	
Community environment	178,418	-		-	
Leisure time activity	-	***	25	-	
Capital outlay	-	=	a=	-	
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	-	1,279,681	990,000	
Interest and fiscal charges		-	23,249	20,885	
Total expenditures	3,077,824	180,706	1,302,930	1,010,885	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(1,594,162)	2,791,341	(1,281,702)	(970,066)	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Sale of notes		-	1,040,000	970,000	
Transfers in	2,167,168	-	212,000		
Transfers out	(12,000)	(2,861,800)	(30,368)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,155,168	(2,861,800)	1,221,632	970,000	
Net change in fund balances	561,006	(70,459)	(60,070)	(66)	
Fund balances at beginning of year	631,156	864,302	192,468	279,532	
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,192,162	\$ 793,843	\$ 132,398	\$ 279,466	

Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
\$		\$	2,972,047
2.54	126,731	2.5	528,608
	117,676		481,018
	-		7,205
	1,081		59,489
	503,580		1,007,731
	8,771		8,771
	56,665		222,213
	54,306		99,484
	868,810		5,386,566
	47,677 8,190 414,108 370,762 232,452 197,760 3,290 30,707 1,304,946		820,350 2,100,644 35,995 593,098 549,180 232,452 197,760 2,272,971 74,841 6,877,291
	(436,136)	- Control of the Cont	(1,490,725)
	128,494		2,138,494
	1,028,103		3,407,271
	(789,003)		(3,693,171)
	367,594		1,852,594
	(68,542)		361,869
	3,633,411		5,600,869
\$	3,564,869	\$	5,962,738

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 361,869
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$	272,713 (481,868)	(209,155)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Income taxes Real and other taxes Special assessments Intergovernmental revenues Total	e e	(5,422) (492) 21,898 8,393	24,377
Repayment of bond, note and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets.			2,272,971
Proceeds of notes are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but they increase liabilities on the statement of net assets.			(2,138,494)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding notes, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			3,316
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			 34,055
Change in net assets of governmental activities			\$ 348,939

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) . GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Budgeted Amounts					Fin	riance with al Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Actual	(1	Negative)
Revenues:				10			2	
Property and other taxes	\$	363,800	\$	363,800	\$	372,787	\$	8,987
Charges for services		456,800		456,800		424,984		(31,816)
Licenses and permits		10,500		10,500		7,205		(3,295)
Fines and forfeitures		70,200		70,200		58,540		(11,660)
Intergovernmental		365,850		365,850		522,472		156,622
Investment income		88,250		88,250		150,422		62,172
Other	50-100-	106,000	_	105,700		64,285		(41,415)
Total revenues		1,461,400		1,461,100	-	1,600,695		139,595
Expenditures: Current:								
General government		784,886		784,886		670,355		114,531
Security of persons and property		2,346,910		2,322,453		2,097,686		224,767
Public health and welfare		41,820		41,820		27,768		14,052
Transportation		214,003		214,003		182,012		31,991
Community environment		209,936		209,936		186,047		23,889
Total expenditures		3,597,555		3,573,098		3,163,868		409,230
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		(2,136,155)		(2,111,998)		(1,563,173)		548,825
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in		2,250,250		2,250,250		2,169,570		(80,680)
Transfers out		(14,402)		(14,402)		(14,402)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		2,235,848		2,235,848		2,155,168		(80,680)
Net change in fund balance		99,693		123,850		591,995		468,145
Fund balance at beginning of year		429,819		429,819		429,819		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		150,405		150,405	-	150,405		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	679,917	\$	704,074	_\$_	1,172,219	\$	468,145

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) INCOME TAX OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:		*		
Income taxes	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,998,251	\$ (1,749)
Total revenues	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,998,251	(1,749)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	178,540	201,030	178,373	22,657
Total expenditures	178,540	201,030	178,373	22,657
Excess of revenues over expenditures	2,821,460	2,798,970	2,819,878	20,908
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(2,914,700)	(2,894,700)	(2,861,800)	32,900
Total other financing uses	(2,914,700)	(2,894,700)	(2,861,800)	32,900
Net change in fund balance	(93,240)	(95,730)	(41,922)	53,808
Fund balance at beginning of year	169,533	169,533	169,533	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	2,490	2,490	2,490	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 78,783	\$ 76,293	\$ 130,101	\$ 53,808

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

Business-type Activities -Enterprise Funds

	Sewer		Water	Stor	rm Water		Total
Assets:							
Current assets:	1000 WATER STREET	EC NAME OF THE PARTY NAME OF T					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,227,4	\$ \$	1,697,490	\$	97,382	\$	4,022,362
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	210.1	<i>(</i> 0	255,000				574 160
Accounts	319,1		255,000 3,514		×-		574,160 9,075
Prepayments	5,5		12,553		-		137,598
Materials and supplies inventory	125,0	143	12,333		15		137,396
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents			26,430				26,430
Total current assets	2,677,2	256	1,994,987		97,382	-	4,769,625
			.,				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Noncurrent assets:							
Capital assets: Land	343,4	171	470,747				814,218
Depreciable capital assets, net	11,418,8		9,158,193		902,722		21,479,754
Total capital assets	11,762,3		9,628,940		902,722		22,293,972
Total noncurrent assets	11,762,3		9,628,940	Si .	902,722		22,293,972
Total assets	14,439,5		11,623,927		1,000,104		27,063,597
Liabilities: Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	17,3		9,514		-		26,818
Accrued wages	33,8		22,046		-		55,933
Compensated absences	63,5		33,207				96,787
Due to other governments	26,3	398	16,580		_		42,978 2,260,000
Notes payable		-	2,260,000 26,430		-		26,430
Current portion of OWDA loans	564,2	292	21,692		42,205		628,189
Current portion of Issue II loans	304,2	_	3,973		-12,203		3,973
Accrued interest payable	6.6	527	23,578		845		31,050
Total current liabilities	712,0		2,417,020		43,050		3,172,158
Long-term liabilities:							
OWDA loans	632,9	948	339,309		491,793		1,464,050
Issue II loans	, , ,	_	37,742		-		37,742
Compensated absences	49,6	513	43,187			7	92,800
Total long-term liabilities	682,5	561	420,238		491,793		1,594,592
Total liabilities	1,394,6	549	2,837,258		534,843	1	4,766,750
Net assets:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	10,565,0)70	6,966,224		368,724		17,900,018
Unrestricted	2,479,8	847	1,820,445		96,537		4,396,829
Total net assets	\$ 13,044,9	917 \$	8,786,669	\$	465,261	\$	22,296,847

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Sewer Water Storm Water **Total** Operating revenues: \$ 3,196,835 1,755,242 \$ 1,441,593 \$ \$ 7,200 27,425 34,625 2,931 8,262 5,331 3,239,722 1,767,773 1,471,949 Operating expenses: 1,214,734 841,249 373,485 48,451 46,796 95,247 56,248 150,113 206,361 668,053 327,636 14,298 1,009,987 151,978 78,028 230,006 7,481 3,377 4,104 980,162 14,298 2,763,816 1,769,356 475,906 491,787 (14,298)(1,583)Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 16,232 44,831 61,063 Interest expense and fiscal charges (48,600)(11,964)(188,567)(128,003)(3,769)(11,964)(127,504)Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (111,771)Income (loss) before transfers. 488,018 (26,262)348,402 (113,354)504,940 53.539 558,479 (168,845)(103,734)(272,579)889,224 27,277 634,302 (282, 199)Net assets at beginning of year (restated) 437,984 7,897,445 21,662,545 13,327,116

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13,044,917

8,786,669

465,261

22,296,847

Net assets at end of year.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Business-type	Activities -	Enterprise	Funds
---------------	--------------	------------	-------

			Dusine	ess-type Activiti	ies - En	terprise runus	•	
		Sewer	·	Water	Sto	orm Water	720	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:	do.		•	1 4/2 071	0		6	2 217 000
Cash received from customers	\$	1,754,129	\$	1,462,871	\$	-	\$	3,217,000
Cash received from other operations		5,331		2,931		-		8,262
Cash payments for personal services		(806,733)		(340,001)		-		(1,146,734)
Cash payments for contract services		(70,469)		(64,765)				(135,234)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(75,942)		(270,564)		=		(346,506)
Cash payments for utilities		(161,611)		(72,106)		8		(233,717)
Cash payments for other expenses		(3,395)		(3,404)				(6,799)
Net cash provided by operating activities		641,310	(-	714,962		-		1,356,272
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:								
Cash received from transfers in		-		504,940		53,539		558,479
Cash payments for transfers out	-	(168,845)	s 	(103,734)		-		(272,579)
Net cash provided by (used in) by noncapital		(1.50.0.15)		101 207		52 520		205.000
financing activities		(168,845)		401,206		53,539	-	285,900
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:								
Acquisition of capital assets		(26,871)		(554,134)		-		(581,005)
Principal retirement		(1,175,439)		(2,973,221)		(41,525)		(4,190,185)
Interest and fiscal charges		(135,631)		(55,479)		(12,014)		(203,124)
Sale of notes		-		2,260,000				2,260,000
Net cash used in capital and								
related financing activities		(1,337,941)		(1,322,834)		(53,539)	-	(2,714,314)
Cash flows from investing activities:		16.000		44.021				(1.0(2
Interest received	-	16,232	3	44,831	a.			61,063
Net cash provided by investing activities		16,232	-	44,831	-		-	61,063
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(849,244)		(161,835)		-		(1,011,079)
Cash and cash equivalents								
at beginning of year		3,076,734		1,885,755	-	97,382	_	5,059,871
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	2,227,490	\$	1,723,920	\$	97,382	\$	4,048,792
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$	(1,583)	\$	491,787	\$	(14,298)	\$	475,906
Adjustments:		668,053		327,636		14,298		1,009,987
Depreciation		000,033		327,030		14,290		1,009,967
Changes in assets and liabilities:		2.004		(0.420)				1 555
(Increase) decrease in materials and supplies inventory.		3,994		(2,439)		-		1,555
(Increase) in accounts receivable		(8,313)		(6,147)		-		(14,460)
(Increase) in prepayments		(5,561)		(3,514)		=		(9,075)
(Decrease) in accounts payable		(61,435)		(120,690)		-		(182,125)
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		1,032		(2,918)		-		(1,886)
(Decrease) in payables due from restricted assets				(5,155)		-		(5,155)
Increase in due to other governments		21,603 23,520		12,957 23,445		-		34,560 46,965
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	641,310	\$	714,962	\$		\$	1,356,272
commence Lagrangian A to become to participate a significant		7.77	_	7			_	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Agency		
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	14,908	
Total assets	\$	14,908	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	6,376 8,532	
Total liabilities	\$	14,908	

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART TO THE BASIC FINANCIA

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Willard ("The City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution of the State of Ohio.

The City was originally organized as the Village of Chicago Junction in 1874. The name was changed to the Village of Willard in 1917, which became the City of Willard in 1959 as a home rule municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a council-manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, public services, recreation and development.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's BFS include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Willard, this includes police protection, street maintenance and repairs, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, water, sewer, and storm water. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

The City of Willard owns and is responsible for the lighting and any major repairs and improvements of the Willard Airport. Rental fees for use of public property and proceeds from the sale of airplane fuel are collected by the City; however, minor repairs, services, and operations at the airport are provided by a private business and its related financial statements are not included in the financial statements of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

Mercy Hospital is a non-profit corporation privately owned by Willard Area Hospital, Inc. The Board is appointed by the Willard Area Hospital, Inc., whose board members are appointed from private citizens within the community. Although the City originally purchased the land, built the building and had issued debt relating to capital improvements, the administration of the hospital is controlled by the Mercy staff. A lease agreement was entered into in 1968 and on December 31, 2013, the property and operations of the hospital will be returned and to be managed by the City unless Willard Area Hospital, Inc. exercises its purchase option. The financial statements of the hospital are not included with the financial statements of the City of Willard. See Note 10 for detail.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This includes, but is not limited to, police and fire protection, public health activities, cemetery, and the general administration of City functions.

Income Tax Operations - This fund accounts for revenues generated from the City's income tax.

<u>Bond Retirement</u> - This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

<u>TIF Improvement</u> - This fund accounts for tax increment financing receipts that are used for the acquisition and construction of capital assets.

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows.

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

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

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

<u>Storm Water Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of storm drainage runoff services to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has four agency funds used to account for cash deposits in lieu of bonds for contracts formally bid, insurance money received by part-time and retired employees who are paying a portion of their health insurance, money received in cases of suspected arson and refundable deposits for use of City owned duck blinds.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include personnel and other expenses related to the operations of the enterprise activities. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

E. Basis of Accounting

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, fees and special assessments.

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2005, but which were levied to finance year 2006 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

F. Budgetary Data

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

Tax Budget – A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year, for the period of January 1, to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources – The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this process, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected cash receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, this certificate is amended to include an unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year.

Appropriations - An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by December 26 of each preceding year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council.

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not reappropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

G. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized during the year for budget control purposes. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as expenditures under the City's budgetary basis of accounting. For GAAP reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

During 2005, investments were limited to a repurchase agreement, investments in State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, are reported at cost.

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

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2005 amounted to \$152,216, which included \$125,527 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purpose of presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

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

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of streets, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Improvements of than buildings	20-50 years	20-50 years
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Equipment	5-20 years	5-20 years
Vehicles	5 years	5 years
Infrastructure	40 years	
Utility plant in service		40-80 years

J. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributed to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service; or 20 years of service at any age were considered to expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

L. Interfund Balances

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

M. Interfund Activity

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

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

N. Fund Balance Reserves

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

The City reports a reservation of fund balance for amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, materials and supplies, perpetual care, electric system sale, prepayments and unclaimed monies in the governmental fund financial statements.

O. Restricted Assets

Amounts held as deposits for water service are restricted and can only be expended for the return of such deposit, or to apply to the customer's account when the service is discontinued.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Contributions of Capital

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

R. Net Assets

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

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

S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2005, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 40 "<u>Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", and GASB Statement No. 42, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries</u>".

GASB Statement No. 40 establishes and modifies disclosure requirements related to investment risks: credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risk) and interest rate risk. This statement also establishes and modifies disclosure requirements for custodial credit risk on deposits.

GASB Statement No. 42 amends GASB Statement No. 34 and establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for impairment of capital assets and accounting requirements for insurance recoveries.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 and GASB Statement No. 42 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City; however, additional note disclosure can be found in Note 4 for GASB Statement No. 40.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

The following fund had a deficit fund balance as of December 31, 2005:

Nonmajor governmental fund:
CDBG \$ 30,708

This fund deficit resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

C. Prior Period Adjustment

In a prior year, a portion of an OWDA loan was incorrectly recorded in the Storm Water fund when it should have been in the Sewer fund. This adjustment did not have an effect on total business-type activities net assets as of December 31, 2004.

	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	Total
Fund equity December 31, 2004	\$ 7,897,445	\$ 13,335,850	\$ 429,250	\$ 21,662,545
Adjustment for OWDA loan		(8,734)	8,734	
Restated fund equity January 1, 2005	\$ 7,897,445	\$ 13,327,116	\$ 437,984	\$21,662,545

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Monies held by the City are classified by State statute into three categories:

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits in interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following:

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the City had \$700 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents", but is not considered part of the City's carrying amount of deposits at year-end.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year-end, the City had \$159,458 deposited with a financial institution for monies related to the Municipal Road Fund permissive tax. These amounts are included in the City's depository balance below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2005, the carrying amount of all City deposits, including cash in segregated accounts, was \$6,679,052. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2005, \$6,477,158 of the City's bank balance of \$6,777,158 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$300,000 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2005, the City had the following investments and maturities:

Investment type	Balance at Fair Value	tment Maturity months or less
Repurchase Agreement STAR Ohio	\$ 1,087,727 1,389,766	\$ 1,087,727 1,389,766
	\$ 2,477,493	\$ 2,477,493

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the City's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2005:

	\$	2,477,493	100.00%
	Φ.	0.455.400	100 000/
STAR Ohio		1,389,766	56.10%
Repurchase Agreement	\$	1,087,727	43.90%
Investment type	Ī	% to Total	

E. Reconciliation of Cash and Investment to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2005:

Cash and Investments per footnote		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	6,679,052
Investments		2,477,493
Cash in segregated accounts		159,458
Cash on hand	-	700
Total	\$	9,316,703

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Cash and investments per Statement o	f Net Assets	
Governmental activities	\$	5,253,003
Business-type activities		4,048,792
Agency funds		14,908
Total	\$	9,316,703

NOTE 5 - INTERFUNDS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2005, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

			Transfer To			
Transfer From	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental	Water	Storm Water	Total
General	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000
Income Tax Operations	1,655,000		706,800	500,000	-	2,861,800
Bond Retirement	122	-	8	4,940	25,428	30,368
Nonmajor Governmental	304,700	200,000	284,303	-	-	789,003
Water	103,734	-	-	-	-	103,734
Sewer	103,734		37,000		28,111	168,845
Total	\$ 2,167,168	\$ 212,000	\$ 1,028,103	\$ 504,940	\$ 53,539	\$ 3,965,750

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and (4) transfer assets purchased by governmental funds to enterprise funds.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no transfers are reported on the statement of activities.

B. Interfund loans consisted of the following at December 31, 2005, as reported on the fund financial statements.

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	_Amount_	
Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 46,000	

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2006 are reported on the Statement of Net Assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35% of true value. 2005 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2004, are levied after October 1, 2005, and are collected in 2006 with real property taxes.

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

Tangible personal property tax revenue received during calendar 2005 (other than public utility property) represents the collection of 2005 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the value as of December 31, 2004. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Payments by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the City prior to June 30.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The Huron County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Willard. The Huron County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2005 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental fund financial statements, the entire receivable is offset by deferred revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2005 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue while the remainder of the receivable is deferred.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$60.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2005 property tax receipts were bases are as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES – (Continued)

Real property tax	\$ 81,570,900
Public utility tangible personal property	3,364,820
Tangible personal property	40,866,770
Total assessed valuation	\$ 125,802,490

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies an income tax of 1.5% on the gross salaries, wages and other personnel service compensation earned by residents of the City and to the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted a full credit for taxes paid to other Ohio municipalities, up to the percentage which would be due to the City.

All the revenue received from income tax is recorded directly into the City income tax fund. The costs of operating the income tax department and income tax refunds are expended from this fund. Pursuant to 197.14 of the City Charter, at least 40% of the remaining funds shall be allocated to capital improvements, maintenance and repair. The remaining balance shall be used in accordance with ordinances adopted and approved by Council.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2005, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "Due From Other Governments" on the BFS. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2005, as well as intended to finance fiscal 2005 operations.

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

Governmental Activities:

Income taxes	\$ 786,883
Real and other taxes	503,625
Accounts	96,164
Special assessments	202,615
Accrued interest	3,203
Due from other governments	257,277

Business-type Activities:

Accounts	574,160

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year is the special assessments receivable which are collected over the life of the assessments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2005, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Activities:	12/31/04	Additions	Disposals	12/31/05
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,585,222	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,585,222
Land	\$ 1,363,222	Φ -	<u> </u>	\$ 1,505,222
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	1,585,222	-	AT	1,585,222
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	506,056	-	-	506,056
Buildings	3,636,798	-	-	3,636,798
Equipment	2,009,869	200,720	-	2,210,589
Vehicles	1,558,673	18,040	-	1,576,713
Infrastructure	123,551	53,953		177,504
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	7,834,947	272,713		8,107,660
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(338,306)	(41,048)	(=)	(379,354)
Buildings	(1,724,898)	(153,005)	_	(1,877,903)
Equipment	(1,446,659)	(168,806)		(1,615,465)
Vehicles	(1,076,558)	(116,385)	-	(1,192,943)
Infrastructure	(1,545)	(2,624)	-	(4,169)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,587,966)	(481,868)		(5,069,834)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	3,246,981	(209,155)		3,037,826
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 4,832,203	\$ (209,155)	<u> </u>	\$ 4,623,048

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-type activities capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2005, was as follows:

Business-type Activities:	12/31/04	Additions	Disposals	12/31/05	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 814,218	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 814,218	
Construction in progress	2,046,156		(2,046,156)		
Total capital assets, not being					
depreciated	2,860,374		(2,046,156)	814,218	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	92,703	-	-	92,703	
Buildings	7,768,614	-	-	7,768,614	
Equipment	4,217,801	9,652	-	4,227,453	
Vehicles	559,027	-	-	559,027	
Utility plant in service	21,112,107	2,617,509		23,729,616	
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated	33,750,252	2,627,161		36,377,413	
Less: accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(88,614)	-	-	(88,614)	
Buildings	(3,385,276)	(190,931)	v	(3,576,207)	
Equipment	(3,734,675)	(338,963)	-	(4,073,638)	
Vehicles	(545,863)	(13,164)	-	(559,027)	
Utility plant in service	(6,133,244)	(466,929)	-	(6,600,173)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(13,887,672)	(1,009,987)		(14,897,659)	
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated, net	19,862,580	1,617,174		21,479,754	
Business-type activities capital					
assets, net	\$22,722,954	\$ 1,617,174	\$ (2,046,156)	\$22,293,972	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

C. Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$	90,987
Security of persons and property		234,119
Public health and welfare		3,989
Transportation		65,673
Community environment		61,235
Leisure time activities		25,865
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	481,868
Business-type activities:		
Sewer	\$	668,053
Water		327,636
Storm Water	_	14,298
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$	1,009,987

NOTE 10 - LEASE

The City has a lease with the Willard Area Hospital, Inc., a non-profit corporation, for the operation of the hospital facilities. The terms of the lease state that the City will undertake improvements to the hospital and the lessee (hospital) will make lease payments of:

- 1. Basic rent, \$1.00 per year
- 2. Monthly amount to pay the interest on the bonds
- 3. Monthly amount to pay the principal on the bonds
- 4. Monthly amount to provide payments in the debt service reserve fund
- 5. Monthly amount to provide the payments in the contingency reserve fund

This revenue was paid to a trustee, with the exception of the basic rent which is paid to the City's general fund. During 1994, the bonds were repaid in full to the trustee and the debt service reserve and the contingency reserve were released.

When the lessee discontinues operations of the hospital, the City is required to either operate the hospital or find another operator for the hospital. Upon expiration of the lease or its termination for any reason, after paying the accounts payable, all of the assets of the lessee, including cash on hand, accounts receivable, stocks, bonds, and all other property, real or personal, used in connection with the operation of the hospital facilities shall become the property of the City immediately with the exception of any funds or securities which had been transferred to the lessee by way of gift, endowment, bequest, devise, annuity, insurance or similar method which will remain the property of the lessee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 11 - VACATION, SICK LEAVE AND ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Vacation is earned and accrued monthly based upon the years of service, ranging from 4 hours/month to 20 hours/month. Vacation may be accrued up to two full years. Accrued vacation is paid at termination unless the employee has not completed one full year of service. The total obligation for vacation accrual for the City as a whole amounted to \$244,636 at December 31, 2005. Sick leave accumulates at a rate of 10 hours/month for all full-time employees. Accumulation of sick leave is limited to 1,440 hours. The amount payable to an eligible retirant is 35% of the unused accumulated sick leave.

The pay-off of the sick leave provision is also applicable in the case of death. The maximum liability to the City for accumulated sick leave vested employees on December 31, 2005 was \$140,001. At December 31, 2005, the maximum liability to the City for accumulated unpaid sick leave, assuming all accumulated unpaid sick leave will be used through time off from work, approximated \$1,080,184.

The City has a union agreement with the Fraternal Order of Police. This agreement covers all the full-time policemen and dispatchers except the chief of police and probationary employees in the first sixty days of employment. Non-union employees are governed by the charter and ordinances. The City has historically matched the union employees pay increases and other benefits.

The agreement states that 35% of accrued unpaid sick leave will be paid to an employee when he retires from active service with the City and qualifies and begins to receive pension payments under the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) or other State operated pension and retirement programs. Sick leave may be accumulated to a total of 180 working days or 1,440 hours. A full-time employee shall be entitled to a cash payment, equal to 35% of his daily wage, of any unused sick leave accumulated in the current year above the 180 day limit. This payment is made during the last pay period each year. After an employee has worked for the City for one year, he is entitled to vacation leave following his anniversary date. An employee may accumulate two years of unused vacation. No employee shall be compensated for any vacation not taken unless he is leaving the service of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During 2005, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental Activities:	Date ofIssue	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/04	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/05	Amounts Due in One Year
Issue II Loans:							
Pearl Street Repavement	1999	0.00%	\$ 105,471	\$ -	\$ (7,032)		\$ 7,032
East Howard Repavement I	2002	0.00%	3,354	-	(192)	3,162	200
East Howard Repavement II	2003	0.00%	41,132	-	(2,457)	38,675	2,650
Ash Street Reconstruction	2005	0.00%	-	39,617	-	39,617	1,980
North Main Reconstruction	2005	0.00%	-	40,481	(1,012)	39,469	2,024
Woodbine Street	2005	0.00%		48,396	(1,210)	47,186	2,420
Total Issue II Loans			149,957	128,494	(11,903)	266,548	16,306
Bond Anticipation Notes: Fire Station Fire Station Industrial Park Industrial Park Total Bond Anticipation Notes	2004 2005 2004 2005	2.00% 2.00% 1.50% 1.50%	1,270,000 - 990,000 - - 2,260,000	1,040,000 970,000 2,010,000	(1,270,000) - (990,000) - (2,260,000)	1,040,000 - 970,000 - 2,010,000	1,040,000 970,000 2,010,000
Special Assessment Bond with Government Commitment: Kennedy Drive Project	1996	6.00%	1,068		(1,068)		
Other Long-Term Obligations: Compensated Absences			229,105	86,267	(106,941)	208,431	161,230
Total governmental activities long-term obligations			\$ 2,640,130	\$2,224,761	\$(2,379,912)	\$ 2,484,979	\$2,187,536

<u>Issue II Loans:</u> These loans were issued for the purpose of repaving Pearl Street, Howard Street, Ash Street, North Main and Woodbine Street. Funding came from Issue II monies in the form of a note payable that is to be repaid from local funds over a period of 20 years from the General Fund.

<u>Bond Anticipation Notes:</u> The fire station debt was incurred in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of constructing a new fire station. The note is payable from the Bond Retirement Fund.

The Industrial Park debt was incurred in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of developing the Industrial Park. The note is payable from the Willard Industrial Park Municipal Improvement Equivalent Fund into which all service payments in lieu of taxes are to be deposited.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Special Assessment Bond with Governmental Commitment:</u> The special assessment debt will be paid by property owners through the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund. Taxes and general credit of the City are guaranteed in the bond indenture in case of default of the property owners. No reserve or sinking fund has been established for default as the possibility of default is considered remote. The bonds were issue to pay the property owners' portion of the cost of improving Kennedy Drive by grading, draining, curbing, paving and installing water mains and sanitary sewer laterals. During 2005, the bonds were repaid in full from the collection of special assessments.

Compensated absences reported in the statement of net assets will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid.

The following is the summary of the City's future annual debt service and interest requirements for governmental activities obligations:

	Issue II Loans						
Year Ending December 31, Prince		Principal	rincipal Interest		Total		
2006	\$	16,306	\$	-	\$	16,306	
2007		16,306		-		16,306	
2008		16,306		-		16,306	
2009		16,306		_		16,306	
2010		16,306		-		16,306	
2011-2015		81,530		-		81,530	
2016 - 2020		72,222		-		72,222	
2021 - 2025	_	31,266		-	_	31,266	
	\$	266,548	\$	1-1	\$	266,548	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. During the fiscal year 2005, the following changes occurred in the City's business-type long-term obligations:

Business-Type Activities	Date of Issue	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/04	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/05	Amounts Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds Water System Improvement	1993	0.00%	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ (120,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Total General Obligation Bonds			120,000		(120,000)	-	
Bond Anticipation Notes Various Improvements Note Various Improvements Note	2004 2005	1.50% 1.50%	2,821,000	2,260,000	(2,821,000)	2,260,000	2,260,000
Total Bond Anticipation Notes			2,821,000	2,260,000	(2,821,000)	2,260,000	2,260,000
OWDA Loans:							
Drinking Water Loan	2000	2.00%	382,266	-	(21,265)	361,001	21,692
Sewer Plant Loan	1980	6.87%	121,483	_	(121,483)	-	-
Sewer Plant Loan - Supplement	1982	12.00%	9,545	-	(9,545)	-	-
Sewer Plant Loan	1989	7.51%	1,539,505	-	(1,014,172)	525,333	525,333
Water Pollution Loan	2000	1.20%	260,606	-	(15,394)	245,212	15,580
Sewer Loan	2001	2.20%	441,540	-	(14,845)	426,695	23,379
Storm Water Loan	1998	1.20%	373,104	-	(23,705)	349,399	23,991
Storm Water Loan	2001	2.20%	202,419		(17,820)	184,599	18,214
Total OWDA Loans			3,330,468		(1,238,229)	2,092,239	628,189
Issue II Loans:							
Water Line	1994	0.00%	6,984	-	(6,984)	-	-
Water Line	1996	0.00%	45,687		(3,972)	41,715	3,973
Total Issue II Loans			52,671		(10,956)	41,715	3,973
Other Long-Term Obligations: Compensated absences			142,622	124,652	(77,687)	189,587	96,787
Total business type activities long-term obligations			\$ 6,466,761	\$ 2,384,652	\$(4,267,872)	\$ 4,583,541	\$ 2,988,949

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u> The bonds were issued to provide funds for the water system expansion outside the City limits. The bonds are payable from the tap fees from the new users and the City's general obligation.

<u>Bond Anticipation Notes:</u> The debt was incurred in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of water system improvements. The note is payable from the Water Fund.

<u>Issue II Loans:</u> These loans were issued for the purpose of advancing funds so as to improve the Tiffin Street water line restoration. Funding for the project came from the local funds and the above-mentioned notes for a period of 10 years, for the 1994 note, and 20 years for the 1996 note. These notes are to be repaid from the Water Fund.

OWDA Loans:

<u>Drinking Water Loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2000 to pay the cost of improvements to the water plant. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2000 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Water Fund.

<u>Sewer Plant Loan 1980</u>: The debt was incurred in 1980 to pay the cost of constructing the wastewater treatment plant. The project was jointly funded by an EPA grant and local funds which were borrowed from the OWDA. A cooperative agreement with OWDA was entered into in 1980 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Sewer Fund. The total estimated cost of the project was \$10,532,913 of which \$7,591,305 was funded by the EPA grant.

<u>Sewer Plant Loan - Supplement:</u> The debt was incurred in 1982 to pay the additional costs of constructing the wastewater treatment plant. These costs were funded by local funds which were borrowed from the OWDA. A cooperative agreement with OWDA was entered into in 1982 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Sewer Fund.

<u>Sewer Plant Loan 1989:</u> The debt was incurred in 1989 to pay the cost of reconstructing the wastewater treatment plant. The project was funded entirely by local funds which were borrowed from the OWDA. A cooperative agreement with OWDA was entered into in 1989 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Sewer Fund.

<u>Water Pollution Loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2000 to pay the cost of improvements to the storm water drainage system. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2000 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Sewer Fund.

<u>Sewer Loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2001 to pay the cost of improvements to the sewer line on South Main Street. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2001 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the Sewer Fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Storm Water Loan 1998: The debt was incurred in 1998 to pay the cost of improvements to the storm water drainage system and the wastewater treatment plant. The projects were funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperate agreement with OWDA was entered into in 1998 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from the Storm Water Fund.

<u>Storm Water Loan 2001:</u> The debt was incurred in 2001 to the cost of improvements to the storm water drainage system at State Route 224 – Section A. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2001 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from the Storm Water Fund.

Compensated absences reported in the statement of net assets will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid.

The following is the summary of the City's future annual debt service and interest requirements for business-type activities obligations:

			Issue	II Debt	
Year Ending December 31,	_P	rincipal	Inte	erest	Total
2006	\$	3,973	\$	_	\$ 3,973
2007		3,972		-	3,972
2008		3,972		-	3,972
2009		3,972		_	3,972
2010		3,972		-	3,972
2011-2015		19,860		-	19,860
2016	-	1,994			 1,994
	\$	41,715	\$		\$ 41,715

X7 T2 11	OWDA Loans						
Year Ending December 31,	_F	Principal		Interest	-	Total	
2006	\$	628,188	\$	70,164	\$	698,352	
2007		104,687		28,770		133,457	
2008		106,556		26,902		133,458	
2009		108,460		24,999		133,459	
2010		110,396		23,062		133,458	
2011 - 2015		565,875		82,338		648,213	
2016 - 2020		451,934		22,238		474,172	
2021 - 2023	n	16,143	(<u>-</u>	177		16,320	
	\$:	2,092,239	\$	278,650	\$	2,370,889	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2005, the City's total debt margin was \$13,346,492 and the unvoted debt margin was \$7,056,368.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City participates with other cities in the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Agency, Inc. (BORMA, Inc.), in jointly funded risk financing programs administered by Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. BORMA, Inc. includes two separate pools which provide separate and distinct coverages.

The first pool provides comprehensive automobile liability, automobile physical damage, comprehensive general liability, crime and property liability, and public officials' liability coverage up to specific limits. The pool includes the following municipalities: Archbold, Bowling Green, Defiance, Huron, Napoleon, Sandusky and Willard. Member contributions are calculated annually to produce a sufficient sum of money within the pool to fund administrative expenses and to create reserves for claims. As of December 31, 2005, the pool had cash reserves of \$797,852. The amount of risk retained with the pool is \$150,000 per claim subject to a maximum of \$952,055 combined.

Claims in excess of the \$150,000 up to \$850,000 are covered by various insurance carriers.

The second pool is for employee benefits and includes life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, health insurance and prescription drug insurance. Each member has an option on the coverage it has elected to provide for its employees. Willard provides to its employees all available options offered by the pool. The employee benefits pool includes the following municipalities: Archbold, Bowling Green, Carey, Clyde, Defiance, Fayette, Hicksville, Napoleon, Oberlin, Sandusky, Upper Sandusky and Willard. As of December 31, 2005 the pool had cash reserves of \$2488,714.

Premiums are paid to the employee benefits pool at a cost of \$975.24 for family coverage and \$356.60 for single party coverage. Life insurance monthly premiums are \$5.10. During 2005, the City paid \$609,851 into the pool for coverage. The cost of coverage is paid by the fund that pays the salary of the individual employees. The amount of the risk retained within the employee is \$100,000 per individual with excess claims coverage provided by the Lloyds Company.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

BORMA, Inc. has the ability to require the member cities to make supplemental payments in the event reserves are not adequate to cover claims. The probability of this occurring is considered remote due to the adequacy of the pool reserves and premium levels, therefore, no amount have been reserved in the financial statements. Audited financial statements are maintained separately by BORMA, Inc.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance converge in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 9.55%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.7% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$244,164, \$293,932 and \$285,249, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2005, 2004 and 2003. The City and plan members did not make any contributions to the member-directed plan for 2005.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations while the City is required to contribute 19.5% for police officers and 24% for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the fund for police and firefighters for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$238,722, \$245,088 and \$251,412, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2004 and 2003. 83.58%, respectively, has been contributed for 2005 with the remainder being reported as a liability.

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a rate of return on investments of 8.00%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.3% based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 1.00% to 6.00% annually for the next eight years and 4.00% annually after that.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 376,109 as of December 31, 2005. The number of active participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2004 actuarial valuation was 355,287. Actual employer contributions for 2005 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$114,772. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004 (the latest information available) were \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

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

Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service at retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchase health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the options selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid form the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 7.75% of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2004. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The City's actual contributions for 2005 that were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$90,119 for police and firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the latest information available) was \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2004 (the latest information available), was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Income Tax Operations
Budget basis	\$ 591,995	\$ (41,922)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(117,033)	(26,204)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	30,696	(5,495)
Adjustment for encumbrances	55,348	3,162
GAAP basis	\$561,006	\$ (70,459)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2005.

B. Litigation

The City is party to legal proceedings. The City management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceeds will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 18 - RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are specifically restricted for repayment to water customers who were required to make deposits for the guarantee of payment of water and sewer bills. Restricted cash and long term investments designated by the City or provided by operations are equally offset by a fund balance/retained earnings reserve or liability. Restricted assets at December 31, 2005 are comprised of the following:

Cash and
Cash
Equivalents

Water Fund:

Customer Deposits \$ 26,430



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City Council City of Willard 631 S. Myrtle Avenue Willard, OH 44890

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 Willard, Ohio ("City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated May 23, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a 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 errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City Council City of Willard Page Two

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

May 23, 2007

Who OBrian Ltd.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF WILLARD

HURON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 2, 2007