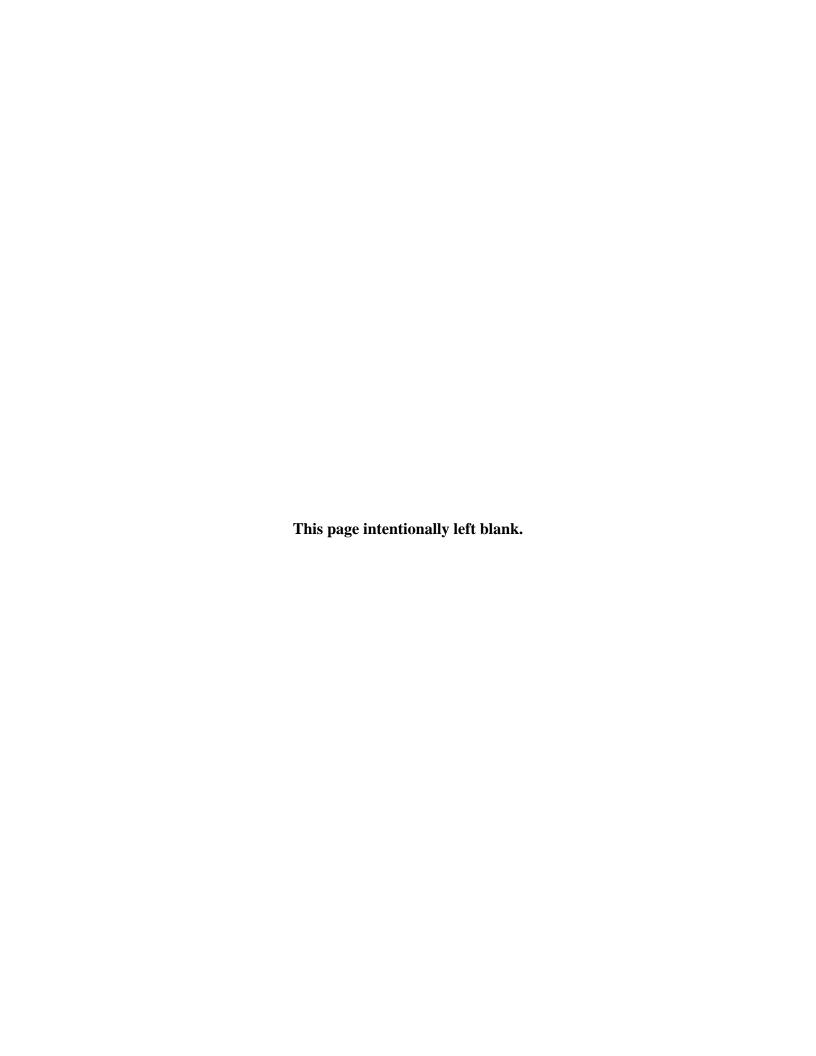




CITY OF SYLVANIA LUCAS COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Sylvania Lucas County 6730 Monroe Street Sylvania, OH 43560-1948

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

Insurance claims reported in the Self-Insurance Fund (an internal service fund, included in the governmental activities and as remaining fund information) are processed by a service organization independent of the City. The service organization did not provide us with information we requested regarding the design or proper operation of its internal controls. We were, therefore, unable to satisfy ourselves as to the proper processing of health insurance claims expenses. Those claims represent 9.8% of expenses reported with governmental activities and 27.8% of the expenses reported with the remaining fund information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any as might have been necessary had we been able to examine certain information regarding health insurance claims, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

Also in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof, and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Police Pension, and Income Tax funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2008, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

December 11, 2008

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Sylvania's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the, notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets decreased \$1,079,587. Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$1,033,905, which represents a 2.0% decrease from 2005. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$45,682 from 2005.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$13.1 million in revenue or 59% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 41% of total revenues of \$22.3 million.
- □ The City had \$17.8 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3.6 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$13.1 million provided for these programs.
- Among major funds, the general fund had \$10.1 million in revenues which included transfers in from other funds in the amount of \$3.9 million. The general fund had \$9.8 million in expenditures including \$294,584 in transfers out to other funds. The general fund's fund balance increased \$283,413 to \$1,250,748.
- □ Net assets for enterprise funds increased by \$13,431. This increase resulted primarily from the increase in capital expenditures for capital assets.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

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

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provided a comparison of the City's net assets between December 31, 2006 and 2005:

		nmental vities	Business-type Activities		Total		
	Acti	viues	Acur	viues	Iotai		
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	
Current and other assets	\$34,659,672	\$33,161,898	\$3,792,225	\$3,678,969	\$38,451,897	\$36,840,867	
Capital assets, Net	37,485,663	36,113,418	19,650,642	19,773,789	57,136,305	55,887,207	
Total assets	72,145,335	69,275,316	23,442,867	23,452,758	95,588,202	92,728,074	
Long-term debt outstanding	18,616,801	15,115,148	318,695	308,964	18,935,496	15,424,112	
Other liabilities	3,557,453	3,155,182	497,830	471,770	4,055,283	3,626,952	
Total liabilities	22,174,254	18,270,330	816,525	780,734	22,990,779	19,051,064	
Net assets							
Invested in capital assets,							
net of related debt	20,416,086	22,481,173	19,650,642	19,773,789	40,066,728	42,254,962	
Restricted	27,729,006	26,979,331	0	0	27,729,006	26,979,331	
Unrestricted	1,825,989	1,544,482	2,975,700	2,898,235	4,801,689	4,442,717	
Total net assets	\$49,971,081	\$51,004,986	\$22,626,342	\$22,672,024	\$72,597,423	\$73,677,010	

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Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2006 and 2005:

	Governmental Activities		Busines	• •	Total	
	-		Activ			
Revenues	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
ProgramRevenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,574,831	\$1,422,273	\$5,544,242	\$5,480,036	\$7,119,073	\$6,902,309
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,975,360	3,533,549	0	0	1,975,360	3,533,549
Capital Grants and Contributions	93,269	133,474	0	0	93,269	133,474
Total Program Revenues	3,643,460	5,089,296	5,544,242	5,480,036	9,187,702	10,569,332
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	1,959,490	1,948,817	0	0	1,959,490	1,948,817
Income Taxes	7,477,370	6,977,194	0	0	7,477,370	6,977,194
Intergovernmental Grant, Unrestricted	1,849,211	1,095,773	0	0	1,849,211	1,095,773
Investment Earnings	1,221,786	729,689	116,478	76,419	1,338,264	806,108
Miscellaneous	477,874	701,930	0	0	477,874	701,930
Total General Revenues	12,985,731	11,453,403	116,478	76,419	13,102,209	11,529,822
Total Revenues	16,629,191	16,542,699	5,660,720	5,556,455	22,289,911	22,099,154
ProgramExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	5,590,070	4,907,806	0	0	5,590,070	4,907,806
Public Health and Welfare Services	169,806	204,318	0	0	169,806	204,318
Leisure Time Activities	960,354	1,387,713	0	0	960,354	1,387,713
Community Environment	616,486	535,222	0	0	616,486	535,222
Basic Utility Services	1,087,867	945,337	0	0	1,087,867	945,337
Transportation	4,292,128	2,180,704	0	0	4,292,128	2,180,704
General Government	4,529,274	4,499,080	0	0	4,529,274	4,499,080
Interest and Fiscal Charges	588,041	665,333	0	0	588,041	665,333
Water	0	0	3,177,450	3,279,141	3,177,450	3,279,141
Sewer	0	0	2,184,589	2,486,739	2,184,589	2,486,739
Resource Recovery	0	0	173,433	180,728	173,433	180,728
Total Expenses	17,834,026	15,325,513	5,535,472	5,946,608	23,369,498	21,272,121
Change in Net Assets before Transfers	(1,204,835)	1,217,186	125,248	(390,153)	(1,079,587)	827,033
Transfers	170,930	300,820	(170,930)	(300,820)	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	(1,033,905)	1,518,006	(45,682)	(690,973)	(1,079,587)	827,033
Beginning Net Assets, Restated	51,004,986	49,486,980	22,672,024	23,362,997	73,677,010	72,849,977
Ending Net Assets	\$49,971,081	\$51,004,986	\$22,626,342	\$22,672,024	\$72,597,423	\$73,677,010

Unaudited

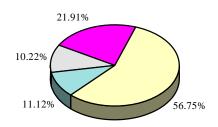
Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$1,033,905. This was due primarily to a decrease in capital grants received for construction projects and higher operating costs i.e., wages, health insurance, prisoner housing, utilities and fuel.

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 11.7% and 45.05% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2006. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 56.75% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2006	of Total
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	\$1,849,211	11.12%
Program Revenues	3,643,460	21.91%
General Tax Revenues	9,436,860	56.75%
General Other	1,699,660	10.22%
Total Revenue	\$16,629,191	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased by \$45,682. This decrease was a result of an increase in the purchase of health insurance.

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Unaudited

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$28,589,424, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$27,159,596. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2006	Fund Balance December 31, 2005	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$1,250,748	\$967,335	\$283,413
Police Pension	224,210	210,205	14,005
Income Tax	1,612,955	1,090,688	522,267
Captial Improvement	24,283,000	23,326,844	956,156
Other Governmental	1,218,511	1,564,524	(346,013)
Total	\$28,589,424	\$27,159,596	\$1,429,828

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

	2006	2005	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,392,921	\$2,349,509	\$43,412
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,938,467	1,622,821	315,646
Charges for Services	422,309	376,318	45,991
Licenses and Permits	186,363	207,527	(21,164)
Fines and Forfietures	891,096	798,717	92,379
Investment Earnings	187,612	92,146	95,466
All Other Revenue	115,989	120,537	(4,548)
Total	\$6,134,757	\$5,567,575	\$567,182

General Fund revenues in 2006 increased approximately 10.1% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2005. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was an increase in estate tax revenues and some state shared revenue.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

	2006 2005 Expenditures Expenditures		Increase (Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$4,031,562	\$3,797,778	\$233,784
Public Health and Welfare Services	169,662	204,174	(34,512)
Leisure Time Activities	722,006	715,267	6,739
Community Environment	338,396	277,059	61,337
Basic Utility Services	803,061	580,457	222,604
Transportation	195,342	186,041	9,301
General Government	3,288,053	3,170,956	117,097
Total	\$9,548,082	\$8,931,732	\$616,350

General Fund expenditures increased by \$616,350 or 6.9% over the prior year mostly due to increases in other factors such as increased costs related to housing prisoners, refuse disposal, municipal court operations and legal services.

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

During the course of fiscal year 2006 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$10.1 million did not significantly change from the original budget estimates. The General Fund had a fund balance to cover expenditures.

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Unaudited

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2006 the City had \$57,136,305 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$37,485,663 was related to governmental activities and \$19,650,642 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2006 and 2005 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2006	Restated 2005	
Land	\$8,664,201	\$8,664,201	\$0
Construction in Progress	124,221	50,764	73,457
Land Improvements	177,054	159,573	17,481
Buildings	17,182,684	17,057,761	124,923
Machinery and Equipment	5,124,736	4,899,216	225,520
Infrastructure	23,319,526	21,296,647	2,022,879
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(17,106,759)	(16,014,744)	(1,092,015)
Totals	\$37,485,663	\$36,113,418	\$1,372,245

_	Business Activi	Increase (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	
Land	\$7,456	\$7,456	\$0
Buildings and Improvements	567,052	567,052	0
Improvements Other Than Buildings	34,670,434	34,015,439	654,995
Machinery and Eqiupment	1,491,922	1,513,945	(22,023)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(17,086,222)	(16,330,103)	(756,119)
Totals	\$19,650,642	\$19,773,789	(\$123,147)

As of December 31, 2006, the City has contractual commitments of \$766,396 for several road improvement projects. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2006, the City had \$16.7 million in bonds/notes outstanding, \$5,489,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$12,172,640	\$13,112,530
Special Assessment Bonds	41,360	65,470
OPWC Loans Payable	19,609	53,221
Promissory Notes	335,968	362,857
Capital Lease Payable	0	16,200
Long-Term Notes Payable	4,500,000	0
Compensated Absences	1,547,224	1,504,870
Total Governmental Activities	18,616,801	15,115,148
Business-Type Activities:		
Compensated Absences	318,695	308,964
Total Business-Type Activities	318,695	308,964
Totals	\$18,935,496	\$15,424,112

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Sylvania lies, is limited to fifteen mills. At December 31, 2006, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 12.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's economic base continues to be very stable since it is based on primarily commercial and retail with little manufacturing. Medical, education and financial interests provide a relatively predictable income source.

Wage increases averaged about 3.75 percent in 2006; however, medical insurance costs rose significantly. The City has maintained a level workforce number for over five years.

City Council has the ability to increase income tax revenues by eliminating or reducing the 100% credit for taxes paid by residents to other cities in which they work.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 419-885-8934 or writing to City of Sylvania Finance Department, 6730 Monroe Street, Sylvania, Ohio 43560.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2006

	Governmental Activities		В	usiness-Type Activities	Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	5,243,327	\$	314,943	\$ 5,558,270
Investments		22,592,570		2,418,304	25,010,874
Receivables:					
Taxes		2,918,251		0	2,918,251
Accounts		224,722		812,446	1,037,168
Intergovernmental		1,509,401		0	1,509,401
Interest		120,815		12,887	133,702
Special Assessments		370,721		0	370,721
Internal Balances		13,691		(13,691)	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		506,694		215,062	721,756
Prepaid Items		84,417		32,274	116,691
Investment in Joint Venture		1,074,000		0	1,074,000
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,063		0	1,063
Capital Assets:					
Property, Plant and Equipment		54,592,422		36,736,864	91,329,286
Accumulated Depreciation		(17,106,759)		(17,086,222)	(34,192,981)
Total Assets		72,145,335		23,442,867	95,588,202
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		1,048,095		441,324	1,489,419
Accrued Wages and Benefits		461,671		56,506	518,177
Claims Payable		261,008		0	261,008
Unearned Revenue		1,736,724		0	1,736,724
Accrued Interest Payable		49,955		0	49,955
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year		5,661,416		22,332	5,683,748
Due in more than one year		12,955,385		296,363	13,251,748
Total Liabilities		22,174,254		816,525	22,990,779
Net Assets:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		20,416,086		19,650,642	40,066,728
Restricted For:					
Capital Projects		24,491,225		0	24,491,225
Other Purposes		3,237,781		0	3,237,781
Unrestricted		1,825,989		2,975,700	4,801,689
Total Net Assets	\$	49,971,081	\$	22,626,342	\$ 72,597,423

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

		Program Revenues					
		Charges for		Operating Grants		Cap	ital Grants
		S	ervices and		and		and
	Expenses		Sales	Contributions		Contributions	
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 5,590,070	\$	55,062	\$	453,307	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	169,806		9,218		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	960,354		0		0		0
Community Environment	616,486		31,403		251,142		0
Basic Utility Services	1,087,867		370,992		200,343		0
Transportation	4,292,128		2,604		1,059,440		0
General Government	4,529,274		1,105,552		11,128		93,269
Interest and Fiscal Charges	588,041		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	 17,834,026		1,574,831		1,975,360		93,269
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	3,177,450		3,177,205		0		0
Sewer	2,184,589		2,301,522		0		0
Resource Recovery	173,433		65,515		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities	5,535,472		5,544,242		0		0
Totals	\$ 23,369,498	\$	7,119,073	\$	1,975,360	\$	93,269

General Revenues

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year, as Restated

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Governr Activi		siness-Type Activities	_	Total
\$ (5,08	81,701)	\$ 0		\$ (5,081,701)
(10	50,588)	0		(160,588)
(90	50,354)	0		(960,354)
(3.	33,941)	0		(333,941)
(5)	16,532)	0		(516,532)
(3,23	30,084)	0		(3,230,084)
(3,3)	19,325)	0		(3,319,325)
(58	88,041)	 0	_	(588,041)
(14,19	90,566)	0	_	(14,190,566)
	0	(245))	(245)
	0	116,933		116,933
	0	(107,918))	(107,918)
	0	8,770		8,770
(14,19	90,566)	8,770		(14,181,796)
1,93	59,490	0		1,959,490
7,4	77,370	0		7,477,370
1,84	49,211	0		1,849,211
1,22	21,786	116,478		1,338,264
4	77,874	0		477,874
1′	70,930	(170,930))_	0
13,13	56,661	(54,452))	13,102,209
(1,03	33,905)	(45,682))	(1,079,587)
51,00	04,986	22,672,024	_	73,677,010
\$ 49,9	71,081	\$ 22,626,342	_	\$ 72,597,423

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2006

	General	Police Pension		Income Tax	
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 88,866	\$	344,235	\$	1,016,523
Investments	727,609		0		0
Receivables:					
Taxes	1,556,233		456,734		703,626
Accounts	214,523		0		0
Intergovernmental	960,960		26,796		0
Interest	3,877		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	291,374		0		0
Prepaid Items	66,841		0		2,332
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	 0		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 3,910,283	\$	827,765	\$	1,722,481
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 449,563	\$	0	\$	4,425
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	275,321		120,025		18,615
Deferred Revenue	1,902,531		483,530		85,941
Compensated Absences Payable	 32,120		0		545
Total Liabilities	2,659,535		603,555		109,526
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	17,896		0		0
Reserved for Prepaid Items	66,841		0		2,332
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	291,374		0		0
Reserved for Endowments	0		0		0
Undesignated/Unreserved in:					
General Fund	874,637		0		0
Special Revenue Funds	0		224,210		1,610,623
Debt Service Funds	0		0		0
Capital Projects Funds	0		0		0
Total Fund Balances	1,250,748		224,210		1,612,955
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 3,910,283	\$	827,765	\$	1,722,481

<u>I</u> 1	Capital mprovement	-			Total Sovernmental Funds
\$	2,670,468	\$	964,739	\$	5,084,831
	21,864,961		0		22,592,570
	201,658		0		2,918,251
	0		9,768		224,291
	0		521,645		1,509,401
	116,518		420		120,815
	0		370,721		370,721
	0		215,320		506,694
	0		15,244		84,417
	0		1,063		1,063
\$	24,853,605	\$	2,098,920	\$	33,413,054
\$	474,148	\$	119,220	\$	1,047,356
	0		46,846		460,807
	96,457		708,677		3,277,136
	0		5,666		38,331
	570,605		880,409		4,823,630
	306,376		83		324,355
	0		15,244		84,417
	0		215,320		506,694
	0		1,063		1,063
	0		0		874,637
	0		858,938		2,693,771
	0		16,095		16,095
	23,976,624		111,768		24,088,392
	24,283,000		1,218,511		28,589,424
\$	24,853,605	\$	2,098,920	\$	33,413,054

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2006

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 28,589,424
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	37,438,040
The government's explicit, measurable equity interest in a joint venture is not a financial asset to the government, therfore it is not reported in the governmental funds. However, the government is required to report the equity interest as an asset in connection with governmental activities in the government-wide statement of net assets.	1,074,000
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	1,540,412
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	(42,370)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Net Assets of Governmental Funds	\$ (18,628,425) 49,971,081

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	General	Poli	Police Pension		come Tax
Revenues:	 				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,165,436	\$	423,531	\$	0
Municipal Income Taxes	1,227,485		0		4,993,042
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,938,467		48,403		0
Charges for Services	422,309		0		0
Licenses, Permits and Fees	186,363		0		0
Investment Earnings	187,612		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		0
Fines and Forfeitures	891,096		0		0
All Other Revenue	115,989		0		1,412
Total Revenue	6,134,757		471,934		4,994,454
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	4,031,562		457,929		0
Public Health and Welfare Services	169,662		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	722,006		0		0
Community Environment	338,396		0		0
Basic Utility Services	803,061		0		0
Transportation	195,342		0		0
General Government	3,288,053		0		598,187
Capital Outlay	0		0		0
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0		0		0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		0_		0
Total Expenditures	9,548,082		457,929		598,187
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(3,413,325)		14,005		4,396,267
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Capital Assets	0		0		0
General Obligation Notes Issued	0		0		0
Transfers In	3,987,650		0		0
Transfers Out	 (294,584)		0		(3,874,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 3,693,066		0		(3,874,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	279,741		14,005		522,267
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	967,335		210,205		1,090,688
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	3,672		0		0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 1,250,748	\$	224,210	\$	1,612,955

	0.1	T 1
G :: 1	Other	Total
Capital	Governmental	Governmental
Improvement	Funds	Funds
\$ 0	\$ 386,534	\$ 1,975,501
1,271,911	0	7,492,438
28,770	1,243,093	3,258,733
0	0	422,309
0	0	186,363
1,013,875	5,369	1,206,856
0	653,841	653,841
0	151,881	1,042,977
93,269	281,714	492,384
		16,731,402
2,407,825	2,722,432	10,731,402
0	624,605	5,114,096
0	0	169,662
0	0	722,006
0	260,437	598,833
0	284,806	1,087,867
0	1,187,432	1,382,774
0	175,127	4,061,367
5,186,280	93,400	5,279,680
60,501	980,200	1,040,701
(12,324)	603,971	591,647
5,234,457	4,209,978	20,048,633
(2,826,632)	(1,487,546)	(3,317,231)
9,245	0	9,245
4,500,000	0	4,500,000
2,800,000	1,520,514	8,308,164
(3,526,457)	(378,543)	(8,073,584)
3,782,788	1,141,971	4,743,825
956,156	(345,575)	1,426,594
23,326,844	1,564,524	27,159,596
0	(438)	3,234
\$ 24,283,000	\$ 1,218,511	\$ 28,589,424

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, 2006

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 1,426,594
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	1,453,756
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(121,569)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(111,456)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	(3,459,299)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	3,606
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 the governmental funds.	26,508
The internal service funds, which are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds, are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities. Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (252,045) (1,033,905)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	<u>Ori</u>	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	 Actual	Fii	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	1,185,000	\$	1,185,000	\$ 1,165,436	\$	(19,564)
Municipal Income Taxes		1,266,000		1,266,000	1,233,806		(32,194)
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,484,200		1,908,700	1,922,977		14,277
Charges for Services		361,600		408,800	417,109		8,309
Licenses, Permits and Fees		165,000		165,000	182,703		17,703
Investment Earnings		122,000		122,000	183,546		61,546
Fines and Forfeitures		1,068,200		1,068,200	880,520		(187,680)
All Other Revenues		162,000		115,475	103,297		(12,178)
Total Revenues		5,814,000		6,239,175	6,089,394		(149,781)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		3,912,311		4,066,101	4,051,701		14,400
Public Health and Welfare Services		188,539		179,169	176,451		2,718
Leisure Time Activities		764,060		738,990	725,705		13,285
Community Environment		259,100		303,478	303,162		316
Basic Utility Services		564,355		605,605	605,464		141
Transportation		209,830		201,430	187,946		13,484
General Go vernment		3,548,903		3,382,259	3,301,006		81,253
Total Expenditures		9,447,098		9,477,032	9,351,435		125,597
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(3,633,098)		(3,237,857)	(3,262,041)		(24,184)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In		3,933,736		3,933,736	3,924,000		(9,736)
Transfers Out		(300,930)		(300,930)	(294,584)		6,346
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		3,632,806		3,632,806	 3,629,416		(3,390)
Net Change In Fund Balance		(292)		394,949	367,375		(27,574)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		426,890		426,890	426,890		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		292		292	292		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	426,890	\$	822,131	\$ 794,557	\$	(27,574)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund - Police Pension Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Orig	ginal Budget	Fii	nal Budget	Actual	Fin:	ance with al Budget Positive egative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	420,000	\$	420,000	\$ 423,531	\$	3,531
Intergovernmental Revenue		55,000		55,000	48,403		(6,597)
Total Revenues		475,000		475,000	471,934		(3,066)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		434,600		434,600	 434,520		80
Total Expenditures		434,600		434,600	 434,520		80
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		40,400		40,400	37,414		(2,986)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		306,821		306,821	 306,821		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	347,221	\$	347,221	\$ 344,235	\$	(2,986)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund - Income Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 5,070,000	\$ 5,070,000	\$ 4,943,602	\$ (126,398)
All Other Revenues	1,000	1,000	1,412	412
Total Revenues	5,071,000	5,071,000	4,945,014	(125,986)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	607,058	607,058	595,134	11,924
Total Expenditures	607,058	607,058	595,134	11,924
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	4,463,942	4,463,942	4,349,880	(114,062)
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(3,874,000)	(3,874,000)	(3,874,000)	0
Total Other Financing Uses:	(3,874,000)	(3,874,000)	(3,874,000)	0
Net Change In Fund Balance	589,942	589,942	475,880	(114,062)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	532,243	532,243	532,243	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	8,400	8,400	8,400	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,130,585	\$ 1,130,585	\$ 1,016,523	\$ (114,062)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2006

		Governmental			
		Enterpri	ise Funds		Activities
	Water	Sewer	Resource	Total	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS	vv ater	Sewei	Recovery	Total	Tulius
Current assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 88,429	\$ 206,929	\$ 19,585	\$ 314,943	\$ 158,496
Investments	724,032	1,694,272	0	2,418,304	0
Accounts receivable	490,030	322,416	0	812,446	431
Interest receivable	3,858	9,029	0	12,887	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	168,624	46,438	0	215,062	0
Prepaid Items	15,924	15,722	628	32,274	0
-					
Total current assets	1,490,897	2,294,806	20,213	3,805,916	158,927
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Property, Plant and Equipment	11,725,242	24,809,603	202,019	36,736,864	57,640
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,959,074)	(11,928,929)	(198,219)	(17,086,222)	(10,017)
Total capital assets					
(net of accumulated depr)	6,766,168	12,880,674	3,800	19,650,642	47,623
Total assets	8,257,065	15,175,480	24,013	23,456,558	206,550
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	166,964	266,339	8,021	441,324	739
Accrued Wages and Benefits	28,262	24,229	4,015	56,506	864
Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	261,008
Total Current Liabilities	195,226	290,568	12,036	497,830	262,611
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences Payable	213,733	104,962	0	318,695	0
Total Liabilities	408,959	395,530	12,036	816,525	262,611
NET ASSETS					
Invested in Capital Assets,					
Net of Related Debt	6,766,168	12,880,674	3,800	19,650,642	47,623
Unrestricted	1,081,938	1,899,276	8,177	2,989,391	(103,684)
Total Net Assets	\$ 7,848,106	\$ 14,779,950	\$ 11,977	22,640,033	\$ (56,061)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation	of internal				
service fund activities related to the ent				(13,691)	
Net Assets of Business-type Activities	erprise fullus.			\$ 22,626,342	
rect Assets of Business-type Activities				Ψ 22,020,342	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

		Governmental			
		Activities Internal Service			
	Water	Sewer	Resource Recovery	Total	Funds
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 3,117,806	\$ 2,261,524	\$ 65,515	\$ 5,444,845	\$ 1,687,623
Other Operating Revenues	59,399	39,998	0	99,397	0
Total Operating Revenues	3,177,205	2,301,522	65,515	5,544,242	1,687,623
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	912,622	738,088	82,591	1,733,301	1,593,649
Materials and Supplies	142,542	68,799	27,257	238,598	26,598
Contractual Services	1,823,412	831,833	48,632	2,703,877	306,620
Depreciation	269,405	516,225	14,953	800,583	3,081
Total Operating Expenses	3,147,981	2,154,945	173,433	5,476,359	1,929,948
Operating Income (Loss)	29,224	146,577	(107,918)	67,883	(242,325)
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):					
Interest Income	45,402	71,076	0	116,478	0
Other Nonoperating Revenue	0	0	0	0	58,467
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	45,402	71,076	0	116,478	58,467
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	74,626	217,653	(107,918)	184,361	(183,858)
Transfers:					
Transfers In	0	0	100,000	100,000	7,565
Transfers Out	(85,465)	(185,465)	0	(270,930)	(85,617)
Total Transfers	(85,465)	(185,465)	100,000	(170,930)	(78,052)
Change in Net Assets	(10,839)	32,188	(7,918)	13,431	(261,910)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	7,858,945	14,747,762	19,895	22,626,602	205,849
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 7,848,106	\$ 14,779,950	\$ 11,977	22,640,033	\$ (56,061)
Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds				13,431	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal					
service fund activities related to the enterprise fund	ds.			(59,113)	
Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities				\$ (45,682)	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
-		Resource			Internal Service
	Water	Sewer	Recovery	Totals	Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Cash Received from Customers	\$3,161,664	\$2,260,854	\$65,515	\$5,488,033	\$1,687,192
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(2,102,192)	(894,920)	(69,218)	(3,066,330)	(331,395)
Cash Payments to Employees	(762,118)	(739,765)	(80,435)	(1,582,318)	(1,341,143)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	297,354	626,169	(84,138)	839,385	14,654
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers In from Other Funds	0	0	100,000	100,000	0
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(85,465)	(185,465)	0	(270,930)	0
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue	0	0	0	0	58,467
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(85,465)	(185,465)	100,000	(170,930)	58,467
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(473,020)	(203,826)	0	(676,846)	(43,139)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(473,020)	(203,826)	0	(676,846)	(43,139)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Sale of Investments	226,733	0	0	226,733	0
Purchase of Investments	0	(215,507)	0	(215,507)	0
Receipts of Interest	42,623	61,040	0	103,663	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	269,356	(154,467)	0	114,889	0
-	200,000	(10 1, 107)		111,007	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,225	82,411	15,862	106,498	29,982
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	80,204	124,518	3,723	208,445	128,514
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$88,429	\$206,929	\$19,585	\$314,943	\$158,496
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash					
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$29,224	\$146,577	(\$107,918)	\$67,883	(\$242,325)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to					
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation Expense	269,405	516,225	14,953	800,583	3,081
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(15,541)	(40,668)	0	(56,209)	(431)
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	(8,469)	3,610	0	(4,859)	0
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	(2,357)	(650)	(207)	(3,214)	1,271
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	21,501	2,968	6,878	31,347	(8,814)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(2,856)	(5,177)	2,156	(5,877)	864
Increase in Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	261,008
Increase in Compensated Absences	6,447	3,284	0	9,731	0
Total Adjustments	268,130	479,592	23,780	771,502	256,979
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$297,354	\$626,169	(\$84,138)	\$839,385	\$14,654

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

As of December 31, 2006, the Sewer Fund had outstanding liabilities of \$8,608 for the purchase of certain capital assets. During 2006 the fair value of investments increased by \$3,407 and \$7,973 in the Water and Sewer Funds respectively.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2006

	Agency	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	60,247
Total Assets	\$	60,247
Liabilities:		
Due to Others	\$	60,247
Total Liabilities	\$	60,247

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Sylvania, Ohio (the "City") is a home-rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own Charter. The current Charter which provides for a Council/Mayor form of government, was adopted in 1961 and has been amended 3 times (1968, 1984, 1985).

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, the results of operations of the various fund types, and the cash flows of the proprietary funds. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

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

Based on the foregoing, there are no potential component units that meet the criteria imposed by GASB Statement No. 14 to be included in the City's reporting entity. The reporting entity of the City includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, cemetery, health and social services, culture and recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning and general administrative services. In addition, the City owns the water distribution and wastewater collection systems and a resource recovery operation, which are reported as enterprise funds. Water treatment services are provided by the City of Toledo. Wastewater treatment services are provided by Lucas County.

1. Joint Venture with Equity Interest

Community Center:

The City is a participant with the Township of Sylvania in a joint venture to enhance the programs and services available to senior citizen residents in the City and the Township. The City and the Township have agreed to jointly pay to construct a community center under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 173.11. The original agreement is for the City to bear (40) percent of the construction costs and the Township to bear (60) percent of the construction costs, resulting in a 40/60 split in equity interest between the two. The community center is managed by Sylvania Community Services Center, Inc. (SCS), an Ohio nonprofit corporation. See Note 16 "Joint Venture."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

2. Jointly Governed Organization

Sylvania Area Joint Recreation District:

The City in conjunction with the Sylvania Township Trustees and the Sylvania City School District formed the Sylvania Area Joint Recreation District (the "SAJRD") under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 755.14 (C). The SAJRD Board of Trustees is composed of twelve members, four of whom are appointed by each of the three separate governmental entities identified above. Funding for the SAJRD is provided by a voter approved tax levy on all real property located within Sylvania Township. Taxes are collected by the County Auditor and remitted to the SAJRD Board of Trustees. The SAJRD is fiscally independent of the City and the SAJRD's financial statements have not been included within the City's reporting entity.

The SAJRD operates the City-owned Tam O'Shanter ice skating complex under an agreement with the City. The terms of the agreement require the SAJRD to pay the City an annual amount equal to the City's debt service on the ice skating complex and reimbursement of any building improvements made to the facility by the City. The total amount received by the City in 2006 from the SAJRD was \$214,223 for debt service.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies:

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

Governmental Funds

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

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

<u>Police Pension Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for taxes levied toward partial payment of current and accrued liability for police disability and pension.

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

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

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

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary 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 therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operation. These funds operate on a full accrual basis of accounting.

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The internal service funds are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses; however, the interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Income taxes other than those withheld by employers, licenses, permits, charges for service and other miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Special assessment installments which are measurable, but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2006, but which are not intended to finance 2006 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 6.

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

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses recognized when incurred. Government-Wide Statements are also prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

E. Budgetary Process

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

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental and expendable trust funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

1. Estimated Resources

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

On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the previous year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2006.

2. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the county budget commission. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of City Council. The Finance Director is authorized to transfer appropriations between objects of expenditure budgeted within the same function, so long as total appropriations for each function do not exceed the amount approved by Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget for capital improvements, vehicle purchases, community service programs, and various incidental expenditures. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—General Fund," in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual— Police Pension Fund" and in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—Income Tax Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

CITY OF SYLVANIA, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Encumbrances

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

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

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

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. On the budgetary basis investment earnings are recognized when realized, whereas on a GAAP basis unrealized gains and losses are recognized when investments are adjusted to fair value.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the major special revenue fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance				
	General Fund	Police Pension Fund	Income Tax Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$279,741	\$14,005	\$522,267	
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2006				
received during 2007	(836,486)	0	(617,685)	
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2005				
received during 2006	791,123	0	568,245	
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2006				
paid during 2007	757,004	120,025	23,585	
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2005				
paid during 2006	(534,349)	(96,616)	(20,272)	
2005 Prepaids for 2006	59,327	0	2,072	
2006 Prepaids for 2007	(66,841)	0	(2,332)	
Perspective Difference:				
Transfer of Inventory				
from Garage Fund	(63,650)	0	0	
Outstanding				
Encumbrances	(18,494)	0	0	
Budget Basis	\$367,375	\$37,414	\$475,880	

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio), and investments with original maturities of less than three months. The STAR Ohio is reported as a cash equivalent in the basic financial statements because it is a highly liquid instrument which is readily convertible to cash. The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' share of equity in pooled certificates of deposit are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The City allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statements. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. During fiscal year 2006, investments were limited to Certificates of Deposit, STAR Ohio, United States Treasury Notes, Sylvania Township Notes and the Toledo Community Foundation, Inc. Mutual Funds. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2006 amounted to \$187,612 which includes \$143,152 assigned from other City funds.

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2006. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2006.

H. Inventory

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

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000, except for computer software which is capitalized if the purchase price, including license fees and installation, exceed \$50,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. All infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments", has been reported.

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

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

3. Depreciation

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

	Governmental and		
	Business-Type Activities		
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)		
Buildings	40		
Improvements other than Buildings	50		
Infrastructure	10-100		
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20		

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Debt Service Fund
Special Assessment Bonds (with governmental commitment)	Special Assessment Debt Service Fund
Ohio Public Works Commission	
Loan Payable	Capital Improvement Fund
Capital Lease Payable	Federal Equity Fund
Long-Term Note Payable	Capital Improvement Fund
Promissory Notes Payable	Capital Improvement Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund Income Tax Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund City Garage Fund

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. Compensated Absences

Employees of the City earn vacation leave at various rates within limits specified under collective bargaining agreements or under statute. Vacation earned in a calendar year must be used during the following year. Vacation time cannot carry over into the subsequent year, unless written permission is granted from the Mayor. At termination or retirement, employees are paid at their full rate for 100% of their unused vacation leave.

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

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

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

M. 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 borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Pensions

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. In addition, interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Only transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities.

P. Reservations of Fund Balance

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

Q. Estimates

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, maintenance of storm water collection systems and collection of solid waste refuse. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

S. 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 year 2006.

NOTE 2 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The beginning net asset balance of governmental activities has been restated. The adjustment increased infrastructure by \$2,032,722, decreased construction in progress by \$70,674 and increased accumulated depreciation by \$20,349. The capital asset adjustment had the following effect on net assets at December 31, 2005:

Governmental

	Activities
Net Assets December 31, 2005 as reported	\$49,063,287
Restate Capital Assets	1,941,699
Net Assets December 31, 2005 as restated	\$51,004,986

NOTE 3 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Deficits - The fund deficits at December 31, 2007 of \$6,211 in the General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund (debt service fund) and \$124,143 in the Self-Insurance Fund (internal service fund) arise from the recognition of expenditures/expenses on the modified accrual basis of accounting which are greater than expenditures/expenses recognized on the budgetary basis. The deficits do not exist under the cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 4 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. <u>Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the</u> government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets of governmental funds as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Other long-term assets not available to pay for current-period expenditures:

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$128,839
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	74,585
Shared Revenues	892,077
Interest Revenues	77,504
Special Assessment Revenue	367,407
	\$1,540,412

Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:

General Obligation Bonds Payable	(\$12,172,640)
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	(41,360)
OPWC Loans Payable	(19,609)
Promissory Notes Payable	(335,968)
Long-Term Note Payable	(4,500,000)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(49,955)
Compensated Absences Payable	(1,508,893)
	(\$18,628,425)

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NOTE 4 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government – wide statement of activities. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period:

Capital Outlay	\$2,750,318
Depreciation Expense	(1,296,562)
•	\$1,453,756
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	(\$15,068)
Decrease in Delinquent Property Tax	(16,011)
Decrease in Shared Revenue	(75,423)
Increase in Interest Revenue	14,930
Decrease in Special Assessment Revenue	(19,884)
	(\$111,456)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resour	·ces:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$40,376)
Increase in supplies inventory	66,884
•	\$26,508

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

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

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States:
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal
 government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national
 mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home
 loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan
 marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal
 government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a 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.

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits (Continued)

The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the City or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$9,678,046 and the bank balance was \$9,910,606. Federal depository insurance covered \$774,322 of the bank balance and \$9,136,284 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$7,717,144
Uninsured and collateralized with a letter of credit issued by	
the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati with the City as beneficiary	1,400,000
Uninsured and uncollateralized	19,140
Total Balance	\$9,136,284

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2006 are summarized below:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			Greater
	Fair Value	less than 1	1-3	3-5	Than 5
Toledo Community Foundation, Inc	2.				
(mutual fund)	\$40,381	\$40,381	\$0	\$0	\$0
STAR Ohio	3,399,003	3,399,003	0	0	0
Sylvania Township Bonds	970,000	45,000	90,000	95,000	740,000
FNMA	5,231,270	767,375	4,124,640	339,255	0
FHLMC	1,321,871	0	1,321,871	0	0
FHLB	3,651,575	0	3,651,575	0	0
FFCB	966,965	0	966,965	0	0
Freddie MAC	3,836,063	0	3,836,063	0	0
U.S. Treasury Notes	1,533,130	0	1,236,376	296,754	0
Total Investments	\$20,950,258	\$4,251,759	\$15,227,490	\$731,009	\$740,000

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk – The City's policy states that all investment must mature within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City and is specifically approved by the Treasury Investment Board. Notwithstanding this limitation, in no case will the City funds be invested in securities with a term to maturity that exceeds the expected disbursement date of those funds.

Credit Risk – The City's investments in Freddie MAC, FNMA, FFCB, FHLMC and FHLB securities were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. Standard and Poor's has assigned Star Ohio an AAA money market rating.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investments in Freddie MAC, FNMA, FFCB, FHLMC and FHLB securities in the amount of \$3,836,063, \$5,231,270, \$966,965, \$1,321,871 and \$3,651,575, respectively, are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investments' custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payments for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Of the City's investments, 24.9% are FNMA, 6.3% are FHLMC, 17.4% are FHLB, and 18.3% are Freddie Mac. The City's policy states the portfolio shall be structured to diversify investments to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific issuer or specific type of security. The maximum percentage of the portfolio (book value at the date of acquisition) permitted in each eligible security is as follows:

•	U.S. Treasury	100% Maximum
•	Federal Agency	100% Maximum
•	Repurchase Agreements	20% Maximum
•	Commercial Paper and Bankers Acceptances Combined	25% Maximum
	Certificates of Deposits	25% Maximum
•	Municipal Obligations	10% Maximum
•	Star Ohio	50% Maximum

The City's portfolio will be further diversified to limit the exposure to any one issuer. No more than 5% of the City's total portfolio will be invested in the securities of any single issue with the following exceptions:

•	U.S. Government Obligations	100% Maximum
•	Federal Agency Obligations	100% Maximum
•	Star Ohio	100% Maximum

CITY OF SYLVANIA, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 6 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005 on assessed values as of January 1, 2005, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years, and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2001 and the equalization adjustment was completed in 2004. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder is payable by June 20.

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

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Sylvania. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$4.10 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2006 receipts were based was \$433,568,013. This amount constitutes \$413,407,190 in real property assessed value, \$5,275,230 in public utility assessed value and \$14,885,593 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .410% (4.10 mills) of assessed value.

NOTE 6 - TAXES (Continued)

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006 consisted of taxes, intergovernmental receivables, special assessments, accounts receivable and interest.

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2006:

-	Transfers In:				
Transfers Out:	General Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Resource Recovery Fund	Total
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$194,584	\$100,000	\$294,584
Income Tax Fund	1,074,000	2,800,000	0	0	3,874,000
Capital Improvement Fund	2,850,000	0	676,457	0	3,526,457
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	0	0	378,543	0	378,543
Water Fund	0	0	85,465	0	85,465
Sewer Fund	0	0	185,465	0	185,465
Internal Service Funds	63,650	0	0	0	63,650
	\$3,987,650	\$2,800,000	\$1,520,514	\$100,000	\$8,408,164

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS (Continued)

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 authorization.

During 2006, net transfers were made from the proprietary funds to the general capital assets in the amount of \$21,967. Net transfers were also made from the general capital assets to the proprietary funds in the amount of \$7,565 during 2006. Also, during 2006 inventory of supplies in the amount of \$63,650 was transferred from the Garage Fund (Internal Service Fund) to the General Fund.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2006:

Restated

Historical Cost:

	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$8,664,201	\$0	\$0	\$8,664,201
Construction in Progress	50,764	73,457	0	124,221
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	159,573	17,481	0	177,054
Buildings	17,057,761	124,923	0	17,182,684
Machinery and Equipment	4,899,216	388,732	(163,212)	5,124,736
Infrastructure	21,296,647	2,188,864	(165,985)	23,319,526
Total Cost	\$52,128,162	\$2,793,457	(\$329,197)	\$54,592,422
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Land Improvements	(\$41,065)	(\$10,035)	\$0	(\$51,100)
Buildings	(5,216,734)	(393,314)	0	(5,610,048)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,935,012)	(433,227)	107,834	(3,260,405)
Infrastructure	(7,821,933)	(463,067)	99,794	(8,185,206)
Total Depreciation	(\$16,014,744)	(\$1,299,643) *	\$207,628	(\$17,106,759)
Net Value:	\$36,113,418			\$37,485,663

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$114,403
Public Health and Welfare Services	144
Leisure Time Activities	353,882
Community Environment	8,763
Transportation	622,227
General Government	200,224
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,299,643

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2006:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2005	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$7,456	\$0	\$0	\$7,456
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	567,052	0	0	567,052
Improvements Other Than Buildings	34,015,439	654,995	0	34,670,434
Machinery and Equipment	1,513,945	24,588	(46,611)	1,491,922
Total Cost	\$36,103,892	\$679,583	(\$46,611)	\$36,736,864
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Buildings and Improvements	(\$401,821)	(\$12,235)	\$0	(\$414,056)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(14,718,483)	(701,922)	0	(15,420,405)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,209,799)	(86,426)	44,464	(1,251,761)
Total Depreciation	(\$16,330,103)	(\$800,583)	\$44,464	(\$17,086,222)
Net Value:	\$19,773,789			\$19,650,642

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by the Ohio PERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2006, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 9.0%. The 2006 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.70%, of covered payroll, 9.20% to fund the pension and 4.5% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$695,594, \$631,420 and \$612,976, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2006 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2006 was 4.5% of covered payroll which amounted to \$228,480.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005. The individual entry age actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor. The investment assumption rate for 2005 was 6.5%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually plus an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6% for the next 9 years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase 4% (the projected wage inflation rate).

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants for the TP and CO Plans was 358,804. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2005 is \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, will be effective January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, Ohio PERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% for police officers. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$457,928, \$413,568 and \$404,942 for police, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

The portion of the 2006 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$181,997 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2005, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$108,039,449, which was net of member contributions of \$55,271,881.

CITY OF SYLVANIA, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

NOTE 11 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

All City employees earn vacation at varying rates based upon length of service. Vacation time cannot be carried over from one year to the next without approval from the Mayor.

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

At December 31, 2006, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,865,919, of which \$1,547,224 is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities and \$318,695 is recorded as a liability of the Business-Type Activities.

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NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2006 were as follows:

		Balance December 31, 2005	Additions	(Reductions)	Balance December 31, 2006	Amount Due Within One Year
		2000	Accident	(Reductions)	2000	Ole leal
Governmental Activities:						
Chio Public Works Commission Loans:	1006	Ø1.4.000	ф0	(#1.4.000)	Φ0	do.
0.000% Monroe/Erie Street Improvements	1996	\$14,000	\$0	(\$14,000)	\$0	\$0
0.000% Brint Road Extension	1998	39,221	0	(19,612)	19,609	19,609
Total Ohio Public Works Commission Loans		53,221	0	(33,612)	19,609	19,609
General Obligation Bonds:						
7.000% Maintenance Building Bonds	1986	210,000	0	(35,000)	175,000	35,000
7.000% Recreational Facilities	1986	150,000	0	(25,000)	125,000	25,000
6400% Capital Improvement	1987	14,280	0	(7, 140)	7,140	7,140
6.375% Harroun Road Improvement	1987	80,000	0	(40,000)	40,000	40,000
5.304% Recreational Facility	1993	1,055,000	0	(105,000)	950,000	110,000
3.8-4.9% Municipal Building Improvement	1997					
Recreational Facilities		1,075,000	0	(225,000)	850,000	230,000
4.25-5.0% Street Improvement	1998	1,758,250	0	(142,750)	1,615,500	152,750
3.0-5.05% Senior Center/Field House	2002	3,675,000	0	(150,000)	3,525,000	155,000
3.5-4.45% Street Improvement	2004	5,095,000	0	(210,000)	4,885,000	210,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		13,112,530	0	(939,890)	12,172,640	964,890
Special Assessment Bonds:						
(with governmental commitment)						
6.400% Capital Improvement	1987	13,720	0	(6,860)	6,860	6,860
4.25-5.0% Street Improvement	1998	51,750	0	(17,250)	34,500	17,250
Total Special Assessment Bonds						
(with governmental commitment)		65,470	0	(24, 110)	41,360	24,110
Long-TermNotes:						
4.500% Street Improvement	2006	0	4,500,000	0	4,500,000	4,500,000
Promissory Notes Payable:						
6.500% Howard Property	1995	362,857	0	(26,889)	335,968	28,637
Compensated Absences		1.504.870	1,547,224	(1,504,870)	1,547,224	124,170
Capital Lease		16,200	0	(16,200)	0	0
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt		\$15,115,148	\$6,047,224	(\$2,545,571)	\$18,616,801	\$5,661,416
Business-Type Activities:	;					
Compensated Absences		\$308,964	\$318,695	(\$308,964)	\$318,695	\$22,332
Total Business-Type Long-Term Debt		\$308,964	\$318,695	(\$308,964)	\$318,695	\$22,332

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The principal amount of the City's special assessment debt outstanding at December 31, 2006, \$41,360, is general obligation debt (backed by the full faith and credit of the City) that is being retired with the proceeds from special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The City is obligated to repay the debt irrespective of the amount of special assessments collected from property owners. The fund balance of \$22,306 in the Special Assessment Debt Service Fund at December 31, 2006 is reserved for the retirement of outstanding special assessment bonds. Delinquent special assessments at year-end were \$26,828.

On April 17, 2006 the City issued bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$4,500,000 to retire notes previously issued for various road improvements. The notes were issued under the authorization of the Ohio Revised Code section 133.22. The notes have an interest rate of 4.5% and mature on April 18, 2007.

A. Principal and Interest Requirements

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2006, follows:

	General Obligation Bonds		Spec Assessmer	
Years	Principal	ncipal Interest		Interest
2007	\$964,890	\$557,367	\$24,110	\$1,938
2008	917,750	513,624	17,250	759
2009	885,000	472,193	0	0
2010	920,000	430,955	0	0
2011	725,000	387,152	0	0
2012-2016	3,270,000	1,459,374	0	0
2017-2021	3,130,000	738,000	0	0
2022-2024	1,360,000	112,316	0	0
Totals	\$12,172,640	\$4,670,980	\$41,360	\$2,697

	OPWC		OPWC		Promissory			
	Loans Pa	Loans Payable		Notes Payable		tal		
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2007	\$19,609	\$0	\$28,637	\$21,838	\$1,037,246	\$581,143		
2008	0	0	30,499	19,976	965,499	534,359		
2009	0	0	32,481	17,994	917,481	490,187		
2010	0	0	34,592	15,883	954,592	446,838		
2011	0	0	36,841	13,634	761,841	400,786		
2012-2016	0	0	172,918	28,983	3,442,918	1,488,357		
2017-2021	0	0	0	0	3,130,000	738,000		
2022-2024	0	0	0	0	1,360,000	112,316		
Totals	\$19,609	\$0	\$335,968	\$118,308	\$12,569,577	\$4,791,985		

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

B. Defeasance of General Obligation Debt

On May 25, 1995, the City sold Sylvania Pacesetter Park for \$1,465,710 to the Sylvania Area Joint Recreation District (SAJRD) to defease \$1,350,000 of outstanding bonds with an interest rate of 6.705%. The principal amount outstanding on the defeased bonds at December 31, 2006 was \$550,000. The entire amount of proceeds from the sale of Pacesetter Park was transferred to an irrevocable trust. The trustee was directed to hold \$44,410 in cash in the escrow fund and to use the remaining \$1,421,300 to purchase United States Treasury Securities - State and Local Government Series (SLGS). The cash deposit combined with anticipated earnings from the SLGS were determined to be sufficient to pay, when due, the remaining debt service payments. As a result, the old bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the statement of net assets.

In December 1997, the City defeased \$1,965,000 of General Obligation Bonds for Municipal Building Improvements dated May 1, 1990 (the "1990 Bonds") through the issuance of \$2,205,000 of General Obligation Bonds for Municipal Building Improvements (the "1997 Bonds"). The net proceeds of the 1997 Bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds, which have an outstanding balance of \$800,000 at December 31, 2006 are not included in the City's outstanding debt since the City has in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City has contracted with various private carriers for the provision of property damage, general liability, automotive damage, public officials liability, police liability, boiler and machinery damage/loss, umbrella liability, and crime and employee dishonesty. Deductible levels for the various policies have been selected so as not to expose the City to excessive "first dollars" loss in the case of a claim. Deductibles range between \$250 and \$500 per loss for property damage. In the professional liability areas, no deductible exceeds \$10,000.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs. The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee life insurance. 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 coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The City maintains a self-funded health insurance program with claims processed by Paramount Care, Inc. A separate Self Insurance Fund (an internal service fund) was created in 2004 to account for and finance the health insurance program. As an integral part of the health insurance program, a reinsurance policy has been purchased covering claims in excess of \$50,000 per individual per year up to a maximum of \$5,000,000 per individual per lifetime. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage limits in either of the past two fiscal years.

All funds of the City from which employee salaries are paid participate in the health insurance program and make payments to the Self Insurance Fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. Total contributions to the program during the year were \$1,456,838. The claims liability of \$261,008 reported in the Self Insurance Fund at December 31, 2006 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 "Risk Management Omnibus," which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and if the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in fiscal 2005 and 2006 were:

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2005	\$0	\$1,330,341	(\$1,320,788)	\$9,553
2006	9,553	1,755,149	(1,503,694)	261,008

NOTE 14 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2006, the City had the following commitments with respect to capital projects:

	Remaining	Expected
	Construction	Date of
Capital Projects	Commitment	Completion
Boynton Drive Paving Improvement	\$118,609	January 2007
Bonniebrook Bridge Replacement	45,817	January 2007
Sylvania - Vicksburg Intersection	109,507	February 2007
Traffic Signals	2,525	February 2007
GIS System Mapping	50,519	February 2007
Monroe Street Improvement	324,101	March 2007
Monroe and Main Street Improvements	51,418	September 2007
Ten Mile Creek Bridge	63,900	December 2008
Total	\$766,396	

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 16 - JOINT VENTURE

Community Center - The City is a participant with the Township of Sylvania in a joint venture to enhance the programs and services available to senior citizen residents in the City and the Township. The City and the Township have agreed to jointly pay to construct a community center under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 173.11. The original agreement is for the City to bear (40) percent of the construction costs and the Township to bear (60) percent of the construction costs, resulting in a 40/60 split in equity interest between the two. The community center is managed by Sylvania Community Services Center, Inc. (SCS), an Ohio nonprofit corporation. During 2002 the City issued \$4,110,000 in General Obligation Bonds, \$740,000 of which were used to help in the construction of the community center. The City also donated \$334,000 worth of land towards the construction of the community center. The issuance of the general obligation bonds along with the donated land total \$1,074,000 worth of equity interest that the City has in the community center. In addition to the (40) percent equity interest that the City owns in the community center, the City also has an option to purchase on or after January 1, 2022, the Township's equity interest in the community center.

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 17, 2007, the City issued its \$4,500,000 Street Improvement Note, Series 2007. The Note is issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds to pay costs of improving certain City streets by removing and replacing pavement, curbing and sidewalks, pouring asphalt concrete over an aggregate base, and improving catch basin, manholes and under drains, together with all necessary related improvements and appurtenances thereto.

On April 8, 2008, the City issued its \$7,850,000 Various Purpose Improvement Bonds, Series 2008 (the Series 2008 Bonds) for the purpose of retiring the 2007 outstanding notes and to provide additional money to pay costs of improving certain City streets by removing and replacing pavement, curbing and sidewalks, pouring asphalt concrete over an aggregate base, and improving catch basin, manholes and under drains, together with all necessary related improvements and appurtenances thereto.

On June 25, 2008, the Sylvania Area Joint Recreation District (SAJRD) issued its \$8,979,993 Recreation Facility Bonds, Series 2008 (the SAJRD Bonds) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving recreational facilities and improving their sites. SAJRD used a portion of the proceeds of the SAJRD Bonds to acquire from the City the buildings and facilities comprising the Tom-O-Shanter sports complex. The City applied the purchase price by SAJRD to discharge the City's then outstanding debt related to its financing of the facilities, included (i) \$100,000 of bonds issued on April 10, 1986, and payable on December 1 of the years 2008 through 2011, (ii) \$840,000 of bonds issued on June 3, 1993, payable on December 1 of the years 2008 through 2013, and (iii) \$2,760,000 of bonds issued on March 28, 2002, and payable on December 1 of the years 2008 through 2027.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

City of Sylvania Lucas County 6730 Monroe Street Sylvania, OH 43560-1948

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Sylvania, Lucas County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2008, which was qualified since certain information related to the Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund expenses reported with governmental activities and with remaining fund information was not available for audit. Except for the restriction on the scope of our audit of health insurance claims expenses, we conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting: 2006-001 and 2006-002.

One Government Center / Suite 1420 / Toledo, OH 43604-2246 Telephone: (419) 245-2811 (800) 443-9276 Fax: (419) 245-2484 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Sylvania Lucas County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. However, we believe the significant deficiencies described above are also material weaknesses.

We also noted certain internal control matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated December 11, 2008.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We did note certain noncompliance matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated December 11, 2008.

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the City's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and City Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

December 11, 2008

CITY OF SYLVANIA LUCAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

FINDING NUMBER 2006-001

Material Weakness

The City has delegated employees' health insurance claims processing, which is a significant accounting function, to a third-party administrator. The City has not established procedures to determine whether this service organization has sufficient controls in place and operating effectively to reduce the risk that health insurance claims have not been completely and accurately processed in accordance with the health insurance contract. This has resulted in a scope limitation in the Independent Accountants Report.

We recommend the City help assure the completeness and accuracy (including eligibility and allowability) of health insurance claims processed by its third-party administrator. Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 70, as amended, prescribes standards for reporting on service organizations. An unqualified Type Two *Report on Policies and Procedures Placed in Operation and Tests of Operating Effectiveness* in accordance with SAS No. 70 should provide the City with reasonable assurance that health insurance claim transactions conform to the contract.

We recommend the City require a Type Two SAS 70 report in its contract with the third-party administrator. The City should review the SAS 70 report timely. The report should follow American Institute of Certified Public Accountants standards and be performed by a firm registered and considered in good standing with the Accountancy Board of the respective state. If the third-party administrator refuses to furnish the City with a Type Two SAS 70 report, we recommend the City contract with a third-party administrator that will provide such a report.

Officials' Response

Beginning in 2007, the City receives a SAS70 report from the third party administrator of the health insurance claims.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-002

Material Weakness

Monitoring Financial Statements

Accurate financial reporting is the responsibility of the fiscal officer and governing authority and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is fairly stated.

The 2006 financial statements contained material errors, such as the following:

- Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation were understated in Governmental Type Activities by \$2.198.403.
- Property taxes receivable were overstated in the Police Pension by \$53,276.
- Income taxes receivables were overstated in the Income Tax Fund by \$104,376

City of Sylvania Lucas County Schedule of Findings Page 2

FINDING NUMBER 2006-002 (Continued)

- Note payable and proceed from bond anticipation notes were overstated and understated respectively in the Capital Improvement Fund by \$4,500,000.
- Net original budget estimated receipts and expenditures were overstated in the General Fund by \$395,241.

Seven adjusting entries were posted to the financial statements to correct these errors. The financial statements presented have been adjusted to reflect these corrections. In addition, the City's trial balances and capital asset records have been adjusted for the applicable adjustments noted above. To ensure the City's financial statements are complete and accurate, the City Council should adopt policies and procedures, including a final review of the statements, management discussion and analysis, and notes to the financial statements by the Finance Director, City Council and Audit Committee to identify and correct errors and omissions.

Official's Response

The adjusting entries recorded during the audit are due to differences in estimates and assumptions while preparing accrual entries, rather than a weakness in our accounting system. We will continue to strive to reduce the number of errors while preparing our financial statements.

CITY OF SYLVANIA LUCAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2006

Finding	Finding	Fully	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
Number	Summary	Corrected?	
2005-001	Material weakness over health insurance claims processing	No	Not corrected, repeated as finding 2006-001 in this report.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF SYLVANIA

LUCAS 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 DECEMBER 31, 2008