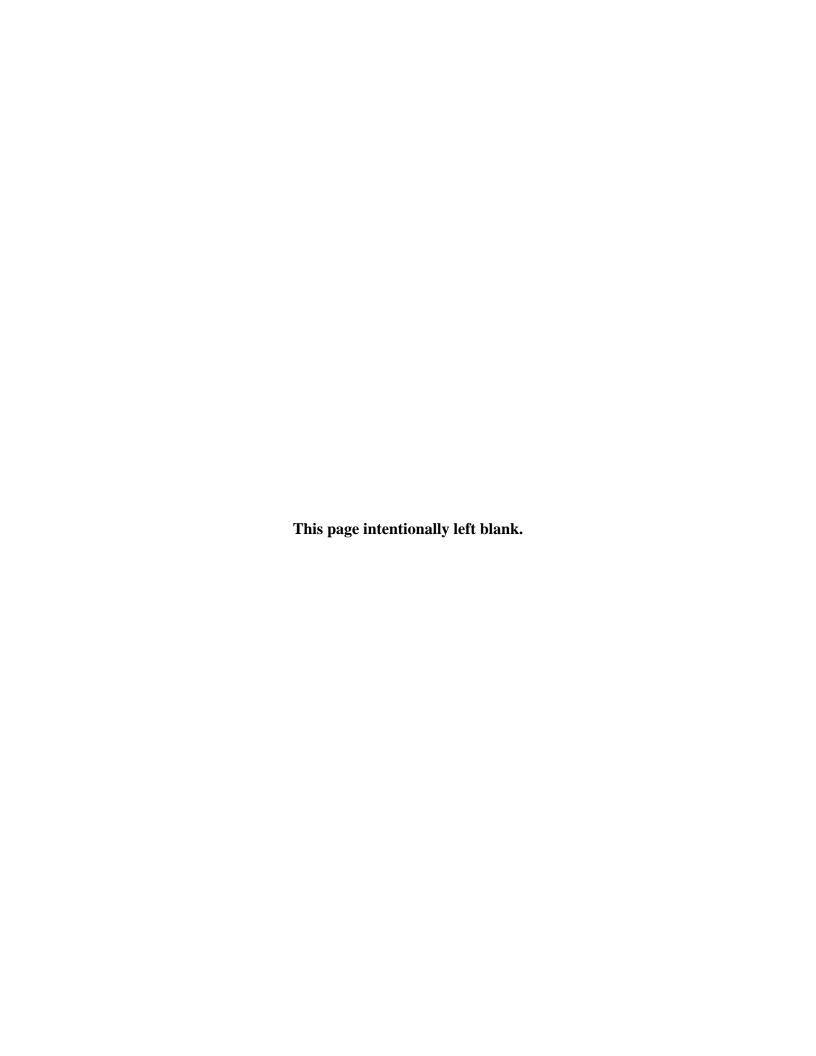




CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Wauseon Fulton County 230 Clinton Street Wauseon, Ohio 43567-2104

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of 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 City of Wauseon, Fulton 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.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 28, 2007, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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 Wauseon Fulton County Independent Accountant's Report Page 2

Mary Saylor

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

November 28, 2007

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wauseon'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 increased \$995,730. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$766,868, which represents a 5.7% increase from 2005. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$228,862 or 1.8% from 2005.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,478,863 in revenue or 56.6% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,436,249, 43.4% of total revenues of \$7,915,112.
- □ The City had \$4,773,235 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,061,240 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,478,863 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,867,194 in revenues and other financing sources and \$3,738,353 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance increased from \$1,917,134 to \$2,040,086.

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.

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's program's and services are reported here including security of persons and property, basic utility 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 and wastewater services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water and Wastewater funds, both of which are considered major funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2006 compared to 2005.

	Governm	ental	Business	s-type		
	Activit	ies	Activi	ties	Tot	al
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Current and other assets	\$5,747,372	\$7,554,482	\$4,138,025	\$5,243,341	\$9,885,397	\$12,797,823
Capital assets, Net	13,115,374	12,100,613	12,416,476	11,751,101	25,531,850	23,851,714
Total assets	18,862,746	19,655,095	16,554,501	16,994,442	35,417,247	36,649,537
Long-term debt outstanding	4,146,757	292,186	3,434,244	1,213,648	7,581,001	1,505,834
Other liabilities	505,333	5,919,121	151,389	3,040,788	656,722	8,959,909
Total liabilities	4,652,090	6,211,307	3,585,633	4,254,436	8,237,723	10,465,743
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	9,199,372	12,014,412	9,015,816	7,762,117	18,215,188	19,776,529
Restricted	2,971,370	1,231,062	0	0	2,971,370	1,231,062
Unrestricted	2,039,914	198,314	3,953,052	4,977,889	5,992,966	5,176,203
Total net assets	\$14,210,656	\$13,443,788	\$12,968,868	\$12,740,006	\$27,179,524	\$26,183,794

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Unaudited

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

	Governmental		Business	Business-type		
	Activiti	es	Activit	ies	Tota	<u> </u>
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues						
ProgramRevenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$635,381	\$639,399	\$2,375,009	\$2,404,526	\$3,010,390	\$3,043,925
Operating Grants and Contributions	425,859	386,434	0	0	425,859	386,434
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	500,900	0	0	0	500,900
Total Program Revenues	1,061,240	1,526,733	2,375,009	2,404,526	3,436,249	3,931,259
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	273,118	304,269	0	0	273,118	304,269
Income Taxes	3,454,525	3,218,788	0	0	3,454,525	3,218,788
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	441,412	767,585	0	0	441,412	767,585
Investment Earnings	223,290	192,897	0	0	223,290	192,897
Mscellaneous	86,518	231,086	0	0	86,518	231,086
Total General Revenues	4,478,863	4,714,625	0	0	4,478,863	4,714,625
Total Revenues	5,540,103	6,241,358	2,375,009	2,404,526	7,915,112	8,645,884
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	1,909,361	1,841,516	0	0	1,909,361	1,841,516
Public Health and Welfare	500	0	0	0	500	0
Basic Utility Services	61,513	58,093	0	0	61,513	58,093
Leisure Time Activities	617,944	569,881	0	0	617,944	569,881
Community Environment	484,229	491,453	0	0	484,229	491,453
Transportation	921,068	1,013,227	0	0	921,068	1,013,227
General Government	567,943	1,355,429	0	0	567,943	1,355,429
Interest and Fiscal Charges	210,677	104,500	0	0	210,677	104,500
Water	0	0	1,253,925	1,395,014	1,253,925	1,395,014
Wastewater	0	0	892,222	926,514	892,222	926,514
Total expenses	4,773,235	5,434,099	2,146,147	2,321,528	6,919,382	7,755,627
Total Change in Net Assets	766,868	807,259	228,862	82,998	995,730	890,257
Beginning Net Assets	13,443,788	12,636,529	12,740,006	12,657,008	26,183,794	25,293,537
Ending Net Assets	\$14,210,656	\$13,443,788	\$12,968,868	\$12,740,006	\$27,179,524	\$26,183,794

Governmental Activities

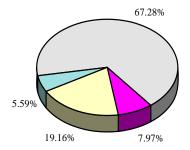
Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$766,868. Capital grants and contributions and general governmental expenditures both decreased due to a pass thru grant for Lear Incorporated in 2005 that was not repeated in 2006. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues decreased due to a decrease in estate taxes received. Decreases in reimbursements received caused the decrease in miscellaneous revenues.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City.

Unaudited

Income taxes and property taxes made up 62% and 5% 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 67% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2006	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$3,727,643	67.28%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	441,412	7.97%
Program Revenues	1,061,240	19.16%
General Other	309,808	5.59%
Total Revenue	\$5,540,103	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities remained very stable, increasing \$228,862. This represents a 1.8% change from the previous year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,982,724, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$1,181,834. 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/(Deficit) December 31, 2005	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$2,040,086	\$1,917,134	\$122,952
Income Tax Capital Improvement	1,749,945	(1,790,161)	3,540,106
Other Governmental	1,192,693	1,054,861	137,832
Total	\$4,982,724	\$1,181,834	\$3,800,890

Unaudited

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

	2006	2005	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,339,557	\$2,233,506	\$106,051
Intergovernmental Revenue	559,494	759,385	(199,891)
Charges for Services	573,080	563,970	9,110
Licenses and Permits	11,910	16,451	(4,541)
Investment Earnings	206,777	176,908	29,869
Fines and Forfeitures	47,516	56,109	(8,593)
All Other Revenue	60,365	81,916	(21,551)
Total	\$3,798,699	\$3,888,245	(\$89,546)

General Fund revenues in 2006 decreased approximately 2.3% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2005. Increases in income tax revenue caused the increase in taxes. A decrease in estate taxes caused the decrease in intergovernmental revenue.

	2006	2005	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,856,072	\$1,798,076	\$57,996
Public Health and Welfare	500	0	500
Basic Utility Services	54,695	56,103	(1,408)
Leisure Time Activities	528,838	482,955	45,883
Community Environment	402,380	410,258	(7,878)
Transportation	258,950	263,964	(5,014)
General Government	552,543	580,092	(27,549)
Capital Outlay	42,028	23,327	18,701
Total	\$3,696,006	\$3,614,775	\$81,231

General Fund expenditures remained very stable, increasing \$25,128, or less than 1% when compared with the previous year.

	2006	2005	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Other Financing Sources	\$68,495	\$23,168	\$45,327
Other Financing Uses	(42,347)	(44,998)	2,651
Total	\$26,148	(\$21,830)	\$47,978

Unaudited

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund – The City's Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund reported a large increase in fund balance due to the issuance of a long term note for street improvements.

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, budget basis revenue of \$4 million was significantly higher than original budget estimates of \$3.4 million. This increase was due to increases in intergovernmental revenues and investment earnings received.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2006 the City had \$25,531,850 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$13,115,374 was related to governmental activities and \$12,416,476 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2006 and 2005 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2006	2005	
Land	\$840,276	\$751,264	\$89,012
Construction In Progress	0	261,337	(261,337)
Buildings	3,787,708	3,787,708	0
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,299,753	1,167,971	1,131,782
Machinery and Equipment	2,674,792	2,435,191	239,601
Infrastructure	7,434,532	7,079,524	355,008
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,921,687)	(3,382,382)	(539,305)
Totals	\$13,115,374	\$12,100,613	\$1,014,761

The primary increase occurred in improvements, which consisted of a storm water retention pond project.

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2006	2005	
Land	\$77,875	\$77,875	\$0
Construction in Progress	0	523,827	(523,827)
Buildings	6,671,523	5,078,697	1,592,826
Improvements other than Buildings	10,701,154	10,678,648	22,506
Machinery and Equipment	4,714,374	4,740,496	(26,122)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(9,748,450)	(9,348,442)	(400,008)
Totals	\$12,416,476	\$11,751,101	\$665,375

Increases in business-type capital assets can mostly be attributed to water plant additions. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

Unaudited

Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Governmental Activities:		
Capital Leases	\$66,002	\$86,201
Long Term Note Payable	3,850,000	0
Compensated Absences	230,755	205,985
Total Governmental Activities	4,146,757	292,186
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	900,660	1,188,984
Long Term Note Payable	2,500,000	0
Compensated Absences	33,584	24,664
Total Business-Type Activities	3,434,244	1,213,648
Totals	\$7,581,001	\$1,505,834

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 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 9.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City of Wauseon is the county seat of Fulton County, located in the northwest corner of Ohio, with a population of 7,100 people. The City's main source of revenue is a 1.5% income tax levied on residents of the City and nonresidents working within the City. Gross revenues from this tax have exceeded \$3 million for the last five years and are split between the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. Continued employment is key to the stability and growth of the City's revenue stream.

The two types of employers with the largest number of employees are manufacturing (1,800 employees) and governmental/health (1,150 employees).

A new street has been constructed through what was previously farmland in the northeast corner of the City. This has opened a whole new area for future economic development and will allow the City's income tax base to grow.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report or the need for additional financial information should be directed to Jon R. Schamp, Director of Finance, City of Wauseon at 419-335-9022.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2006

	Governmental Activities	V 1	
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,694,751	\$ 2,034,078	\$ 4,728,829
Investments	994,457	1,384,695	2,379,152
Receivables:			
Taxes	711,010	0	711,010
Accounts	24,269	245,602	269,871
Intergovernmental	363,576	0	363,576
Interest	19	1,239	1,258
Special Assessments	814	0	814
Loans	578,217	277,462	855,679
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	21,276	119,424	140,700
Prepaid Items	24,929	53,550	78,479
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,017	0	28,017
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	306,037	21,975	328,012
Capital Assets, Net	13,115,374	12,416,476	25,531,850
Total Assets	18,862,746	16,554,501	35,417,247
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	64,900	40,402	105,302
Accrued Wages and Benefits	101,387	18,512	119,899
Intergovernmental Payable	913	0	913
Retainage Payable	41,960	21,975	63,935
Deferred Revenue	268,196	0	268,196
Accrued Interest Payable	27,977	70,500	98,477
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	419,056	625,570	1,044,626
Due in more than one year	3,727,701	2,808,674	6,536,375
Total Liabilities	4,652,090	3,585,633	8,237,723
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	9,199,372	9,015,816	18,215,188
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	1,733,129	0	1,733,129
Other Purposes	1,238,241	0	1,238,241
Unrestricted	2,039,914	3,953,052	5,992,966
Total Net Assets	\$ 14,210,656	\$ 12,968,868	\$ 27,179,524

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

			Program Revenues			iues
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales			rating Grants Contributions
Governmental Activities:						
Security of Persons and Property	\$	1,909,361	\$	466,520	\$	22,092
Public Health and Welfare		500		0		0
Basic Utility Services		61,513		5,885		0
Leisure Time Activities		617,944		21,213		0
Community Environment		484,229		123,635		0
Transportation		921,068		0		403,767
General Government		567,943		18,128		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		210,677		0		0
Total Governmental Activities		4,773,235		635,381		425,859
Business-Type Activities:						
Water		1,253,925		1,323,721		0
Wastewater		892,222		1,051,288		0
Total Business-Type Activities		2,146,147		2,375,009		0
Totals	\$	6,919,382	\$	3,010,390	\$	425,859

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Tax

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Governmenta Activities	al B	usiness-Type Activities	 Total
\$ (1,420,7	49) \$	0	\$ (1,420,749)
(5	00)	0	(500)
(55,6	28)	0	(55,628)
(596,7	31)	0	(596,731)
(360,5	94)	0	(360,594)
(517,3	01)	0	(517,301)
(549,8	15)	0	(549,815)
(210,6	77)	0	(210,677)
(3,711,9	95)	0	 (3,711,995)
(=,,==,,			 (=,:==,::=)
	0	69,796	69,796
	0	159,066	159,066
	0	228,862	228,862
(3,711,9	95)	228,862	 (3,483,133)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
273,1	18	0	273,118
3,454,5		0	3,454,525
441,4		0	441,412
223,2		0	223,290
86,5		0	86,518
4,478,8		0	 4,478,863
766,8		228,862	 995,730
13,443,7	88	12,740,006	26,183,794
\$ 14,210,6		12,968,868	\$ 27,179,524

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2006

	 General	ncome Tax Capital nprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 815,519	\$ 1,590,238	\$	288,994	\$	2,694,751
Investments	994,457	0		0		994,457
Receivables:						
Taxes	536,473	174,537		0		711,010
Accounts	24,269	0		0		24,269
Intergovernmental	193,427	0		170,149		363,576
Interest	19	0		0		19
Special Assessments	814	0		0		814
Loans	0	0		578,217		578,217
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	11,601	0		9,675		21,276
Prepaid Items	24,929	0		0		24,929
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0		28,017		28,017
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	41,960		264,077		306,037
Total Assets	\$ 2,601,508	\$ 1,806,735	\$	1,339,129	\$	5,747,372
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 60,642	\$ 3,438	\$	820	\$	64,900
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	97,132	231		4,024		101,387
Intergovernmental Payable	913	0		0		913
Retainage Payable	0	41,960		0		41,960
Deferred Revenue	 402,735	 11,161		141,592		555,488
Total Liabilities	561,422	56,790		146,436		764,648
Fund Balance:						
Reserved for Encumbrances	76,665	187,097		23,368		287,130
Reserved for Prepaid Items	24,929	0		0		24,929
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	11,601	0		9,675		21,276
Reserved for Loans Receivable	0	0		578,217		578,217
Undesignated, Unreserved in:						
General Fund	1,926,891	0		0		1,926,891
Special Revenue Funds	0	0		581,433		581,433
Capital Project Funds	0	1,562,848		0		1,562,848
Total Fund Balance	2,040,086	1,749,945		1,192,693		4,982,724
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,601,508	\$ 1,806,735	\$	1,339,129	\$	5,747,372

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 4,982,724
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.		13,115,374
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		287,292
Long-term liabilities, including capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital Leases Payable	(66,002)	
Long Term Note Payable	(3,850,000)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(230,755)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(27,977)	(4,174,734)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 14,210,656

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

Revenues:	General	Income Tax Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes	\$ 2,339,557	\$ 1,379,597	\$ 0	\$ 3.719.154
Intergovernmental Revenue	559,494		483,268	\$ 3,719,154 1,042,767
Charges for Services	573,080		463,208	573,080
Licenses and Permits	11,910		0	11,910
Investment Earnings	206,777		16,513	223,290
Fines and Forfeitures	47,516		2,108	, ,
All Other Revenue	60,365		2,108	49,624 60,365
				60,365
Total Revenue	3,798,699	1,379,602	501,889	5,680,190
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	1,856,072		846	1,856,918
Public Health and Welfare	500	0	0	500
Basic Utility Services	54,695	0	0	54,695
Leisure Time Activities	528,838	0	0	528,838
Community Environment	402,380	38,128	12,785	453,293
Transportation	258,950	0	353,951	612,901
General Government	552,543	0	0	552,543
Capital Outlay	42,028	1,468,668	0	1,510,696
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	(150,000	0	150,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	(182,700	0	182,700
Total Expenditures	3,696,006	1,839,496	367,582	5,903,084
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	102,693	(459,894)	134,307	(222,894)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long Term Note Issuance	(4,000,000	0	4,000,000
Other Financing Sources	68,495	0	0	68,495
Other Financing Uses	(42,347	<u>0</u>	0	(42,347)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	26,148	4,000,000	0	4,026,148
Net Change in Fund Balance	128,841	3,540,106	134,307	3,803,254
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,917,134	(1,790,161)	1,054,861	1,181,834
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	(5,889	0	3,525	(2,364)
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 2,040,086		\$ 1,192,693	\$ 4,982,724

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		\$ 3,803,254
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 outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	1,559,349 (544,588)	1,014,761
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(166,235)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Issuance Long Term Note Principal Retirement Capital Lease Principal Retirement Accrued Interest Payable	(4,000,000) 150,000 20,199 (27,977)	(3,857,778)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(2,121,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,1
Compensated Absences Change in Inventory	(24,770) (2,364)	(27,134)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 766,868

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

	Original					Fin 1	iance with al Budget Positive
	 Budget	F	inal Budget	_	Actual	(1	Vegative)
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$ 2,161,140	\$	2,376,780	\$	2,345,754	\$	(31,026)
Intergovernmental Revenue	502,260		736,620		735,466		(1,154)
Charges for Services	604,000		580,000		573,944		(6,056)
Licenses and Permits	15,100		15,100		11,934		(3,166)
Investment Earnings	60,000		200,000		212,301		12,301
Fines and Forfeitures	52,500		52,500		51,066		(1,434)
All Other Revenues	 50,000		72,000		77,967		5,967
Total Revenues	 3,445,000		4,033,000		4,008,432		(24,568)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	1,955,340		1,977,340		1,918,943		58,397
Public Health and Welfare	500		500		500		0
Basic Utility Services	83,000		80,400		64,756		15,644
Leisure Time Activities	542,850		555,350		547,773		7,577
Community Environment	461,480		446,080		415,202		30,878
Transportation	296,300		296,300		266,554		29,746
General Government	661,550		648,250		596,450		51,800
Capital Outlay	 44,600		56,400		52,401		3,999
Total Expenditures	 4,045,620		4,060,620	_	3,862,579		198,041
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	(600,620)		(27,620)		145,853		173,473
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Other Financing Sources	15,000		55,000		59,994		4,994
Other Financing Uses	 (85,000)		(70,000)		(42,347)		27,653
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	 (70,000)		(15,000)	_	17,647		32,647
Net Change in Fund Balance	(670,620)		(42,620)		163,500		206,120
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,359,702		1,359,702		1,359,702		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	154,100	_	154,100	_	154,100		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 843,182	\$	1,471,182	\$	1,677,302	\$	206,120

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2006

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					
	Water		Wastewater		_	Total
Assets		vv ater		v uste water		Total
Current assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	653,744	\$	1,380,334	\$	2,034,078
Investments		0		1,384,695		1,384,695
Receivables:						
Accounts		131,469		114,133		245,602
Interest		0		1,239		1,239
Loans		277,462		0		277,462
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		112,512		6,912		119,424
Prepaid Items		26,775		26,775		53,550
Total current assets		1,201,962		2,914,088	_	4,116,050
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		21,975		0		21,975
Total restricted assets		21,975		0		21,975
Capital Assets, Net		7,854,660		4,561,816		12,416,476
Total noncurrent assets		7,876,635		4,561,816		12,438,451
Total assets		9,078,597		7,475,904	_	16,554,501
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		32,889		7,513		40,402
Accrued Wages and Benefits		11,900		6,612		18,512
Retainage Payable		21,975		0		21,975
Accrued Interest Payable		70,500		0		70,500
Special Assessment Notes Payable		300,000		0		300,000
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		12,305		299,258		311,563
Total current liabilities		449,569		313,383		762,952
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
OWDA Loans Payable		265,157		323,940		589,097
Long-Term Note Payable		2,200,000		0		2,200,000
Compensated Absences Payable		11,050		22,534		33,584
Total noncurrent liabilities		2,476,207		346,474		2,822,681
Total Liabilities		2,925,776		659,857		3,585,633
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		5,077,198		3,938,618		9,015,816
Unrestricted	<u></u>	1,075,623		2,877,429		3,953,052
Total Net Assets	\$	6,152,821	\$	6,816,047	\$	12,968,868

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

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Water Wastewater Total **Operating Revenues:** Charges for Services 1,204,177 933,154 2,137,331 **Total Operating Revenues** 1,204,177 933,154 2,137,331 **Operating Expenses:** Personal Services 600,667 348,202 948,869 Contractual Services 122,142 132,741 254,883 Materials and Supplies 81,137 121,125 202,262 Depreciation 214,379 217,658 432,037 819,726 **Total Operating Expenses** 1,018,325 1,838,051 **Operating Income** 185,852 113,428 299,280 **Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):** Interest Income 53,473 118,134 171,607 Interest and Fiscal Charges (150,433)(62,974)(213,407) Loss on Sale of Capital Assets (8,684)(3,229)(11,913)Other Nonoperating Revenue 66,071 66,071 Other Nonoperating Expense (76,483)(6,293)(82,776)**Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)** (116,056)45,638 (70,418)**Change in Net Assets** 69,796 159,066 228,862 **Net Assets Beginning of Year** 6,083,025 6,656,981 12,740,006 12,968,868 **Net Assets End of Year** 6,152,821 6,816,047

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,270,753	\$935,630	\$2,206,383
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(327,114)	(254,917)	(582,031)
Cash Payments to Employees	(589,290)	(345,783)	(935,073)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	354,349	334,930	689,279
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(1,238,907)	(5,012)	(1,243,919)
General Obligation Note Issuance	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
Note Retirement	(2,800,000)	0	(2,800,000)
OWDA Loan Retirement	(11,898)	(276,426)	(288,324)
Interest Paid on All Debt	(101,618)	(62,974)	(164,592)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,652,423)	(344,412)	(1,996,835)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Sale of Investments	0	79,167	79,167
Receipts of Interest	53,473	116,642	170,115
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	53,473	195,809	249,282
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,244,601)	186,327	(1,058,274)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,920,320	1,194,007	3,114,327
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$675,719	\$1,380,334	\$2,056,053
Reconciliation of Cash and			
Cash Equivalents per the Statement of Net Assets:	\$653,744	¢1 290 224	¢2 024 079
Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	21,975	\$1,380,334 0	\$2,034,078 21,975
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$675,719	\$1,380,334	\$2,056,053
cash and cash Equivalents at End of Tour	ΨΟΙΟ,ΙΙΣ	ψ1,300,33- 1	\$2,030,033

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

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Water Sewer Totals Provided by Operating Activities: \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Operating Income \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Adjustments \$214,379 \$17,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Recorded Expense \$7,517 \$0 \$7,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense \$72,610 \$6,293 \$78,903 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: \$24,661 \$11,535 Decrease in Ascounts Receivable \$9,599 \$2,476 \$11,535 (Increase in Prepaid Items \$9,24 \$9,24 \$1,848 Decrease in N		Business-Type Enterprise		
Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Income \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Income to \$214,379 \$217,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue \$7,517 \$0 \$7,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense \$(72,610) \$(6,293) \$(78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: \$2,059 \$2,476 \$11,535 (Increase in Accounts Receivable \$9,059 \$2,476 \$11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory \$(39,795) \$4,333 \$(35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items \$924 \$924 \$1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable \$(34,329) \$(15) \$(34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits \$9,500 \$(4,624) \$4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable<		Water	Sewer	Totals
Operating Income \$185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to 8185,852 \$113,428 \$299,280 Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Depreciation Expense 214,379 217,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 57,517 0 57,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash		-	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: 214,379 217,658 432,037 Depreciation Expense 214,379 217,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 57,517 0 57,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 2 2,476 11,535 Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Provided by Operating Activities:			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: 214,379 217,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 57,517 0 57,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Operating Income	\$185,852	\$113,428	\$299,280
Depreciation Expense 214,379 217,658 432,037 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 57,517 0 57,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to			
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 57,517 0 57,517 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (72,610) (6,293) (78,903) Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Depreciation Expense	214,379	217,658	432,037
Changes in Assets and Liabilities: 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue	57,517	0	57,517
Decrease in Accounts Receivable 9,059 2,476 11,535 (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense	(72,610)	(6,293)	(78,903)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory (39,795) 4,333 (35,462) Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease in Prepaid Items 924 924 1,848 Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Decrease in Accounts Receivable	9,059	2,476	11,535
Decrease in Accounts Payable (34,329) (15) (34,344) Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	(39,795)	4,333	(35,462)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits 9,500 (4,624) 4,876 Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Decrease in Prepaid Items	924	924	1,848
Increase in Retainage Payable 21,975 0 21,975 Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Decrease in Accounts Payable	(34,329)	(15)	(34,344)
Increase in Compensated Absences 1,877 7,043 8,920 Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	9,500	(4,624)	4,876
Total Adjustments 168,497 221,502 389,999	Increase in Retainage Payable	21,975	0	21,975
	Increase in Compensated Absences	1,877	7,043	8,920
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities \$354,349 \$334,930 \$689,279	Total Adjustments	168,497	221,502	389,999
	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$354,349	\$334,930	\$689,279

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Wauseon (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the Constitution, the laws of the State of Ohio and its Charter. Wauseon became a city on April 20, 1981, and operates under a Council/Mayor form of government.

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

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, health and social services, culture/recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system and a wastewater treatment and collection system, which are reported as enterprise funds.

1. Jointly Governed Organization

The City in conjunction with the Clinton Township Trustees formed the Wauseon Union Cemetery (the "Cemetery") under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 759.27. The Cemetery's Board of Trustees is composed of three members, one of whom is a member of the Board of Township Trustees and one a member of the Wauseon City Council. Funding for the Cemetery is provided by a tax levy on all real property located within Clinton Township. Taxes are collected by the County Auditor and remitted to the Board of Cemetery Trustees for use in the care and maintenance of the Cemetery.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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 the resources accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is on determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

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

Proprietary Funds

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The enterprise 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 this fund are included on the balance sheet. The enterprise funds operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The City's major enterprise funds are:

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 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.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made. 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. 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 considered to be 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, 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 4.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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.

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 funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance or resolution of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

Prior to fiscal year 2002, the Finance Director would submit an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget was submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. Beginning in year 2002, this requirement was waived by the County Budget Commission.

2. Estimated Resources

Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. 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. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis for the General Fund is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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.

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for the City's 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 the 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. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budgetary basis) as opposed to reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. <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:

Net Change in Fund B	Net Change in Fund Balance				
	General Fund				
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$128,841				
Increase (Decrease):					
Accrued Revenues at					
December 31, 2006					
received during 2007	(346,724)				
Accrued Revenues at					
December 31, 2005					
received during 2006	547,956				
Accrued Expenditures at					
December 31, 2006					
paid during 2007	158,687				
Accrued Expenditures at					
December 31, 2005					
paid during 2006	(190,222)				
2005 Prepaids for 2006	28,108				
2006 Prepaids for 2007	(24,929)				
Outstanding Encumbrances	(138,217)				
Budget Basis	\$163,500				

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and repurchase agreements.

The City pools a majority of its cash for investment and resource management purposes, while maintaining some segregated funds. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements), which are reported at cost. The City allocates interest among the various funds as determined by City Ordinance. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

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.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

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.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

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.

3. Depreciation

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

	Governmental and
	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	30
Improvements other than Buildings	30 - 50
Infrastructure	30
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	10

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	Water Fund, Wastewater Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Water Fund, Wastewater Fund
Capital Lease	Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund
Long Term Note Payable	Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund, Water Fund

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. Compensated Absences

All full-time City employees earn vacation at varying rates based upon length of service. Ohio Law requires that vacation time not be accumulated for more than three years. However, City policy requires that all vacation time be used by the employee's anniversary date. Accrued vacation can be carried over with the written authorization of the department head. Employees with a minimum of one year of service become vested in accumulated unpaid vacation time. Unused vacation is payable upon termination of employment.

All full-time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per calendar month of active service. Unused sick time may be accumulated until retirement. Police department employees with a minimum of ten years of service with the City are paid one-quarter of the accumulated sick time upon retirement to a maximum of 60 days wages. All other employees with a minimum of ten years of service with the City are paid one-quarter of the accumulated sick time upon retirement to a maximum of 57 days wages. Monetary compensation for accumulated unused vacation and/or sick leave is the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of separation.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected. In the 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 enterprise funds when earned and the related liability reported within the funds.

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

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

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. <u>Interfund Activity</u>

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

P. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for supplies inventory, prepaid items, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Loans and encumbered amounts that are not accrued at year end.

Q. 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 and wastewater collection and treatment. 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.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2006.

NOTE 2 – RESTATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

Certain adjustments were necessary to the beginning net asset balance of the Governmental Activities to correct errors in accounting for capital assets. As a result of the restatement, Governmental Activities net assets at December 31, 2005 decreased \$76,361 to a restated amount of \$13,443,788.

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investments pool used by all funds except the Water Operating, Water Service Deposits, Wastewater Operating, Wastewater Debt Reserve, Construction Escrow, Pride of Wauseon and the Revolving Loan Funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the Balance Sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents." The deposits and investments of the aforementioned funds are held separately from those of other City funds. Ohio law requires 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 "cash equivalent" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current 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;

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

- 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 bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. Protection of City cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$3,730,491 and the bank balance was \$3,477,304. Federal depository insurance covered \$295,067 of the bank balance and \$3,182,237 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Ralance

	Darance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$1,350,012
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department in the City's name	1,832,225
Total Balance	\$3,182,237

The City had cash with fiscal agent in the amount of \$264,077, which was related to the Community Development Block Grant Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund. In addition, the City also had restricted cash in the amount of \$28,017, which was related to permissive tax monies held and secured by Fulton County. The City had petty cash in the amount of \$4,350.

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

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		n Years)
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
Repurchase Agreement	\$1,322,000	N/A	\$1,322,000	\$0	\$0
FHLMC	224,508	$AAA^{1,2}$	124,733	99,775	0
FHLB	895,130	AAA 1,2	446,680	448,450	a 0
FNMA	1,259,514	AAA 1,2	199,341	1,060,173	b0
Total Investments	\$3,701,152		\$2,092,754	\$1,608,398	\$0

¹ Standard & Poor's

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 6% are FHLMC, 24% are FHLB, and 34% are FNMA.

Custodial Credit Risk – The City's balance of investments are held by the trust department of its banking institution in the City's name.

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² Moody's Investor Service

^a Call Option – January 2007.

^b Call Option – October 2007.

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$5,084,858	\$2,379,152
Cash with Fiscal Agent	(28,017)	
Petty Cash	(4,350)	
Investments:		
Repurchase Agreement	(1,322,000)	1,322,000
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$3,730,491	\$3,701,152

NOTE 4 - 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 for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2003. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

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

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

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

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

NOTE 4 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Wauseon. 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 \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2006 levy was based was \$133,271,213. This amount constitutes \$119,033,040 in real property assessed value, \$3,508,230 in public utility assessed value and \$10,729,943 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of one percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .22% (2.20 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of one and one half percent on all salaries, wages, and other compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The tax also applies to the net income earned by business organizations on work conducted within the City of Wauseon. Income tax revenue is accounted for through the General and Capital Projects Funds.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable, special assessments, interest, loans receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

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NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

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

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$751,264	\$89,012	\$0	\$840,276
Construction in Progress	261,337	0	(261,337)	0
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,787,708	0	0	3,787,708
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,167,971	1,132,387	(605)	2,299,753
Machinery and Equipment	2,435,191	239,601	0	2,674,792
Infrastructure	7,079,524	355,008	0	7,434,532
Subtotal	14,470,394	1,726,996	(605)	16,196,785
Total Cost	\$15,482,995	\$1,816,008	(\$261,942)	\$17,037,061
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Buildings	(\$1,432,929)	(\$111,765)	\$0	(\$1,544,694)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(146,598)	(39,038)	544	(185,092)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,424,383)	(181,399)	4,739	(1,601,043)
Infrastructure	(378,472)	(212,386)	0	(590,858)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$3,382,382)	(\$544,588) *	\$5,283	(\$3,921,687)
Net Value:	\$12,100,613			\$13,115,374

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$43,638
Basic Utility Services	1,744
Leisure Time Activity	86,943
Community Environment	28,232
Transportation	307,221
General Government	76,810
Total Depreciation Expense	\$544,588

Under GASB Statement No. 34, the City is not required to retroactively report infrastructure assets. Only infrastructure capital assets acquired or constructed beginning in 2003 are reflected in the basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2006:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$77,875	\$0	\$0	\$77,875
Construction in Progress	523,827	0	(523,827)	0
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	5,078,697	1,592,826	0	6,671,523
Improvements other than Buildings	10,678,648	24,336	(1,830)	10,701,154
Machinery and Equipment	4,740,496	15,990	(42,112)	4,714,374
	20,497,841	1,633,152	(43,942)	22,087,051
Total Cost	\$21,099,543	\$1,633,152	(\$567,769)	\$22,164,926
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Buildings	(\$2,910,804)	(\$149,626)	\$0	(\$3,060,430)
Improvements other than Buildings	(2,426,660)	(221,220)	792	(2,647,088)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,010,978)	(61,191)	31,237	(4,040,932)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$9,348,442)	(\$432,037)	\$32,029	(\$9,748,450)
Net Value:	\$11,751,101			\$12,416,476

NOTE 7 – 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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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 \$256,694, \$247,087 and \$249,084, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit 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 \$84,316.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

All City full-time police officers 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 standalone 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.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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 \$136,143, \$125,452 and \$108,724, 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 \$54,108 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.

NOTE 8 - NOTES PAYABLE

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes including renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of twenty years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is five years. Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to and payable no later than those principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five year period. Bond anticipation notes may be retired at maturity from the proceeds of the sale of renewal notes or of the bonds anticipated by the notes, or from available funds of the City or a combination of these sources.

NOTE 8 - NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

	Balance		Balance
	December 31,	Issued	December 31,
	2005	(Retired)	2006
Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable:			
4.000% Street Improvements	\$5,000,000	(\$5,000,000)	\$0
Total Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable	5,000,000	(5,000,000)	0
Enterprise Fund Notes Payable:			
3.900% Waterworks System Improvement	1,800,000	(1,800,000)	0
3.800% Waterworks System Improvement	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	0
Total Enterprise Fund Notes Payable	2,800,000	(2,800,000)	0
Total Notes Payable	\$7,800,000	(\$7,800,000)	\$0

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2006 was as follows:

Interest Rate	Purpose	Maturity Date	Balance December 31, 2005	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2006	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental		Date	2003	Additions	Deductions	2000	One real
Capital Lease	S		\$86,201	\$0	(\$20,199)	\$66,002	\$21,074
Long Term N 4.36% S	ote Payable: Street Improvement	2009	0	4,000,000	(150,000)	3,850,000	300,000
Compensated	Absences		205,985	230,755	(205,985)	230,755	97,982
Total Go	overnmental Activities		292,186	4,230,755	(376,184)	4,146,757	419,056
Business-Type Ohio Water D	Activities: Development Authority Loans:						
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	2009	899,624	0	(276,426)	623,198	299,258
	Γedrow Water Supply Improvements	2024	289,360	0	(11,898)	277,462	12,305
Total Ohio	Water Development Authority Loans		1,188,984	0	(288,324)	900,660	311,563
Long Term N 4.23% V	ote Payable: Water Improvements	2008	0	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	300,000
Compensated	Absences		24,664	33,584	(24,664)	33,584	14,007
Total Busin	ess-Type Activities		1,213,648	2,533,584	(312,988)	3,434,244	625,570
Total Other	Long-Term Obligations		\$1,505,834	\$6,764,339	(\$689,172)	\$7,581,001	\$1,044,626

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The City's total debt margin was approximately \$10,143,477 at December 31, 2006. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, when approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxable value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

otals
63,393
37,923
19,225
0
0
0
0
0
20,541
37 19

In 2002 the City entered into a loan agreement with OWDA on behalf of Fulton County for the Tedrow Waterline Project. Fulton County remits payment to the City in order to meet the loan debt obligation.

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES

The City leases an excavator under a capital lease. The original cost of the equipment and the related liability are reported on the Government – wide Statement of Net Assets.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2006:

Year Ending December 31,	Capital Leases
2007	\$23,935
2008	23,935
2009	23,935
Minimum Lease Payments	71,805
Less amount representing	
interest at the City's incremental	
borrowing rate of interest	(5,803)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$66,002

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2006, the City participated in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), established as a risk sharing self insurance pool for the purpose of enabling the subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance program for its members. PEP is a corporation governed by a seven member board of directors, consisting of representatives elected by the 230 participating governments.

The City pays an annual premium to the PEP. The agreement provides that the PEP will be self-sustaining through member premiums and excess insurance. The types of coverages and deductibles per occurrence are as follows:

Coverage		
Legal Liability	\$3,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile Liability	3,000,000	per occurrence
Law Enforcement	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Wrongful Acts	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Property	22,476,400/1,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	30,795,100/1,000	per occurrence
Automobile Physical Damage	1,514,145/500-1,000	per occurrence

The City also purchases insurance coverage to provide employee health benefits and pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

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 continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and life insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 12 - 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 on the financial condition of the City.

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

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

NOTE 13 - RAW WATERLINE COST SHARING AGREEMENT

The City of Wauseon and City of Napoleon, Henry County entered into an agreement for the construction and operation of a raw water supply line from the City of Napoleon to the City of Wauseon. The City of Wauseon paid for the construction of the raw water line. Per the agreement, the City of Napoleon contributed \$1,000,000 towards its share of the project in 2001. The balance of the City of Napoleon's commitment will be repaid through water credits to the City of Wauseon over a period of twenty five years.

NOTE 14 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

The City had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2006:

	Remaining	
	Contractual	Expected Date
Project	Commitment	of Completion
Booth Retention Pond	\$101,528	2007

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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 Wauseon Fulton County 230 Clinton Street Wauseon, Ohio 43567-2104

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio (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 November 28, 2007. 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.

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.

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 internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all internal control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

City of Wauseon
Fulton County
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

We noted certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated November 28, 2007.

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 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

November 28, 2007



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF WAUSEON

FULTON 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, 2007