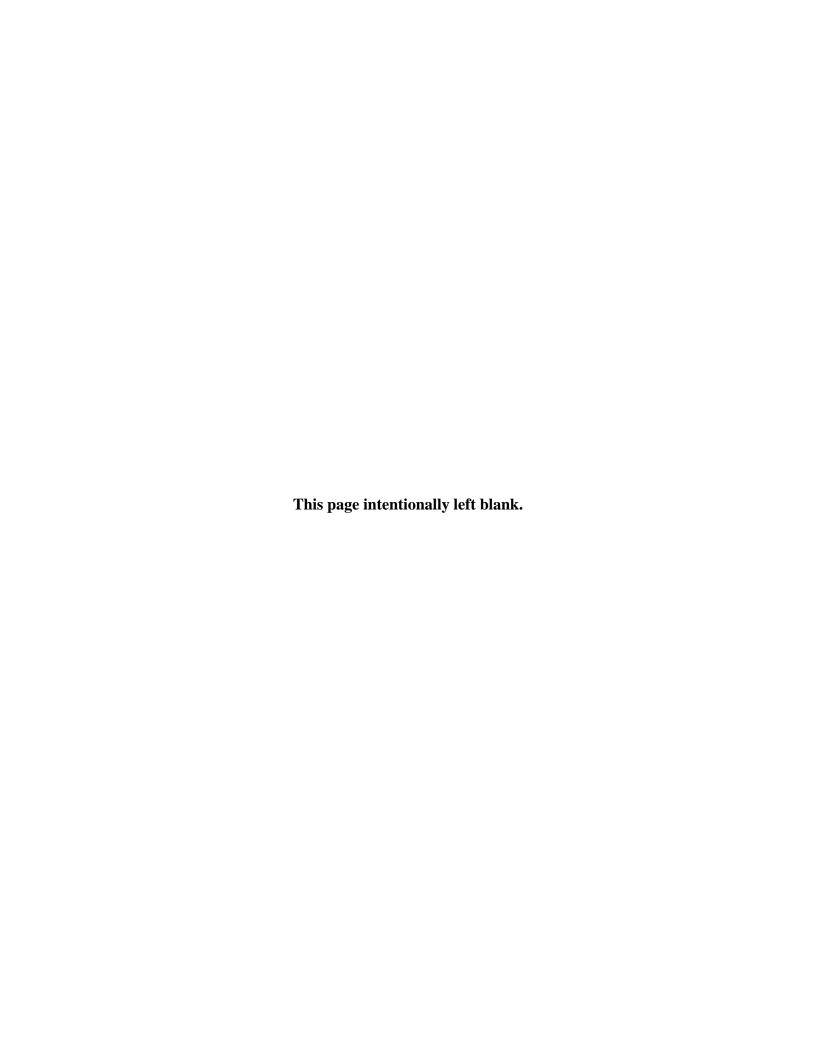




## CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

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# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

## INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Bryan Williams County 321 West Bryan Street Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, 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 City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and the Income Tax One Percent Special Revenue 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 August 14, 2008, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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 Bryan Williams County Independent Accountants Report Page 2

Mary Taylor

The Management 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

August 14, 2008

Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of the City of Bryan's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. 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 2007 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$1,851,771. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$2,840,712, which represents a 9% increase from 2006. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$988,941 or 2% from 2006.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$10,471,019 in revenue or 26% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$29,259,994, or 74% of total revenues of \$39,731,013.
- □ The City had \$8,563,912 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,163,378 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$10,031,078 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$5,187,948 in revenues and other financing sources and \$5,361,901 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,299,770 to \$1,125,817.

#### 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:

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

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

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2007 compared to 2006.

	Governm Activiti		Business- Activiti	**	Tota	1
	2007	Restated 2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Current and other assets	\$18,592,146	\$16,439,142	\$14,710,154	\$15,731,377	\$33,302,300	\$32,170,519
Capital assets, Net	19,202,433	18,826,057	38,419,405	39,184,858	57,621,838	58,010,915
Total assets	37,794,579	35,265,199	53,129,559	54,916,235	90,924,138	90,181,434
Long-term debt outstanding	3,663,467	3,983,808	6,163,554	7,004,353	9,827,021	10,988,161
Other liabilities	1,148,728	1,139,719	1,819,941	1,776,877	2,968,669	2,916,596
Total liabilities	4,812,195	5,123,527	7,983,495	8,781,230	12,795,690	13,904,757
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	16,480,433	15,793,057	33,129,312	33,077,156	49,609,745	48,870,213
Restricted	15,356,728	13,191,668	0	0	15,356,728	13,191,668
Unrestricted	1,145,223	1,156,947	12,016,752	13,057,849	13,161,975	14,214,796
Total net assets	\$32,982,384	\$30,141,672	\$45,146,064	\$46,135,005	\$78,128,448	\$76,276,677

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2007 compared to 2006:

	Governm Activiti		Business Activit	**	Tota	1
	2007	2005	2007	mor	2007	2005
P	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,231,248	\$992,840	\$27,096616	\$25,818,151	\$28,327,864	\$26810,991
Operating Grants and Contributions	903,630	498,877	0	0	903,630	498,877
Capital Grants and Contributions	28,500	230356	0	0	28500	230,356
Total Programrevenues:	2163,378	1,722,073	27,096,616	25,818,151	29,259,994	27,540,224
General revenues:	210,570	1,722,073	27,070,010	2,010,121	2,23,331	27,3 10,22 1
Property Taxes	490,046	543900	0	0	490,046	543,900
Income Taxes	6735,754	6,008,123	0	0	6,735,754	6008,123
Oher Local Taxes	846,379	835,463	0	0	846.379	835,463
Intergovernmental Revenues, Urrestricted	750,916	881,371	0	0	750,916	881,371
Investment Earnings	635,806	477,360	439,941	471,952	1,075,747	949,312
Unrestricted Contributions	30,513	96,642	0	0	30,513	96,642
Mscellaneous	541,664	630,881	0	0	541,664	630,881
Total General revenues:	10,031,078	9,473,740	439,941	471,952	10,471,019	9,945,692
Total Revenues	12,194,456	11,195,813	27,536,557	26,290,103	39,731,013	37,485,916
ProgramExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	2,432,098	2,355,768	0	0	2,432,098	2,355,768
Leisure Time Activities	1,100,611	1,063,469	0	0	1,100,611	1,063,469
Community Environment	601,757	85,058	0	0	601,757	85,058
Public Health and Welfare	101,804	92,827	0	0	101,804	92,827
Transportation	1,084,121	1,206,082	0	0	1,084,121	1,206,082
General Government	3,123,067	2,969,140	0	0	3,123,067	2,969,140
Interest and Fiscal Charges	120,454	128,784	0	0	120,454	128,784
Water	0	0	1,498,446	1,355,273	1,498,446	1,355,273
Sewer	0	0	1,091,762	1,105,805	1,091,762	1,105,805
Refuse Collection	0	0	812,787	820,505	812,787	820,505
Hectric Operating	0	0	23,585,624	20,289,541	23,585,624	20,289,541
Communication Operations	0	0	2,326,711	2,143,389	2,326,711	2,143,389
Total Expenses	8,563,912	7,901,128	29,315,330	25,714,513	37,879,242	33,615,641
Changein Net Assets before transfers	3,630,544	3,294,685	(1,778,773)	575,590	1,851,771	3,870,275
Tiansfers	(789,832)	(246,540)	789,832	246,540	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	2,840,712	3,048,145	(988,941)	822,130	1,851,771	3,870,275
Beginning Net Assets - Restated	30,141,672	27,093,527	46,135,005	45,312,875	76,276,677	72,406,402
Ending Net Assets	\$32,982,384	\$30,141,672	\$45,146,064	\$46,135,005	\$78,128,448	\$76,276,677

Unaudited

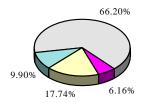
#### Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$2,840,712. This represents a 9% change from 2006. Operating grants and contributions increased substantially due to increases in community development block grants. An increase in net profits and individual deposits caused the increase in income tax receipts. Investment earnings increased due to higher invested balances. The increase in community development block grants resulted in the increase in expenditures for community environment. The decrease in expenditures for transportation was the result of vehicle expenditures in 2006 that were not repeated in 2007.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.8% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from residents living within the City.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 55% and 4% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2007. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 66% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2007	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$8,072,179	66.20%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	750,916	6.16%
Program Revenues	2,163,378	17.74%
General Other	1,207,983	9.90%
Total Revenue	\$12,194,456	100.00%



#### **Business-Type Activities**

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased \$988,941. Amounts received for electric, water and refuse collections resulted in the increase in charges for services while increases in the cost of purchased power resulted in the increase in expenses in the electric department.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$15,322,867, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$13,212,943. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	(Decrease)
General	\$1,125,817	\$1,299,770	(\$173,953)
Income Tax 1%	3,278,534	2,099,371	1,179,163
Municipal Building Construction	42,044	16,398	25,646
Capital Improvement	1,354,985	1,056,144	298,841
Other Governmental	9,521,487	8,741,260	780,227
Total	\$15,322,867	\$13,212,943	\$2,109,924

Unaudited

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

	2007	2006	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$1,328,084	\$1,411,672	(\$83,588)
Intergovernmental Revenues	836,193	818,877	17,316
Charges for Services	164,963	141,987	22,976
Licenses and Permits	21,042	39,957	(18,915)
Investment Earnings	476,525	356,990	119,535
Fines and Forfeitures	580,546	547,812	32,734
All Other Revenue	278,423	394,035	(115,612)
Total	\$3,685,776	\$3,711,330	(\$25,554)

Overall, General Fund revenues in 2007 remained very stable, increasing less than 1% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2006. An increase in investment earnings can be attributed to higher invested balances while decreases in donations resulted in the decrease in all other revenue.

	2007	2006	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,592,374	\$1,671,484	(\$79,110)
Public Health and Welfare	98,862	91,464	7,398
Leisure Time Activities	894,590	858,190	36,400
General Government	2,661,075	2,254,209	406,866
Total	\$5,246,901	\$4,875,347	\$371,554

General Fund expenditures increased \$371,554 or 8% from the prior year. Security of persons and property decreased 5% in 2007, due to the establishment of the Fire Department Special Revenue Fund. General Government increased 18% due to increases in health insurance costs as well as property tax reparation payments to Pulaski Township for annexation.

	2007	2006	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Sale of Capital Assets	\$2,172	\$18,928	(\$16,756)
Transfers In	1,500,000	1,400,000	100,000
Transfers Out	(115,000)	(66,032)	(48,968)
Total	\$1,387,172	\$1,352,896	\$34,276

Unaudited

Income Tax 1% Fund – The City's Income Tax 1% Fund balance increased more than 50%, based on an increase in tax collections. This was consistent with the prior year.

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

Capital Improvement Fund - The Capital Improvement Fund balance increased 28%. Expenditures in this fund increased nearly 50% due to road and bike path improvements. This increase in expenditures was offset by an increase in transfers in.

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 2007, the City amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances. The differences between final budgeted receipts and original budgeted receipts were insignificant. General Fund final budget revenues exceed actual revenues by 9%.

The differences between final appropriated expenditures and original budgeted appropriations were insignificant. Final budgeted expenditures exceeded actual expenditures by 18%. This was mainly the result of controlling expenditures within the security of persons and property and general government function.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

## Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2007 the City had \$57,621,838 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment. Of this total, \$19,202,433 was related to governmental activities and \$38,419,405 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2007 and 2006 balances:

_	Go vernm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2007	Restated 2006	
Land	\$4,846,489	\$4,679,666	\$166,823
Construction In Progress	12,500	0	12,500
Buildings	9,730,616	9,429,716	300,900
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,054,231	1,999,886	54,345
Infrastructure	10,690,004	10,197,601	492,403
Machinery and Equipment	5,736,994	5,601,557	135,437
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(13,868,401)	(13,082,369)	(786,032)
Totals	\$19,202,433	\$18,826,057	\$376,376

Unaudited

The increase in buildings was the result of the purchase of a bank building which now houses offices for the Mayor. Increases in infrastructure can be attributed to several street improvement projects. The City restated 2006 governmental infrastructure and accumulated depreciation in order to accrue historical infrastructure according to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34.

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2007	2006	
Land	\$895,687	\$895,687	\$0
Construction in Progress	216,860	90,475	126,385
Buildings and Improvements	13,587,491	13,519,346	68,145
Infrastructure	27,660,362	26,907,851	752,511
Machinery and Equipment	42,774,660	42,354,260	420,400
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(46,715,655)	(44,582,761)	(2,132,894)
Totals	\$38,419,405	\$39,184,858	(\$765,453)

The increase in infrastructure can mostly be attributed to electrical system improvements as well as sanitary sewer lines. The majority of machinery and equipment additions can be attributed to the sewer and electric departments. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 8.

## Debt

At December 31, 2007, the City had \$22,000 in special assessment bonds outstanding, \$11,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Governmental Activities:		
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Notes	\$2,700,000	\$3,000,000
Special Assessment Bonds	22,000	33,000
Compensated Absences	941,467	950,808
Total Governmental Activities	3,663,467	3,983,808
Business-Type Activities:		
Long-Term Notes Payable	4,440,000	5,140,000
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	850,093	967,702
Compensated Absences	873,461	896,651
Total Business-Type Activities	6,163,554	7,004,353
Totals	\$9,827,021	\$10,988,161

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, 2007, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 10.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

Unaudited

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The City's general fund disbursements for 2007 are approximately 8% higher than the 2006 general fund disbursements. The 2007 general fund revenues are approximately 6% higher than the 2006 general fund revenues.

The City's general fund expenditures for 2007 were 17.2% less than the final 2007 approved budget. Controlled departmental spending attributed to this notable achievement for 2007.

Conservative budgeting is a reflection of the current economic climate. In November 2005, taxpayers voted a .3% permanent income tax for the Fire Department operations. As a new, independent revenue source, this tax should continue to improve the condition of the general fund.

Bryan is a commercial and industrial hub for Northwest Ohio. It is conveniently located within one-hour drive of Toledo and Fort Wayne. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago are within an easy drive of the City. State routes 2, 15, 6 and 34 are majors roadways serving Bryan and the Ohio Turnpike is only 8 miles to the North of the City. Industrial opportunities are available. Bryan continues to attract interest through Enterprise Zone Agreements, revolving loans and working in conjunction with the Bryan Economic Development Office.

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Laura Rode, Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Bryan.

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# Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2007

	G	overnmental Activities	Bı	usiness-Type Activities	Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	13,598,960	\$	9,021,820	\$ 22,620,780
Receivables:					
Accounts		238,172		2,575,296	2,813,468
Intergovernmental		1,023,010		0	1,023,010
Interest		49,899		33,334	83,233
Taxes		1,505,870		0	1,505,870
Special Assessments		558,828		0	558,828
Loans		1,793,273		0	1,793,273
Internal Balance		(321,624)		321,624	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		99,669		1,297,810	1,397,479
Prepaid Items		46,089		275,886	321,975
Investment in Joint Venture		0		1,182,634	1,182,634
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		1,750	1,750
Capital Assets, Net		19,202,433		38,419,405	57,621,838
Total Assets		37,794,579		53,129,559	90,924,138
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		90,147		1,375,435	1,465,582
Accrued Wages and Benefits		368,168		308,202	676,370
Intergovernmental Payable		109,632		71,543	181,175
Claims Payable		138,518		0	138,518
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0		1,750	1,750
Unearned Revenue		434,187		0	434,187
Accrued Interest Payable		8,076		63,011	71,087
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year		2,934,892		653,672	3,588,564
Due in more than one year		728,575		5,509,882	 6,238,457
Total Liabilities		4,812,195		7,983,495	12,795,690
Net Assets:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		16,480,433		33,129,312	49,609,745
Restricted For:					
Capital Projects		3,701,194		0	3,701,194
Debt Service		34,014		0	34,014
Other Purposes		11,621,520		0	11,621,520
Unrestricted		1,145,223		12,016,752	13,161,975
Total Net Assets	\$	32,982,384	\$	45,146,064	\$ 78,128,448

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

				Progr	am Revenues			
	Expenses		Charges for vices and Sales		rating Grants Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		
Governmental Activities:								
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 2,432,098	\$	54,478	\$	0	\$	0	
Leisure Time Activities	1,100,611		77,920		0		0	
Community Environment	601,757		31,741		390,871		0	
Public Health and Welfare	101,804		23,804		0		0	
Transportation	1,084,121		0		428,772		28,500	
General Government	3,123,067		1,043,305		83,987		0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 120,454		0		0		0	
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	 8,563,912		1,231,248		903,630		28,500	
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>								
Water	1,498,446		1,688,690		0		0	
Sewer	1,091,762		847,856		0		0	
Refuse Collection	812,787		912,461		0		0	
Electric Operating	23,585,624		21,607,272		0		0	
Communication Operations	 2,326,711		2,040,337		0		0	
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	29,315,330		27,096,616		0		0	
Totals	\$ 37,879,242	\$	28,327,864	\$	903,630	\$	28,500	

## **General Revenues**

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Tax

Other Local Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

**Investment Earnings** 

**Unrestricted Contributions** 

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year - Restated

Net Assets End of Year

# Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

C	Sovernmental	Business-Type	T . 1
	Activities	Activities	 Total
\$	(2,377,620)	\$ 0	\$ (2,377,620)
	(1,022,691)	0	(1,022,691)
	(179,145)	0	(179,145)
	(78,000)	0	(78,000)
	(626,849)	0	(626,849)
	(1,995,775)	0	(1,995,775)
	(120,454)	0	(120,454)
	(6,400,534)	0	(6,400,534)
	0	190,244	190,244
	0	(243,906)	(243,906)
	0	99,674	99,674
	0	(1,978,352)	(1,978,352)
	0	(286,374)	(286,374)
	0	(2,218,714)	(2,218,714)
	(6,400,534)	(2,218,714)	 (8,619,248)
	490,046	0	490,046
	6,735,754	0	6,735,754
	846,379	0	846,379
	750,916	0	750,916
	635,806	439,941	1,075,747
	30,513	0	30,513
	541,664	0	541,664
	(789,832)	789,832	 0
	9,241,246	1,229,773	10,471,019
	2,840,712	(988,941)	1,851,771
	30,141,672	46,135,005	 76,276,677
\$	32,982,384	\$ 45,146,064	\$ 78,128,448

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2007

	General	Inc	ome Tax 1 %	Е	funicipal Building nstruction	In	Capital nprovement
Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,225,519	\$	2,878,582	\$	42,044	\$	1,239,662
Receivables:							
Taxes	578,801		534,583		0		0
Accounts	74,744		0		0		125,558
Intergovernmental	357,813		0		0		0
Interest	37,357		0		0		18
Special Assessments	0		0		0		524,705
Loans	0		0		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	0		0		0		0
Prepaid Items	 25,872		0		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 2,300,106	\$	3,413,165	\$	42,044	\$	1,889,943
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 73,007	\$	215	\$	0	\$	10,253
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	310,538		2,429		0		0
Intergovernmental Payable	107,128		61		0		0
Deferred Revenue	 683,616		131,926		0		524,705
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	1,174,289		134,631		0		534,958
Fund Balance:							
Reserved for Encumbrances	164,233		4,909		0		456,027
Reserved for Prepaid Items	25,872		0		0		0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	0		0		0		0
Reserved for Loans Receivable	0		0		0		0
Undesignated, Unreserved in:							
General Fund	935,712		0		0		0
Special Revenue Funds	0		3,273,625		0		0
Debt Service Fund	0		0		0		0
Capital Project Funds	0		0		42,044		898,958
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	1,125,817		3,278,534		42,044		1,354,985
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	\$ 2,300,106	\$	3,413,165	\$	42,044	\$	1,889,943

	Other Sovernmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
\$	7,216,382	\$	12,602,189
	392,486		1,505,870
	37,870		238,172
	665,197		1,023,010
	8,857		46,232
	34,123		558,828
	1,793,273		1,793,273
	99,669		99,669
	20,217		46,089
\$	10,268,074	\$	17,913,332
\$	6,672	\$	90,147
	55,201		368,168
	2,443		109,632
	682,271		2,022,518
	746,587		2,590,465
	27,421		652,590
	20,217		46,089
	99,669		99,669
	1,793,273		1,793,273
	0		935,712
	5,793,480		9,067,105
	3,793,460 7,967		7,967
	1,779,460		2,720,462
	9,521,487		15,322,867
\$		\$	17,913,332
φ	10,268,074	Ф	17,913,332

# Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2007

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>	\$	15,322,867
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.		19,202,433
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,588,331
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		540,296
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
1	700,000)	
•	(22,000)	
•	941,467)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(8,076)	(3,671,543)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	32,982,384

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# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	General	Inco	ome Tax 1 %	]	Municipal Building onstruction	Im	Capital provement
Revenues:		_					
Taxes	\$ 1,328,084	\$	3,747,608	\$	0	\$	0
Intergovernmental Revenues	836,193		0		0		28,500
Charges for Services	164,963		0		0		198,455
Licenses and Permits	21,042		0		0		0
Investment Earnings	476,525		0		0		372
Special Assessments	0		0		0		87,311
Fines and Forfeitures	580,546		1,539		0		0
All Other Revenue	 278,423		323		0		64,403
Total Revenue	 3,685,776		3,749,470		0		379,041
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	1,592,374		0		0		0
Public Health and Welfare	98,862		0		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	894,590		0		0		0
Community Environment	0		0		0		0
Transportation	0		0		0		0
General Government	2,661,075		195,307		0		0
Capital Outlay	0		0		0		1,240,200
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	0		0		3,000,000		0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0		0		119,354		0
Total Expenditures	 5,246,901		195,307		3,119,354		1,240,200
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,561,125)		3,554,163		(3,119,354)		(861,159)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Capital Assets	2,172		0		0		0
Sale of Notes	0		0		2,700,000		0
Transfers In	1,500,000		0		445,000		1,160,000
Transfers Out	(115,000)		(2,375,000)		0		0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	 1,387,172		(2,375,000)		3,145,000		1,160,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(173,953)		1,179,163		25,646		298,841
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,299,770		2,099,371		16,398		1,056,144
Decrease in Inventory Reserve	0		0		0		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,125,817	\$	3,278,534	\$	42,044	\$	1,354,985

Od	T 1
Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Funds	Funds
Tulius	Tulius
\$ 2,980,176	\$ 8,055,868
860,024	1,724,717
54,478	417,896
0	21,042
115,417	592,314
13,204	100,515
210,225	792,310
229,028	572,177
4,462,552	12,276,839
723,222	2,315,596
0	98,862
0	894,590
601,757	601,757
736,219	736,219
205,326	3,061,708
390,000	1,630,200
11,000	3,011,000
2,558	121,912
2,670,082	12,471,844
2,070,002	12, 1,0
1,792,470	(195,005)
0	2,172
0	2,700,000
1,122,458	4,227,458
(2,130,000)	(4,620,000)
(1,007,542)	2,309,630
784,928	2,114,625
,	
8,741,260	13,212,943
(4,701)	(4,701)
\$ 9,521,487	\$ 15,322,867

## Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 2,114,625
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  (892,793)	426,229
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets.  The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.	(49,853)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(125,875)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to government funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of government funds.  Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets.  General Obligation Notes Issued	(2,700,000)
Repayment of bond and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.  Special Assessment Bond Principal Payment 11,000 Long Term Bond Anticipation Note Principal Payment 3,000,000	3,011,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	1,458
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  Compensated Absences Change in Inventory  9,341 (4,701)	4.640
Internal Service Funds used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is allocated among the governmental activities.	158,488
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,840,712

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

D	_	Original Budget	F	inal Budget		Actual	F	ariance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	ф	1 262 212	Ф	1.266.620	Ф	1 206 004	Ф	20.264
Taxes	\$	1,362,212	\$	1,366,630	\$	1,386,994	\$	20,364
Intergovernmental Revenue		710,620		712,925		877,192		164,267
Charges for Services		124,920		125,325		136,574		11,249
Licenses and Permits		21,161		21,230		14,996		(6,234)
Investment Earnings		229,257		230,000		472,283		242,283
Fines and Forfeitures		540,148		541,900		579,583		37,683
All Other Revenues		251,567		252,382		298,035	_	45,653
Total Revenues		3,239,885	_	3,250,392		3,765,657	_	515,265
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		1,981,975		2,090,229		1,638,981		451,248
Public Health and Welfare		129,794		136,883		106,141		30,742
Leisure Time Activities		953,317		1,005,386		928,620		76,766
General Government		3,046,646		3,213,052		2,665,375		547,677
Total Expenditures		6,111,732		6,445,550		5,339,117	_	1,106,433
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(2,871,847)		(3,195,158)		(1,573,460)		1,621,698
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		0		0		2,172		2,172
Transfers In		2,600,000		2,600,000		1,500,000		(1,100,000)
Transfers Out		(200,000)		(200,000)		(115,000)		85,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		2,400,000		2,400,000		1,387,172		(1,012,828)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(471,847)		(795,158)		(186,288)		608,870
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,023,195		1,023,195		1,023,195		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		182,942		182,942		182,942		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	734,290	\$	410,979	\$	1,019,849	\$	608,870

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund - Income Tax 1% Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Original			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	Duaget	I mai Budget	7 Ctuar	(ivegative)
Taxes	\$ 3,240,000	\$ 3,240,000	\$ 3,777,069	\$ 537,069
Fines and Forfeitures	200	200	1.539	1,339
All Other Revenues	0	0	323	323
Total Revenues	3,240,200	3,240,200	3,778,931	538,731
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	232,995	244,285	200,813	43,472
Total Expenditures	232,995	244,285	200,813	43,472
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,007,205	2,995,915	3,578,118	582,203
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(3,675,000)	(3,675,000)	(2,375,000)	1,300,000
Total Other Financing Uses:	(3,675,000)	(3,675,000)	(2,375,000)	1,300,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(667,795)	(679,085)	1,203,118	1,882,203
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,664,398	1,664,398	1,664,398	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	5,942	5,942	5,942	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,002,545	\$ 991,255	\$ 2,873,458	\$ 1,882,203

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# Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2007

	Business-Type Activities							
			Ent	erprise Funds				
	7	Vater		Sewer	(	Refuse Collection		Electric Operating
ASSETS	<u></u> '	v ater		Bewei		Concetion	_	Operating
Current Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	781,460	\$	1,070,233	\$	313,487	\$	6,488,795
Receivables:								
Accounts		144,008		78,186		106,993		2,021,821
Interest		3,397		3,665		1,153		23,763
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		181,865		16,161		0		1,099,784
Prepaid Items		14,824		22,364		8,405		223,382
Total Current Assets		1,125,554		1,190,609		430,038		9,857,545
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		1,750		0		0
Total Restricted Assets		0		1,750		0		0
Investment in Joint Venture		0		0		0		1,182,634
Interfund Loan Receivable		0		0		0		1,664,000
Capital Assets, Net	4	4,454,360		11,337,187		254,882		15,739,984
Total Noncurrent Assets		4,454,360		11,338,937		254,882		18,586,618
Total Assets		5,579,914		12,529,546		684,920		28,444,163
LIABILITIES								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		42,434		7,705		12,718		1,232,263
Accrued Wages and Benefits		52,711		27,105		30,176		164,554
Intergovernmental Payable		0		0		0		71,543
Claims Payable		0		0		0		0
Accrued Interest Payable		0		0		0		63,011
Compensated Absences Payable - Current		26,647		15,367		10,836		107,069
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		0		118,552		0		0
Long Term Note Payable - Current		0		0		0		360,000
Total Current Liabilities		121,792		168,729		53,730		1,998,440
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0		1,750		0		0
OWDA Loans Payable		0		731,541		0		0
Long-Term Note Payable		0		0		0		4,080,000
Interfund Loan Payable		0		0		0		0
Compensated Absences Payable		107,528		69,898		50,218		415,643
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	-	107,528		803,189		50,218		4,495,643
Total Liabilities		229,320		971,918		103,948		6,494,083
NET ASSETS								
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4	4,454,360		10,487,094		254,882		11,299,984
Unrestricted		896,234		1,070,534		326,090		10,650,096
Total Net Assets	\$ :	5,350,594	\$	11,557,628	\$	580,972	\$	21,950,080

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

Communication Operations	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
\$ 367,845	\$ 9,021,820	\$ 996,771
224,288	2,575,296	0
1,356		3,667
0	1,297,810	0
6,911	275,886	0
600,400	13,204,146	1,000,438
0		0
0		0
0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0
6,632,992	38,419,405	0
6,632,992	41,267,789	0
7,233,392		1,000,438
80,315	1,375,435	0
33,656 0		0
0		138,518
0	63,011	0
15,201	175,120	0
0	*	0
0		120.510
129,172	2,471,863	138,518
0		0
0		0
1,664,000	1,664,000	0
55,054	698,341	0
1,719,054	7,175,632	0
1,848,226	9,647,495	138,518
6,632,992	33,129,312 ) 11,695,128	961.020
\$ 5,385,166	\$ 44,824,440	\$ 861,920 \$ 861,920
ψ 5,365,100		ψ 001,720
	\$ 45,146,064	- =

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

Operating Revenues:	Water	Sewer	Refuse Collection	Electric Operating	
Charges for Services	\$ 1,670,663	\$ 780,591	\$ 807,143	\$ 20,852,321	
Other Operating Revenues	9,838	66,599	99,545	370,651	
Total Operating Revenues	1,680,501	847,190	906,688	21,222,972	
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	945,293	453,330	493,864	2,473,650	
Contractual Services	243,102	212,994	250,539	19,455,656	
Materials and Supplies	101,045	67,542	41,984	381,230	
Health Insurance Claims	0	0	0	0	
Depreciation	207,002	459,880	19,619	948,724	
Other Operating Expenses	233	0	0	107,269	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	1,496,675	1,193,746	806,006	23,366,529	
Operating Income (Loss)	183,826	(346,556)	100,682	(2,143,557)	
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):					
Interest Income	36,917	46,977	10,212	326,799	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	(7,508)	0	(218,690)	
Income from Joint Venture	0	0	0	52,760	
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(1,771)	(2,697)	(6,781)	(405)	
Other Nonoperating Revenue	8,189	666	5,773	331,540	
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	43,335	37,438	9,204	492,004	
Income (Loss) Before Transfers and Contributions	227,161	(309,118)	109,886	(1,651,553)	
Transfers and Contributions:					
Transfers-In	0	300,000	100,000	0	
Transfers-Out	0	0	0	(7,458)	
Capital Contributions	0	397,290	0	0	
<b>Total Transfers and Contributions</b>	0	697,290	100,000	(7,458)	
Change in Net Assets	227,161	388,172	209,886	(1,659,011)	
Net Assets Beginning of Year	5,123,433	11,169,456	371,086	23,609,091	
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 5,350,594	\$ 11,557,628	\$ 580,972	\$ 21,950,080	

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.

Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities

ommunication Operations Total		Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds		
\$ 1,986,681	\$	26,097,399	\$	2,050,912
 32,219		578,852		0
2,018,900		26,676,251		2,050,912
375,729		4,741,866		0
1,299,317		21,461,608		0
32,885		624,686		0
0		024,080		1,823,727
549,828		2,185,053		1,823,727
0		107,502		0
 			_	
 2,257,759		29,120,715		1,823,727
(238,859)		(2,444,464)		227,185
10.026		439,941		42.402
19,036			43,492	
(68,952) 0		(295,150) 52,760		0
0		,		
		(11,654)	0	
 21,437		367,605	0	
 (28,479)	_	553,502	43,492	
(267,338)		(1,890,962)		270,677
0		400,000		0
0		(7,458)		0
0		397,290	0	
0		789,832	0	
 	_	707,032	-	<u> </u>
(267,338)		(1,101,130)		270,677
 5,652,504		45,925,570		591,243
\$ 5,385,166	\$	44,824,440	\$	861,920
	\$	(1,101,130)		
	\$	112,189 (988,941)		

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Business Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
			Refuse
	Water	Sewer	Collection
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,716,906	\$851,491	\$892,444
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(364,701)	(288,090)	(289,300)
Cash Payments to Employees	(935,105)	(447,882)	(502,235)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	417,100	115,519	100,909
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Transfers In from Other Funds	0	300,000	100,000
Transfers Out to Other Funds	0	0	0
Advances In from Other Funds	0	0	0
Advances Out to Other Funds	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	0	300,000	100,000
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Capital Contributions from Joint Venture	0	0	0
OWDA Loan Retirement	0	(117,609)	0
Principal Retirement on General Obligation Notes	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	(7,508)	0
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(125,047)	(213,577)	(33,585)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(125,047)	(338,694)	(33,585)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Receipts of Interest	35,920	46,668	9,612
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	35,920	46,668	9,612
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	327,973	123,493	176,936
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	453,487	948,490	136,551
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$781,460	\$1,071,983	\$313,487
Reconciliation of Cash and			
Cash Equivalents per the Statement of Net Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$781,460	\$1,070,233	\$313,487
Cash with Fiscal Agent	0	1,750	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$781,460	\$1,071,983	\$313,487

Electric Operating	Communications Operations	Totals	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund
\$21,420,733	\$2,033,799	\$26,915,373	\$2,050,912
(19,941,307)	(1,319,926)	(22,203,324)	(1,910,697)
(2,495,303)	(376,039)	(4,756,564)	0
(1,015,877)	337,834	(44,515)	140,215
0	0	400,000	0
(7,458)	0	(7,458)	0
104,000	0	104,000	0
0	(104,000)	(104,000)	0
96,542	(104,000)	392,542	0
	_		_
154,166	0	154,166	0
0	0	(117,609)	0
(700,000)	0	(700,000)	0
(228,624)	(68,952)	(305,084)	0
(597,099)	(73,804)	(1,043,112)	0
(1,371,557)	(142,756)	(2,011,639)	0
337,098	18,729	448,027	43,120
337,098	18,729	448,027	43,120
337,090	10,729	440,027	43,120
(1,953,794)	109,807	(1,215,585)	183,335
8,442,589	258,038	10,239,155	813,436
\$6,488,795	\$367,845	\$9,023,570	\$996,771
+ 0,100,170		+>,==,=,=	+223,
\$6,488,795	\$367,845	9,021,820	\$996,771
0	0	1,750	0
\$6,488,795	\$367,845	\$9,023,570	\$996,771

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Business Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
		-	
	Water	Sewer	Collection
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash			
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$183,826	(\$346,556)	\$100,682
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	207,002	459,880	19,619
Non-Operating Revenue	8,189	666	4,850
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	28,216	3,635	(19,094)
Increase in Inventory	(46,390)	(9,134)	0
Decrease in Prepaids	529	802	311
Increase in Accounts Payable	25,747	895	3,004
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	5,322	3,387	3,193
Decrease in Claims Payable	0	0	0
Increase in Intergovernmental Payable	0	0	0
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	4,659	1,944	(11,656)
Total Adjustments	233,274	462,075	227
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$417,100	\$115,519	\$100,909

### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Electric Operating	Communications Operations	Totals	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund
(\$2,143,557)	(\$238,859)	(\$2,444,464)	\$227,185
948,724	549,828	2,185,053	0
312,408	21,080	347,193	0
(114,647)	(6,181)	(108,071)	0
(12,314)	0	(67,838)	0
2,764	250	4,656	0
10,363	12,058	52,067	0
(11,718)	7,250	7,434	0
0	0	0	(86,970)
2,645	0	2,645	0
(10,545)	(7,592)	(23,190)	0
1,127,680	576,693	2,399,949	(86,970)
(\$1,015,877)	\$337,834	(\$44,515)	\$140,215

### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2007

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	7,329
Total Assets		7,329
Liabilities:		
Due to Others		7,329
Total Liabilities	\$	7,329

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2007 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

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

#### 1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest:

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **A. Reporting Entity** (Continued)

#### 1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest: (Continued)

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

#### 2. Joint Venture without Equity Interest:

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

#### 3. Jointly Governed Organization:

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

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

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

#### 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:

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

#### Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except that accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, 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 1% Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the one percent municipal income tax collections as required by City Ordinance.

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

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

#### C. 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 activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenditures.

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

#### **D.** Basis of Accounting

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **D. Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

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

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

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2007 but which are not intended to finance 2007 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

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

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgetary Process

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

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

#### 1. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2007.

#### 2. Appropriations

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 2. Appropriations (Continued)

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

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

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

#### 4. Encumbrances

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

#### 5. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u>

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 5. <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 and Major Special Revenue funds:

Net Change in Fund Balance				
	General Fund	Income Tax 1% Fund		
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$173,953)	\$1,179,163		
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2007 received during 2008	(365,099)	(402,657)		
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2006 received during 2007	444,980	432,118		
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2007 paid during 2008	490,673	2,705		
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2006 paid during 2007	(376,379)	(3,087)		
2006 Prepaids for 2007	25,032	0		
2007 Prepaids for 2008	(25,872)	0		
Outstanding Encumbrances	(205,670)	(5,124)		
Budget Basis	(\$186,288)	\$1,203,118		

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments." Investment earnings of \$414,218 earned by other funds were credited to the general fund as required by local statute.

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2007. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2007.

#### H. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary funds, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased.

#### I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2007, 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.

#### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

#### 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities (Continued)

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

#### 2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

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

#### 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		
	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>		
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)		
Buildings	20 - 40		
Improvements other than Buildings	50		
Infrastructure	15-75		
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20		

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### K. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

#### L. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### M. Net Assets

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

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

#### N. Pensions

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

#### O. Interfund Activity

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

#### P. Reservations of Fund Balance

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

#### Q. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets in the financial statements because their use is limited for debt service payments and capital improvements.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **R.** Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### S. 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 extraordinary or special items to report during fiscal year 2007.

#### NOTE 2 – RESTATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

Certain adjustments were made to the Governmental Activities net asset beginning balance due to the retroactive reporting of governmental infrastructure as well as the correction of an error in accounting for delinquent property taxes.

This restatement had the following effect on beginning of year net assets:

	Governmental
Net Assets	Acti vities
Reported December 31, 2006	\$26,415,652
Governmental Infrastructure	4,505,030
Delinquent Property Taxes	(779,010)
Restated December 31, 2006	\$30,141,672

#### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City'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.

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

#### A. Deposits (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$9,460,906 and the bank balance was \$9,526,529. Federal depository insurance covered \$300,000 of the bank balance and \$9,226,529 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Barance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$9,226,529
Total Balance	\$9,226,529

At year end the City had \$3,270 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2007 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
STAR Ohio	\$13,165,683	AAAm <sup>1</sup>	\$13,165,683	\$0	\$0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

*Interest Rate Risk* – The City's investment policy limits security purchases to those that mature within two years from the date of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk – With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 50% of the City's total investment portfolio may be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution.

#### C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Casn and Casn	
	Equivalents *	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$22,629,859	\$0
Less: Petty Cash	(3,270)	
Investments:		
STAR Ohio	(13, 165, 683)	13,165,683
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$9,460,906	\$13,165,683

#### **NOTE 4 - TAXES**

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the City and used in business. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2007 were levied after October 1, 2006 on assessed values as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2006. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by June 20.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. In prior years, tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. As part of a phase out of the personal property tax, the assessment percentage for personal property was reduced to 12.5 percent in 2007. The rate will be reduced to 6.25 percent for 2008 and finally to zero in 2009. 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.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Bryan. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$2.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2007 levy was based was \$192,832,350. This amount constitutes \$165,267,490 in real property assessed value, \$1,122,670 in public utility assessed value and \$26,442,190 in tangible personal property assessed value.

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

#### **B.** Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.8% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

#### **NOTE 4 - TAXES** (Continued)

#### **B. Income Tax** (Continued)

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

#### **NOTE 5 - TRANSFERS**

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2007:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out	
General Fund	\$1,500,000	\$115,000	
Income Tax 1% Fund	0	2,375,000	
Municipal Building Construction Fund	445,000	0	
Capital Improvement Fund	1,160,000	0	
Other Governmental Funds	1,122,458	2,130,000	
Total Governmental Funds	4,227,458	4,620,000	
Sewer Fund	300,000	0	
Refuse Fund	100,000	0	
Electric Operating Fund	0	7,458	
Total Proprietary Funds	400,000	7,458	
Totals	\$4,627,458	\$4,627,458	

Transfers are used to move revenues from the funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statute or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed; and to transfer capital assets.

#### NOTE 6 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Fund	Intertund Loans Receivable	Interfund Loans Payable
Enterprise Funds:		
Electric Fund	\$1,664,000	\$0
Communication Operations Fund	0	1,664,000
Total	\$1,664,000	\$1,664,000

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2007 consisted of taxes, accounts receivables, special assessments receivable, loans receivable, interest receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

#### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

#### A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2007:

Historical Cost:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2006	Additions	Deletions	2007
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$4,679,666	\$166,823	\$0	\$4,846,489
Construction in Progress	0	12,500	0	12,500
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,429,716	300,900	0	9,730,616
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,999,886	54,345	0	2,054,231
Infrastructure	10,197,601	528,636	(36,233)	10,690,004
Machinery and Equipment	5,601,557	255,818	(120,381)	5,736,994
Total Cost	\$31,908,426	\$1,319,022	(\$156,614)	\$33,070,834
Accumulated Depreciation:				
-	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2006	Additions	Deletions	2007
Buildings	(\$2,509,031)	(\$259,512)	\$0	(\$2,768,543)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(1,155,863)	(77,219)	0	(1,233,082)
Infrastructure	(5,806,565)	(272,694)	36,233	(6,043,026)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,610,910)	(283,368)	70,528	(3,823,750)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$13,082,369)	(\$892,793) *	\$106,761	(\$13,868,401)
Net Value:	\$18,826,057			\$19,202,433

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$117,264
Public Health and Welfare	2,942
Lei sure Time Activities	207,036
Transportation	341,968
General Government	223,583
Total Depreciation Expense	\$892,793

#### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

#### **B.** Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2007:

#### Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2006	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2007
Capital assets not being depreciated:			_	
Land	\$895,687	\$0	\$0	\$895,687
Construction in Progress	90,475	216,860	(90,475)	216,860
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	13,519,346	68,145	0	13,587,491
Infrastructure	26,907,851	752,511	0	27,660,362
Machinery and Equipment	42,354,260	484,213	(63,813)	42,774,660
Total Cost	\$83,767,619	\$1,521,729	(\$154,288)	\$85,135,060
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2006	Additions	Deletions	2007
Buildings and Improvements	(\$5,184,154)	(\$368,926)	\$0	(\$5,553,080)
Infrastructure	(6,296,716)	(738,040)	0	(7,034,756)
Machinery and Equipment	(33,101,891)	(1,078,087)	52,159	(34,127,819)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$44,582,761)	(\$2,185,053)	\$52,159	(\$46,715,655)
Net Value:	\$39,184,858			\$38,419,405

#### NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

#### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### **NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

(employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 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 2007, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 9.5%. The 2007 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.85%, of covered payroll. From January 1 through June 30, 2007, 8.85% was allocated to fund the pension and 5.0% to fund health care and from July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, 7.85% was allocated to fund the pension and 6.0% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$714,082, \$708,937 and \$687,364, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2007 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care was 5.0% from January 1 through June 30, 2007 and 6.0% from July 1 through December 31, 2007, of covered payroll which amounted to \$285,950.

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, 2006. 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 2006 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 5% for the next 8 years. In subsequent years (9 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 374,979. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2006 is \$12.0 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008, which allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

#### **NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$175,360, \$178,145 and \$162,327 for police and \$49,156, \$48,419 and \$50,092 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

The portion of the 2007 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$60,702 representing 6.75% of covered payroll for police and \$13,825 representing 6.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2006, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 14,120 for police and 10,563 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, 2006 were \$120,373,722, which was net of member contributions of \$58,532,848.

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

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2007 were as follows:

Interest		Maturity	Balance December 31.			Balance December 31.	Amount Due Within
Rate	Purpose	Date	2006	Additions	Deductions	2007	One Year
Governmental Ac		<u> </u>	2000	7 Exitoris	Excitations	2007	<u> </u>
	Fund Bond Anticipation Notes Payable						
3.50%	Municipal Building Construction		\$3,000,000	\$0	(\$3,000,000)	\$0	\$0
3.65%	Municipal Building Construction		0	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	2,700,000
Total C	apital Projects Fund Bond						
	Anticipation Notes Payable		3,000,000	2,700,000	(3,000,000)	2,700,000	2,700,000
Special Assessn	ent Bonds evenmental Commitment:						
7.75%	Street Lighting and East End Sewer		33,000	0	(11,000)	22,000	11,000
Compensated Absences			950,808	941,467	(950,808)	941,467	223,892
Total Governmental Activities			3,983,808	3,641,467	(3,961,808)	3,663,467	2,934,892
Business-Type Activities:							
	ong TermNotes Payable: % Cable Facilities and Improvements	2023	5,140,000	0	(700,000)	4,440,000	360,000
Ohio Water Dev							
0.80	% Waste Water Treatment Plant	2015	967,702	0	(117,609)	850,093	118,552
Compensated Absences			896,651	873,461	(896,651)	873,461	175,120
Total Business-Type Activities			7,004,353	873,461	(1,714,260)	6,163,554	653,672
Total C	ther Long-TermObligations		\$10,988,161	\$4,514,928	(\$5,676,068)	\$9,827,021	\$3,588,564
						·	

The principal amount of the City's special assessment debt outstanding at December 31, 2007, \$22,000, is general obligation debt (backed by the full faith and credit of the City) that is being retired with the proceeds from special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The City is obligated to repay the debt irrespective of the amount of special assessments collected from property owners. The fund balance of \$7,967 in the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund at December 31, 2007 is reserved for the retirement of outstanding special assessment bonds.

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

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

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

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

The City issued bond anticipation notes on December 1, 2007 in the amount of \$2,700,000 to retire notes previously issued for the construction of a municipal building. The notes were issued under the authority of Ohio Revised Code 133.18. The notes have an interest rate of 3.65 percent and will mature on December 1, 2008. These notes are considered long-term debt of the City.

The City has authorized an Ohio Water Development Authority loan in the amount of \$1,200,123 for the construction of solid handling improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. The loan has an interest rate of 0.8% and matures in 2015. The loan is being repaid from the Sewer Fund.

#### A. Long-Term Funding Requirements

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2007 were as follows:

	Special Assessment Bonds		OWDA I	Loan
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2008	\$11,000	\$1,705	\$118,552	\$6,564
2009	11,000	852	119,503	5,614
2010	0	0	120,461	4,656
2011	0	0	121,426	3,690
2012	0	0	122,400	2,717
2013-2015	0	0	247,751	2,482
Totals	\$22,000	\$2,557	\$850,093	\$25,723
2013-2015	0	0	247,751	2,482

#### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; natural disasters; health and dental.

The City established a Self-Insurance Fund (internal service fund) to account for and finance its health and dental uninsured risks of loss. Under this program, the Self-Insurance Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$50,000 for health insurance claims per individual and \$1,000 for dental claims per individual. The plan is administered by a third party administrator, Medical Mutual of Ohio, which monitors all claim payments. The dental care program is administered by The Guardian. The City purchases insurance for claims in excess of health insurance coverage provided by the Self-Insurance Fund. All departments of the City participate in the program and make payments to the Self-Insurance Fund based on participation of employees and their dependents.

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

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from the above noted risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages during the past three years.

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

The claims liability of \$138,518 reported in the fund at December 31, 2007 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2006 and 2007 were:

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2006	\$102,751	\$1,877,021	(\$1,754,284)	\$225,488
2007	225,488	1,823,727	(1,910,697)	138,518

#### NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

#### A. Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 4 (Omega JV-4) - The City is a participant with three subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to link the electric systems of the participants and to provide electric transmission service to the village of Holiday City. The Omega JV-4 was created for that purpose. On dissolution of the joint venture, the net assets of Omega JV-4 will be shared by the participants on a percentage basis. The Omega JV-4 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. The participants are obligated by the agreement to remit monthly costs incurred from using electricity generated by the joint venture. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of Omega JV-4 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's equity interest in Omega JV-4 was \$986,640 at December 31, 2007. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-4 can be obtained from AMP-Ohio at 2600 Airport Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219, or from the City's Clerk/Treasurer.

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

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations.

#### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

#### A. Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest (Continued)

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$195,994 at December 31, 2007. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

#### NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

#### **B. Joint Venture without Equity Interest**

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

The main source of revenue for the Task Force is from federal grants and local matching shares by the entities. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility to the Task Force. The City has indirect access to the net resources of the Task Force since the City is able to influence the Task Force to use its surplus resources to undertake projects of interest to the City's residents. This access to the net resources of the Task Force has not been explicitly defined, nor is it currently measurable. The City contributed \$25,000 to the Task Force in 2007. Complete financial statements for the Task Force can be obtained through the Defiance County Sheriff's Office located at 113 Biede Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

#### C. Jointly Governed Organization

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

MVPO is governed by a Board consisting of fifteen members. The Board is made up of one County Commissioner from each member county as well as one township representative and one municipal representative for each of the five member counties. The main source of revenue is fees charged by MVPO to administer CDBG grants and a per capita amount from each county. In 2007, the City paid administrative fees of \$58,000 to MVPO.

#### **NOTE 13 – PURCHASE COMMITMENT**

**Prairie State Project** - The Prairie State Energy Campus (the "PSEC") will consist of a supercritical, coal-fired, mine mouth generating facility intended to have a maximum net rated electric generating capacity of approximately 1,582 MW, related equipment and facilities and associated coal reserves. The PSEC Owners (as defined below), including AMP-Ohio, own the PSEC. The generating facilities are being constructed pursuant to a TPEPC Contract (as defined herein) with Bechtel Power Corporation. The generating units and the mining facilities are scheduled to be in commercial operation in December 2012.

AMP-Ohio's 23.26% Ownership Interest in the PSEC (the "Ownership Interest") entitles AMP-Ohio to approximately 368 MW of the capacity and output from the PSEC and a proportionate share of the adjacent coal reserves and mining facilities. The City has passed appropriate legislation and executed a power sales contract to participate in this project and has been allocated 7.5 MW of this project.

In addition to AMP-Ohio's Ownership Interest in the PSEC, other undivided interests therein are owned by the Kentucky Municipal Power Agency ("KMPA"); the Northern Illinois Municipal Power Agency ("NIMPA"); the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency ("IMEA"); the Indiana Municipal Power Agency ("IMPA"); Lively Grove Energy Partners, LLC ("Lively Grove Energy"), currently a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Peabody Energy; the Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Utility Commission ("MJMEUC"); and Prairie Power, Inc. ("PPI") and the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative ("SIPC"), both not for profit electric generation and transmission cooperatives (collectively, and together with AMP 368 LLC, the "PSEC Owners").

<u>Owner</u>	Ownership Interest
AMP-Ohio	23.26%
IMEA	15.17
IMPA	12.64
MJMEUC	12.33
PPI	8.22
SIPC	7.90
KMPA	7.82
NIMPA	7.60
Lively Grove Energy	<u>5.06</u>
Total	100.00%

#### **NOTE 13 – PURCHASE COMMITMENT** (Continued)

AMPGS - AMP-Ohio is currently developing a twin unit, supercritical boiler, coal-fired, steam and electric generating facility having an aggregate net rated electric generating capacity of approximately 960 MW, to be known as the American Municipal Power Generating Station ("AMPGS") in Meigs County, in southeastern Ohio on the Ohio River. AMP-Ohio has options on the site and has engaged an independent engineering firm for owner engineer services in connection with its efforts to obtain and evaluate proposals from three potential engineer, procure, construct (EPC) contractors for AMPGS. To the extent that AMP-Ohio's members do not subscribe for the full capacity in AMPGS, AMP-Ohio expects to sell undivided ownership interest to unrelated parties. AMP Ohio has received an air permit from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for the AMPGS project. That permit is being appealed to the Ohio Environmental Review Appeals Commission. In addition, the Ohio Power Siting Board has issued a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the AMPGS project. As of February 2008, AMP Ohio estimated the total cost of AMPGS, including capitalization of all interest expense prior to the commercial operation date in 2013, would be approximately \$3.391 billion dollars. AMP Ohio's share of the expenses for a smaller ownership interest would be reduced proportionately.

Hydroelectric Projects - AMP-Ohio is also currently developing three hydroelectric projects (the "Hydroelectric Projects") - the Cannelton hydroelectric generating facility, the Smithland hydroelectric generating facility and the Willow Island hydroelectric generating facility – all on the Ohio River, with an aggregate generating capacity of approximately 191 MW. Each of these projects entail the installation of run-of-the-river hydroelectric generating facilities on existing United States Army Corps of Engineers' dams and includes associated transmission facilities. The AMP-Ohio Hydroelectric Projects, including associated transmission facilities, will be constructed, owned and operated by AMP-Ohio. AMP-Ohio has obtained from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses to operate all three hydroelectric generation facilities. In a feasibility report prepared for AMP-Ohio in 2007, the consulting engineer projected that the aggregate principal of bonds that AMP-Ohio would be required to issue to finance the three projects, including capitalized interest to their estimated in service dates in 2012, will be approximately \$940 million. AMP-Ohio currently expects to provide interim financing for the Hydroelectric Projects through its Line of Credit, including the issuance of CP, and to issue a portion of its permanent financing therefore in the fourth quarter of 2008 when it expects to commence construction of the cofferdams for the projects.

#### CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### **NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### **NOTE 15 – OPERATING LEASE**

The Board of Public Affairs passed a resolution in 2001 approving the lease of the fiber – coax plant owned by the electric fund to the communication fund which uses part of this infrastructure to deliver its services. According to this resolution, the communication fund is to pay the electric fund \$9 per month for each internet customer and \$3 per month for each cable customer. In 2007, the communication fund paid \$235,401 in lease payments to the electric fund for the use of its fiber – coax plant.

#### **NOTE 16 – COMPLIANCE**

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



# 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 Bryan Williams County 321 West Bryan Street Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

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

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Bryan, Williams County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 14, 2008. 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 opinion 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 Bryan
Williams 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 a certain matter that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated August 14, 2008.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2007-001.

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

August 14, 2008

#### CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

#### FINDING NUMBER 2007-001

#### **Noncompliance Citation**

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-three percent of the expenditures tested were not certified by the fiscal officer at the time the commitment was incurred and there was no evidence that the City followed the aforementioned exceptions. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending funds and negative cash balances.

City of Bryan Williams County Schedule of Findings Page 2

## FINDING NUMBER 2007-001 (Continued)

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

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

#### Officials' Response:

The City management is striving to make continuous improvements involving certification of expenditures.

#### CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

Finding	Finding	Fully	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
Number	Summary	Corrected?	
2006-001	Significant deficiency comment for financial reporting resulting from material adjustments and reclassifications	Yes	



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

**CITY OF BRYAN** 

**WILLIAMS COUNTY** 

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 4, 2008