CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008



CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 12, 2009, 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

City of Wauseon Fulton County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Government Auditing Standards. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 12, 2009

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wauseon's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. 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 2008 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets decreased \$85,339. Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$71,779, which represents a 0.5% decrease from 2007. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$13,560 or 0.1% from 2007.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,556,826 in revenue or 59.3% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,120,338, 40.7% of total revenues of \$7,677,164.
- □ The City had \$5,383,154 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$896,128 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,477,507 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,691,116 in revenues and other financing sources and \$4,324,029 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,949,515 to \$1,326,886.

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, basic utility services, leisure time activities, community environment, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water and wastewater services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008	Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2008 compared to 2007.

	Governm Activiti		Business- Activiti	51	Tota	1
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Current and other assets	\$5,732,211	\$6,355,750	\$3,373,978	\$3,760,431	\$9,106,189	\$10,116,181
Capital assets, Net	13,150,618	12,956,711	12,145,218	12,454,706	25,295,836	25,411,417
Total assets	18,882,829	19,312,461	15,519,196	16,215,137	34,402,025	35,527,598
Long-term debt outstanding	3,557,653	3,867,639	2,355,075	2,855,810	5,912,728	6,723,449
Other liabilities	577,316	625,183	105,137	286,783	682,453	911,966
Total liabilities	4,134,969	4,492,822	2,460,212	3,142,593	6,595,181	7,635,415
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	9,877,678	9,361,782	9,842,787	9,665,609	19,720,465	19,027,391
Restricted	3,629,161	3,549,168	0	0	3,629,161	3,549,168
Unrestricted	1,241,021	1,908,689	3,216,197	3,406,935	4,457,218	5,315,624
Total net assets	\$14,747,860	\$14,819,639	\$13,058,984	\$13,072,544	\$27,806,844	\$27,892,183

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Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for 2008 compared to 2007:

	Governma Activiti		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$506,605	\$555,397	\$1,984,750	\$2,161,136	\$2,491,355	\$2,716,533
Operating Grants and Contributions	389,523	538,404	0	0	389,523	538,404
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	0	239,460	0	239,460	0
Total Program Revenues	896,128	1,093,801	2,224,210	2,161,136	3,120,338	3,254,937
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	257,085	258,293	0	0	257,085	258,293
Income Taxes	3,366,145	3,354,507	0	0	3,366,145	3,354,507
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	605,482	589,754	0	0	605,482	589,754
Investment Earnings	100,328	236,245	79,319	171,352	179,647	407,597
Miscellanecus	148,467	248,245	0	0	148,467	248,245
Total General Revenues	4,477,507	4,687,044	79,319	171,352	4,556,826	4,858,396
Total Revenues	5,373,635	5,780,845	2,308,529	2,332,488	7,677,164	8,113,333
ProgamExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	2,297,555	2,065,426	0	0	2,297,555	2,065,426
Basic Utility Services	89,477	141,888	0	0	89,477	141,888
Leisure Time Activities	757,242	728,494	0	0	757,242	728,494
Community Environment	273,870	328,686	0	0	273,870	328,686
Transportation	912,117	908,638	0	0	912,117	908,638
General Government	903,315	848,323	0	0	903,315	848,323
Interest and Fiscal Charges	149,578	150,407	0	0	149,578	150,407
Water	0	0	1,387,690	1,328,982	1,387,690	1,328,982
Waste water	0	0	991,659	899,830	991,659	899,830
Total expenses	5,383,154	5,171,862	2,379,349	2,228,812	7,762,508	7,400,674
Changein Net Assets Before Transfers	(9,519)	608,983	(75,820)	103,676	(85,339)	712,659
Transfers	(62,260)	0	62,260	0	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	(71,779)	608,983	(13,560)	103,676	(85,339)	712,659
Beginning Net Assets	14,819,639	14,210,656	13,072,544	12,968,868	27,892,183	27,179,524
Ending Net Assets	\$14,747,860	\$14,819,639	\$13,058,984	\$13,072,544	\$27,806,844	\$27,892,183

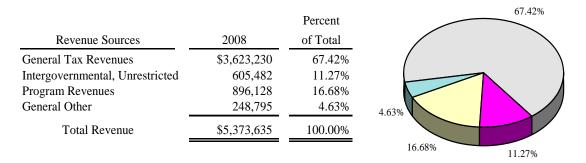
Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased \$71,779. The City's recycling services were transferred to the County in 2007. This coupled with a decrease in rescue calls resulted in the decrease in charges for services and sales. A decrease in Ohio Department of Development grants resulted in the decrease in operating grants while a decrease in interest rates resulted in a decrease in investment earnings. Insurance proceeds related to a downtown fire received in 2007 contributed to the subsequent decrease in miscellaneous revenues in 2008. The increase in security of persons and property can mostly be attributed to increases in costs for salaries, benefits and contractual costs related to EMS services.

Unaudited

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

Income taxes and property taxes made up 62.6% and 4.8% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2008. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 67.42% of total revenues from general tax revenues:



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities remained very stable, decreasing \$13,560. This represents less than a 1% change from the previous year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,726,473, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$5,277,154. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2008	Fund Balance December 31, 2007	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$1,326,886	\$1,949,515	(\$622,629)
Income Tax Capital Improvement	2,039,747	2,076,535	(36,788)
Other Governmental	1,359,840	1,251,104	108,736
Total	\$4,726,473	\$5,277,154	(\$550,681)

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:

	2008	2007	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,278,921	\$2,270,155	\$8,766
Intergovernmental Revenue	620,029	567,256	52,773
Charges for Services	459,744	490,421	(30,677)
Licenses and Permits	12,163	20,380	(8,217)
Investment Earnings	85,440	221,722	(136,282)
Fines and Forfeitures	34,418	38,403	(3,985)
All Other Revenue	100,104	101,051	(947)
Total	\$3,590,819	\$3,709,388	(\$118,569)

General Fund revenues in 2008 decreased approximately 3.2% compared to revenues in 2007. An increase in estate taxes resulted in the increase in intergovernmental revenue while charges for services decreased due to City recycling activities being transferred to the County as well as a decrease in rescue calls. The decrease in investment earnings can be attributed to a decrease in interest rates.

	2008	2007	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,238,787	\$2,002,524	\$236,263
Basic Utility Services	43,916	50,647	(6,731)
Leisure Time Activities	658,821	612,181	46,640
Community Environment	215,279	267,057	(51,778)
Transportation	323,545	275,791	47,754
General Government	730,902	627,828	103,074
Capital Outlay	42,990	42,521	469
Total	\$4,254,240	\$3,878,549	\$375,691

General Fund expenditures increased \$375,691 or nearly 10% when compared with the previous year. Expenditures for leisure time activities increased due in part to increases in wages in the parks department. Community environment decreased due to the discontinuation of recycling activities while an increase in wages contributed to the increase in security of persons and property. The increase in general government can be attributed to an increase in insurance costs.

	2008	2007	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Other Financing Sources	\$100,297	\$127,726	(\$27,429)
Other Financing Uses	(69,789)	(57,808)	(11,981)
Total	\$30,508	\$69,918	(\$39,410)

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund – Overall, the Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund Balance remained stable, decreasing less than 2%. Expenditures increased substantially due to an increase in capital expenditures related to the purchase of two lots adjacent to City owned property.

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

During the course of fiscal year 2008 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$3.6 million was equal to original budget estimates of \$3.6 million. Actual budget basis revenue was not significantly different from final budget estimates. Actual budget basis expenditures of \$4.4 million were less than final and original budget estimates.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2008 the City had \$25,295,836 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$13,150,618 was related to governmental activities and \$12,145,218 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2008 and 2007 balances:

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2008	2007	
Land	\$862,323	\$840,276	\$22,047
Construction In Progress	241,199	6,255	234,944
Buildings	3,807,788	3,793,208	14,580
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,845,940	2,582,719	263,221
Machinery and Equipment	2,856,395	2,569,031	287,364
Infrastructure	7,434,532	7,434,532	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,897,559)	(4,269,310)	(628,249)
Totals	\$13,150,618	\$12,956,711	\$193,907

Additions to Governmental capital assets included the purchase of two lots of land, communications equipment in the police and fire departments and vehicles in the public works department.

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2008	2007	
Land	\$77,875	\$77,875	\$0
Buildings	7,116,172	7,106,472	9,700
Improvements other than Buildings	10,815,192	10,718,988	96,204
Machinery and Equipment	4,757,145	4,738,869	18,276
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(10,621,166)	(10,187,498)	(433,668)
Totals	\$12,145,218	\$12,454,706	(\$309,488)

Management's Discussion and Analysis	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008	Unaudited

Increases in Business-Type capital assets can mostly be attributed to a water line installation as well as a boiler purchase in the water department and electrical upgrades in the wastewater department. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 5.

Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Governmental Activities:		
Capital Leases	\$22,940	\$44,928
Long Term Note Payable	3,250,000	3,550,000
Compensated Absences	284,713	272,711
Total Governmental Activities	3,557,653	3,867,639
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	252,431	589,097
Long Term Note Payable	2,050,000	2,200,000
Compensated Absences	52,644	66,713
Total Business-Type Activities	2,355,075	2,855,810
Totals	\$5,912,728	\$6,723,449

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, 2008, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 8.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

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

The two types of employers with the largest number of employees are manufacturing and governmental/health.

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

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2008

	Governmenta Activities	Business-Type	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,474,331	\$ 1,341,109	\$ 3,815,440
Investments	1,061,251	1,123,207	2,184,458
Receivables:			
Taxes	677,579	9 0	677,579
Accounts	32,296	5 234,362	266,658
Intergovernmental	435,086	5 239,460	674,546
Interest	5,402	2 33	5,435
Special Assessments	1,510) 0	1,510
Loans	633,366		885,797
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	64,557	146,624	211,181
Prepaid Items	21,051	36,752	57,803
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	97,960) 0	97,960
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	227,822	2 0	227,822
Capital Assets, Net	13,150,618	3 12,145,218	25,295,836
Total Assets	18,882,829	9 15,519,196	34,402,025
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	97,685	5 17,693	115,378
Accrued Wages and Benefits	220,054	4 53,717	273,771
Intergovernmental Payable	180	8,022	8,202
Deferred Revenue	247,589	9 0	247,589
Accrued Interest Payable	11,808	3 25,705	37,513
Noncurrent liabilities:	2 202 197	145 400	2 527 (92
Due within one year	3,392,186		3,537,682
Due in more than one year	165,467		2,375,046
Total Liabilities	4,134,969	2,460,212	6,595,181
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	9,877,678	9,842,787	19,720,465
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	2,106,195	5 0	2,106,195
Other Purposes	1,522,966		1,522,966
Unrestricted	1,241,021	3,216,197	4,457,218
Total Net Assets	\$ 14,747,860) \$ 13,058,984	\$ 27,806,844

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

					Prog	am Revenues				
		Expenses		Charges for Expenses Services and Sa		e		rating Grants Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:										
Security of Persons and Property	\$	2,297,555	\$	434,813	\$	0	\$	0		
Basic Utility Services		89,477		6,887		0		0		
Leisure Time Activities		757,242		22,765		0		0		
Community Environment		273,870		10,649		0		0		
Transportation		912,117		0		389,523		0		
General Government		903,315		31,491		0		0		
Interest and Fiscal Charges		149,578		0		0		0		
Total Governmental Activities		5,383,154		506,605		389,523		0		
Business-Type Activities:										
Water		1,387,690		1,197,895		0		0		
Wastewater		991,659		786,855		0		239,460		
Total Business-Type Activities		2,379,349		1,984,750		0		239,460		
Totals	\$	7,762,503	\$	2,491,355	\$	389,523	\$	239,460		

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Income Taxes Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted Investment Earnings Miscellaneous Transfers Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year Net Assets End of Year

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets						
G	overnmental Activities	B	usiness-Type Activities		Total		
\$	(1,862,742)	\$	0	\$	(1,862,742)		
	(82,590)		0		(82,590)		
	(734,477)		0		(734,477)		
	(263,221)		0		(263,221)		
	(522,594)		0		(522,594)		
	(871,824)		0		(871,824)		
	(149,578)		0		(149,578)		
	(4,487,026)		0		(4,487,026)		
	0		(189,795)		(189,795)		
	0		34,656		34,656		
	0		(155,139)		(155,139)		
	(4,487,026)		(155,139)	_	(4,642,165)		
	257,085		0		257,085		
	3,366,145		0		3,366,145		
	605,482		0		605,482		
	100,328		79,319		179,647		
	148,467		0		148,467		
	(62,260)		62,260		0		
	4,415,247		141,579		4,556,826		
	(71,779)		(13,560)		(85,339)		
	14,819,639		13,072,544		27,892,183		
\$	14,747,860	\$	13,058,984	\$	27,806,844		

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2008

	General	ncome Tax Capital nprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 125,261	\$ 1,930,121	\$	418,949	\$	2,474,331
Investments	1,061,251	0		0		1,061,251
Receivables:						
Taxes	508,230	169,349		0		677,579
Accounts	32,296	0		0		32,296
Intergovernmental	192,633	68,286		174,167		435,086
Interest	5,402	0		0		5,402
Special Assessments	1,510	0		0		1,510
Loans	0	0		633,366		633,366
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	30,557	0		34,000		64,557
Prepaid Items	21,051	0		0		21,051
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0		97,960		97,960
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	0		227,822		227,822
Total Assets	\$ 1,978,191	\$ 2,167,756	\$	1,586,264	\$	5,732,211
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 49,068	\$ 48,426	\$	191	\$	97,685
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	206,505	1,327		12,222		220,054
Intergovernmental Payable	180	0		0		180
Deferred Revenue	 395,552	 78,256		214,011		687,819
Total Liabilities	651,305	 128,009		226,424		1,005,738
Fund Balance:						
Reserved for Encumbrances	125,128	170,118		4,814		300,060
Reserved for Prepaid Items	21,051	0		0		21,051
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	30,557	0		34,000		64,557
Reserved for Loans Receivable	0	0		633,366		633,366
Undesignated, Unreserved in:						
General Fund	1,150,150	0		0		1,150,150
Special Revenue Funds	0	0		687,660		687,660
Capital Project Funds	 0	 1,869,629	_	0		1,869,629
Total Fund Balance	 1,326,886	 2,039,747		1,359,840		4,726,473
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 1,978,191	\$ 2,167,756	\$	1,586,264	\$	5,732,211

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2008

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 4,726,473
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		13,150,618
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		440,230
Long-term liabilities, including capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital Leases Payable	(22,940)	
Long Term Note Payable	(3,250,000)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(284,713)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(11,808)	(3,569,461)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 14,747,860

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	 General	_	ncome Tax Capital nprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$ 2,278,921	\$	1,349,104	\$	0	\$	3,628,025
Intergovernmental Revenue	620,029		38,586		356,281		1,014,896
Charges for Services	459,744		0		0		459,744
Licenses and Permits	12,163		0		0		12,163
Investment Earnings	85,440		0		14,888		100,328
Fines and Forfeitures	34,418		0		1,675		36,093
All Other Revenue	 100,104		17,855		0		117,959
Total Revenue	 3,590,819		1,405,545		372,844		5,369,208
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	2,238,787		0		934		2,239,721
Basic Utility Services	43,916		0		0		43,916
Leisure Time Activities	658,821		0		0		658,821
Community Environment	215,279		41,669		5,348		262,296
Transportation	323,545		0		283,852		607,397
General Government	730,902		0		0		730,902
Capital Outlay	42,990		949,996		0		992,986
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	0		300,000		0		300,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		150,668		0		150,668
Total Expenditures	 4,254,240		1,442,333		290,134		5,986,707
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	(663,421)		(36,788)		82,710		(617,499)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Other Financing Sources	100,297		0		0		100,297
Other Financing Uses	(69,789)		0		0		(69,789)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 30,508		0		0		30,508
Net Change in Fund Balance	(632,913)		(36,788)		82,710		(586,991)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,949,515		2,076,535		1,251,104		5,277,154
Increase in Inventory Reserve	 10,284		0		26,026		36,310
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,326,886	\$	2,039,747	\$	1,359,840	\$	4,726,473

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (586,991)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	824,835 (629,994)	194,841
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.		(934)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(26,081)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Principal Retirement Capital Lease Principal Retirement Accrued Interest Payable	300,000 21,988 1,090	323,078
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	(12,002) 36,310	24,308
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ (71,779)
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive legative)
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$	2,305,000	\$	2,315,000	\$	2,249,988	\$	(65,012)
Intergovernmental Revenue		535,500		600,500		639,586		39,086
Charges for Services		459,500		444,500		460,765		16,265
Licenses and Permits		20,000		20,000		13,261		(6,739)
Investment Earnings		170,000		100,000		95,218		(4,782)
Fines and Forfeitures		37,000		37,000		34,696		(2,304)
All Other Revenues		85,000		90,000		97,311		7,311
Total Revenues	_	3,612,000		3,607,000		3,590,825		(16,175)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,345,657		2,342,632		2,246,504		96,128
Public Health and Welfare		500		500		0		500
Basic Utility Services		101,725		101,725		73,028		28,697
Leisure Time Activities		775,560		778,560		668,830		109,730
Community Environment		278,788		268,788		225,057		43,731
Transportation		316,835		352,335		323,741		28,594
General Government		801,903		845,403		779,004		66,399
Capital Outlay		53,032		71,566	_	53,476		18,090
Total Expenditures		4,674,000		4,761,509		4,369,640		391,869
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,062,000)		(1,154,509)		(778,815)		375,694
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Other Financing Sources		135,000		90,000		86,437		(3,563)
Other Financing Uses		(100,000)		(105,000)		(69,789)		35,211
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		35,000		(15,000)		16,648		31,648
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,027,000)		(1,169,509)		(762,167)		407,342
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,583,028		1,583,028		1,583,028		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		181,085		181,085		181,085		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	737,113	\$	594,604	\$	1,001,946	\$	407,342

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2008

	Business Enter		
	Water	Wastewater	 Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 253,451	\$ 1,087,658	\$ 1,341,109
Investments	0	1,123,207	1,123,207
Receivables:			
Accounts	137,372	96,990	234,362
Intergovernmental	0	239,460	239,460
Interest	0	33	33
Loans	252,431	0	252,431
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	139,143	7,481	146,624
Prepaid Items	5,540	31,212	36,752
Total Current Assets	787,937	2,586,041	3,373,978
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets, Net	7,589,453	4,555,765	12,145,218
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,589,453	4,555,765	12,145,218
Total Assets	8,377,390	7,141,806	15,519,196
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	5,310	12,383	17,693
Accrued Wages and Benefits	32,502	21,215	53,717
Intergovernmental Payable	8,022	0	8,022
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	22,335	10,000	32,335
Accrued Interest Payable	25,705	0	25,705
Long Term Note Payable	100,000	0	100,000
OWDA Loans Payable - Current	13,161	0	13,161
Total Current Liabilities	207,035	43,598	250,633
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
OWDA Loans Payable	239,270	0	239,270
Long-Term Note Payable	1,950,000	0	1,950,000
Compensated Absences Payable	10,099	10,210	20,309
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,199,369	10,210	2,209,579
Total Liabilities	2,406,404	53,808	2,460,212
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	5,287,022	4,555,765	9,842,787
Unrestricted	683,964	2,532,233	3,216,197
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,970,986	\$ 7,087,998	\$ 13,058,984

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Business-7 Enterp	_	
	Water	Wastewater	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,151,156	\$ 785,855	\$ 1,937,011
Total Operating Revenues	1,151,156	785,855	1,937,011
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	596,846	431,421	1,028,267
Contractual Services	159,480	99,193	258,673
Materials and Supplies	265,492	182,527	448,019
Depreciation	204,798	230,615	435,413
Total Operating Expenses	1,226,616	943,756	2,170,372
Operating Loss	(75,460)	(157,901)	(233,361)
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):			
Interest Income	6,322	72,997	79,319
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(93,472)	(22,715)	(116,187)
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	0	(194)	(194)
Other Nonoperating Revenue	46,739	1,000	47,739
Other Nonoperating Expense	(67,602)	(24,994)	(92,596)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(108,013)	26,094	(81,919)
Loss Before Contributions	(183,473)	(131,807)	(315,280)
Contributions:			
Capital Contributions	62,260	239,460	301,720
Total Contributions	62,260	239,460	301,720
Change in Net Assets	(121,213)	107,653	(13,560)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	6,092,199	6,980,345	13,072,544
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 5,970,986	\$ 7,087,998	\$ 13,058,984

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

		ness-Type Activiti Enterprise Funds	es
	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments for Goods and Services Cash Payments to Employees	\$1,204,737 (499,681) (588,547)	\$804,904 (334,724) (437,828)	\$2,009,641 (834,405) (1,026,375)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	116,509	32,352	148,861
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Acquisition and Construction of Assets Proceeds from Notes Note Retirement OWDA Loan Retirement Interest Paid on All Debt	(49,308) 2,050,000 (2,200,000) (12,726) (98,787)	$(165,631) \\ 0 \\ (323,940) \\ (22,715)$	$\begin{array}{c} (214,939)\\ 2,050,000\\ (2,200,000)\\ (336,666)\\ (121,502)\end{array}$
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(310,821)	(512,286)	(823,107)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Sale of Investments Receipts of Interest Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	0 6,322 6,322	112,040 81,893 193,933	112,040 88,215 200,255
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	(187,990) 441,441	(286,001) 1,373,659	(473,991) 1,815,100
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$253,451	\$1,087,658	\$1,341,109
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	(\$75,460)	(\$157,901)	(\$233,361)
Depreciation Expense Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	204,798 58,293 (67,370)	230,615 0 (24,994)	435,413 58,293 (92,364)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Increase) Decrease in Inventory (Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Items Decrease in Accounts Payable Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(4,712) (2,485) 14,772 (23,449) 10,206	19,0494,708(10,900)(4,421) $5,755$	14,337 2,223 3,872 (27,870) 15,961
Decrease in Retainage Payable Increase (Decrease) in Intergovernmental Payable Decrease in Compensated Absences Total Adjustments	$ \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3,823 \\ (1,907) \\ 191,969 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} (16,110) \\ (1,287) \\ (12,162) \\ \hline 190,253 \end{array}$	$(16,110) \\ (14,069) \\ 382,222$
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$116,509	\$32,352	\$148,861

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

During 2008 the Water Fund received capital contributions from Governmental Activities of \$62,260.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2008 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u> (GASB Codification).

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

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

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

1. Jointly Governed Organization

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

<u>Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City. These financial resources include 40% of City income tax receipts.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2008 but which are not intended to finance 2008 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 3.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. <u>Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance or resolution of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

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

2. Estimated Resources

Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2008.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis for the General Fund is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund B	alance
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$632,913)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2008	
received during 2009	(354,708)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2007	
received during 2008	340,854
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2008	
paid during 2009	255,753
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2007	
paid during 2008	(195,380)
2007 Prepaids for 2008	19,655
2008 Prepaids for 2009	(21,051)
Outstanding Encumbrances	(174,377)
Budget Basis	(\$762,167)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The City pools a majority of its cash for investment and resource management purposes, while maintaining some segregated funds. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. See Note 2, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements), which are reported at cost. The City allocates interest among the various funds as determined by City Ordinance. See Note 2, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

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. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2008, 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. <u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> (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 Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	30
Improvements other than Buildings	30 - 50
Infrastructure	30
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	10

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Compensated Absences

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

All full-time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per calendar month of active service. Unused sick time may be accumulated until retirement. Police department employees with a minimum of ten years of service with the City are paid one-quarter of the accumulated sick time upon retirement to a maximum of 60 days wages. All other employees with a minimum of ten years of service with the City are paid 30% of the accumulated sick time upon retirement to a maximum of 60 days wages. Monetary compensation for accumulated unused vacation and/or sick leave is the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of separation.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined. For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected. In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the enterprise funds when earned and the related liability reported within the funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. <u>Net Assets</u>

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

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

N. Pensions

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2008.

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investments pool used by all funds except the Water Operating, Water Service Deposits, Wastewater Operating, Wastewater Debt Reserve, and the Revolving Loan Funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the Balance Sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents." The deposits and investments of the aforementioned funds are held separately from those of other City funds. Ohio law requires the classification of funds held by the City into three categories.

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

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

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

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

A. <u>Deposits</u>

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,042,612 and the bank balance was \$4,128,701. Federal depository insurance covered \$796,980 of the bank balance and \$3,331,721 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$2,088,529
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department in the City's name	1,243,192
Total Balance	\$3,331,721

The City had cash with fiscal agent in the amount of \$227,822, which was related to the Community Development Block Grant Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund. In addition, the City also had restricted cash in the amount of \$97,960, which was related to permissive tax monies held and secured by Fulton County. The City had petty cash in the amount of \$650.

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. <u>Investments</u>

The City's investments at December 31, 2008 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
FFCB	\$149,858	AAA ^{1,2}	\$149,858	\$0	
FHLMC	314,671	AAA ^{1,2}	210,405	104,266	
FHLB	1,165,476	AAA ^{1,2}	724,799	440,677	
FNMA	554,453	AAA ^{1,2}	0	<u> </u>	
Total Investments	\$2,184,458		\$1,085,062	\$1,099,396	

¹ Standard & Poor's

² Moody's Investor Service

^a Call Option – Continuously callable from June 2009 to maturity.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 7% are FFCB, 14% are FHLMC, 53% are FHLB, and 26% are FNMA.

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

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NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments</u>

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$4,141,222	\$2,184,458
Cash with Fiscal Agent	(97,960)	
Petty Cash	(650)	
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$4,042,612	\$2,184,458

NOTE 3 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2008 were levied after October 1, 2007 on assessed values as of January 1, 2007 the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2008. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. 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, 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.

NOTE 3 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Wauseon. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2008 levy was based was \$126,775,970. This amount constitutes \$123,851,010 in real property assessed value and \$2,924,960 in public utility assessed value.

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

B. Income Tax

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

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2008 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable, special assessments, interest, loans receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2008:

Historical Cost: December 31, December 31, 2007 2008 Class Additions Deletions Capital assets not being depreciated: \$840,276 \$22,047 \$0 \$862,323 Land Construction in Progress 6,255 234,944 0 241,199 Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings 3,793,208 14,580 0 3,807,788 Improvements Other than Buildings 2,582,719 263,221 0 2,845,940 Machinery and Equipment 2,569,031 290,043 (2,679)2,856,395 Infrastructure 7,434,532 0 0 7,434,532 567,844 (2,679) 16,944,655 Subtotal 16,379,490 Total Cost \$17,226,021 \$824,835 (\$2,679) \$18,048,177 Accumulated Depreciation: December 31, December 31, Class 2007 Additions Deletions 2008 Buildings (\$1,656,624) (\$112,368) \$0 (\$1,768,992) Improvements Other than Buildings 0 (270,326) (96,218) (366,544) Machinery and Equipment (1,528,099)(186, 988)1,745 (1,713,342)Infrastructure (814,261) (234, 420)0 (1,048,681) \$1,745 Total Accumulated Depreciation (\$629,994) (\$4,269,310) (\$4,897,559) Net Value: \$12,956,711 \$13,150,618 * Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$50,066
Basic Utility Services	55,989
Leisure Time Activities	95,313
Community Environment	10,994
Transportation	336,362
General Government	81,270
Total Depreciation Expense	\$629,994

Under GASB Statement No. 34, the City is not required to retroactively report infrastructure assets. Only infrastructure capital assets acquired or constructed beginning in 2003 are reflected in the basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2008:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2007	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2008
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$77,875	\$0	\$0	\$77,875
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,106,472	9,700	0	7,116,172
Improvements other than Buildings	10,718,988	96,204	0	10,815,192
Machinery and Equipment	4,738,869	20,215	(1,939)	4,757,145
	22,564,329	126,119	(1,939)	22,688,509
Total Cost	\$22,642,204	\$126,119	(\$1,939)	\$22,766,384
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2007	Additions	Deletions	2008
Buildings	(\$3,223,120)	(\$162,981)	\$0	(\$3,386,101)
Improvements other than Buildings	(2,868,843)	(224,018)	0	(3,092,861)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,095,535)	(48,414)	1,745	(4,142,204)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$10,187,498)	(\$435,413)	\$1,745	(\$10,621,166)
Net Value:	\$12,454,706			\$12,145,218

NOTE 6 – 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 ("OPERS")

The following information was provided by OPERS 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 OPERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year).

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

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 costsharing 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.

OPERS 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 OPERS. 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 ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2008, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2008 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2008, 7.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$140,822, \$162,659 and \$172,378, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

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

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2008, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$85,092, \$82,927 and \$74,290 for police and \$9,815, \$9,403 and \$8,482 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the ORC.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. 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.

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2008, local government employers contribution to a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. For 2008, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 7.0% of covered payroll. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$140,822, \$107,482 and \$84,316, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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.

B. <u>Ohio</u> Police and Fire Pension Fund ("OP&F")

Plan Description – The City contributes to the OP&F sponsored health care program, a costsharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 742 of the ORC.

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5% and 24.0% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The ORC states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2008, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$45,049, \$43,903 and \$49,000 for police and \$3,840, \$3,680 and \$4,045 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2008 was as follows:

Interest	Maturity	Balance December 31,			Balance December 31,	Amount Due Within
Rate Purpose	Date	2007	Additions	Deductions	2008	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Capital Leases		\$44,928	\$0	(\$21,988)	\$22,940	\$22,940
Long Term Note Payable:						
4.36% Street Improvement	2009	3,550,000	0	(300,000)	3,250,000	3,250,000
Compensated Absences		272,711	284,713	(272,711)	284,713	119,246
Total Governmental Activities		3,867,639	284,713	(594,699)	3,557,653	3,392,186
Business-Type Activities: Ohio Water Development Authority Loans:						
8.26% Wastewater Treatment Plant	2009	323,940	0	(323,940)	0	0
3.39% Tedrow Water Supply Improvements	2024	265,157	0	(12,726)	252,431	13,161
Total Ohio Water Development Authority Loans		589,097	0	(336,666)	252,431	13,161
Long Term Note Payable:						
4.23% Water Improvements	2008	2,200,000	0	(2,200,000)	0	0
3.70% Water Improvements	2010	0	2,050,000	0	2,050,000	100,000
Compensated Absences		66,713	52,644	(66,713)	52,644	32,335
Total Business-Type Activities		2,855,810	2,102,644	(2,603,379)	2,355,075	145,496
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		\$6,723,449	\$2,387,357	(\$3,198,078)	\$5,912,728	\$3,537,682

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NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The City's total debt margin was \$10,061,477 at December 31, 2008. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, when approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxable value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

OWDA Loans			Long Term Notes			
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals	Principal	Interest	Totals
2009	\$13,161	\$8,447	\$21,608	\$3,350,000	\$146,407	\$3,496,407
2010	13,611	7,997	21,608	1,950,000	71,225	2,021,225
2011	14,076	7,532	21,608	0	0	0
2012	14,558	7,050	21,608	0	0	0
2013	15,055	6,553	21,608	0	0	0
2014-2018	83,355	24,682	108,037	0	0	0
2019-2023	98,615	9,424	108,039	0	0	0
Totals	\$252,431	\$71,685	\$324,116	\$5,300,000	\$217,632	\$5,517,632

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES

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

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2008:

Year Ending December 31,	Capital Lease
2009	\$23,935
Minimum Lease Payments	23,935
Less amount representing	
interest at the City's incremental	
borrowing rate of interest	(995)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$22,940

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2008, the City participated in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), established as a risk sharing self insurance pool for the purpose of enabling the subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance program for its members. PEP is a corporation governed by a seven member board of directors, consisting of representatives elected by the 230 participating governments.

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

Coverage		
Legal Liability	\$3,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile Liability	3,000,000	per occurrence
Law Enforcement	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Wrongful Acts	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Real Property	22,926,100/1,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	30,938,500/1,000	per occurrence
Automobile Physical Damage	1,614,917/500-1,000	per occurrence

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

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

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and life insurance. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 12 – RAW WATERLINE COST SHARING AGREEMENT

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

NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On June 1, 2009, the City issued \$3,100,000 of Street Improvement Notes, Series 2009 in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, to pay costs of improving certain streets in the City.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 12, 2009. 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.

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

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.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated October 12, 2009.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note a noncompliance matter that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated October 12, 2009.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 12, 2009





CITY OF WAUSEON

FULTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 19, 2009

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