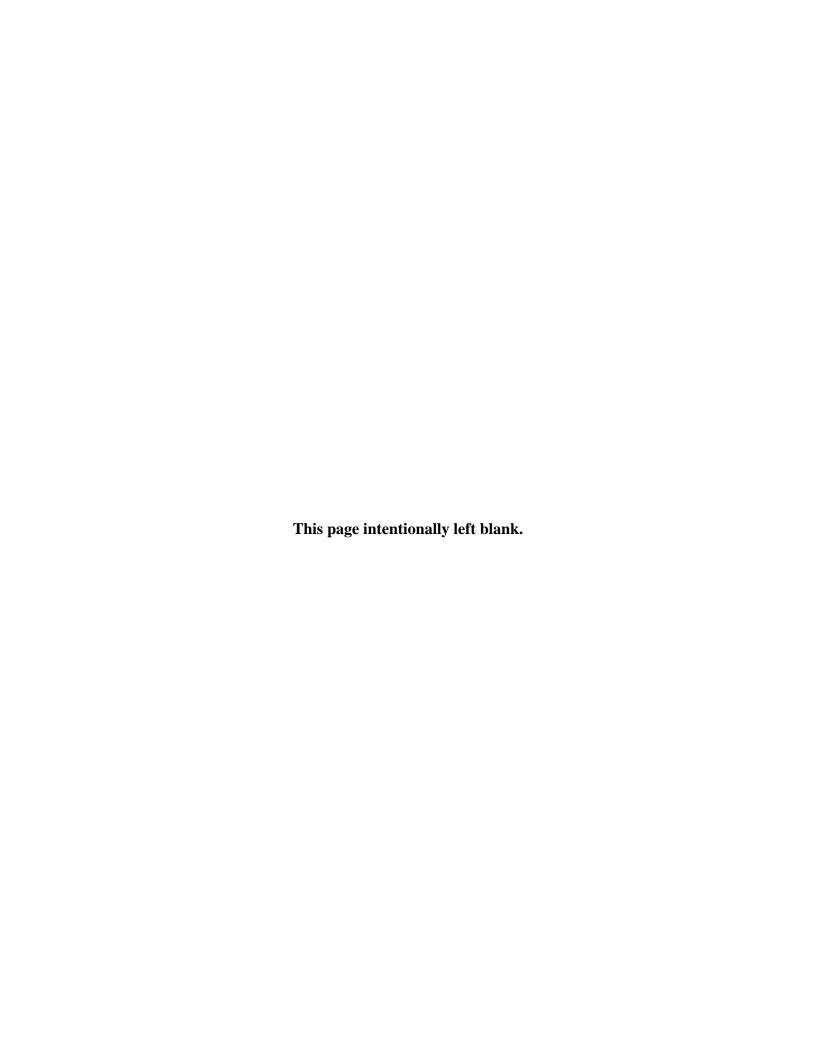




## CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Accountants' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements	
Government Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to	
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the	
Statement of Activities	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance –	
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis): General Fund	18
Fund Financial Statements:	
Proprietary Funds	
Statement of Net Assets	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets	20
Statement of Cash Flows	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	22
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial	
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by	
Government Auditing Standards	47
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	49





#### 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, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express 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, 2005, 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 10, 2006, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Betty Montgomeny

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.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

October 10, 2006

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, 2005. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the 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 2005 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$890,257. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$807,259, which represents a 6.4% increase from 2004. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$82,998 or less than 1% from 2004.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,714,625 in revenue or 54.5% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,931,259, 45.5% of total revenues of \$8,645,884.
- □ The City had \$5,434,099 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,526,733 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,714,625 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,911,413 in revenues and other financing sources and \$3,659,773 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance increased from \$1,664,851 to \$1,917,134.

#### 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.

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 2005 compared to 2004.

Governi	mental	Busines	s-type		
Activ	vities	Activ	vities	То	tal
2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
\$7,554,482	\$5,216,595	\$5,243,341	\$4,704,347	\$12,797,823	\$9,920,942
12,176,974	8,135,442	11,751,101	11,618,261	23,928,075	19,753,703
19,731,456	13,352,037	16,994,442	16,322,608	36,725,898	29,674,645
292,186	206,480	1,213,648	1,478,327	1,505,834	1,684,807
5,919,121	432,667	3,040,788	2,187,273	8,959,909	2,619,940
6,211,307	639,147	4,254,436	3,665,600	10,465,743	4,304,747
12,090,773	8,135,442	7,762,117	8,062,437	19,852,890	16,197,879
1,231,062	2,863,475	0	0	1,231,062	2,863,475
198,314	1,713,973	4,977,889	4,594,571	5,176,203	6,308,544
\$13,520,149	\$12,712,890	\$12,740,006	\$12,657,008	\$26,260,155	\$25,369,898
	2005 \$7,554,482 12,176,974 19,731,456 292,186 5,919,121 6,211,307  12,090,773 1,231,062 198,314	\$7,554,482 \$5,216,595 12,176,974 8,135,442 19,731,456 13,352,037 292,186 206,480 5,919,121 432,667 6,211,307 639,147 12,090,773 8,135,442 1,231,062 2,863,475 198,314 1,713,973	Activities         Activities           2005         2004         2005           \$7,554,482         \$5,216,595         \$5,243,341           12,176,974         8,135,442         11,751,101           19,731,456         13,352,037         16,994,442           292,186         206,480         1,213,648           5,919,121         432,667         3,040,788           6,211,307         639,147         4,254,436           12,090,773         8,135,442         7,762,117           1,231,062         2,863,475         0           198,314         1,713,973         4,977,889	Activities         Activities           2005         2004         2005         2004           \$7,554,482         \$5,216,595         \$5,243,341         \$4,704,347           12,176,974         8,135,442         11,751,101         11,618,261           19,731,456         13,352,037         16,994,442         16,322,608           292,186         206,480         1,213,648         1,478,327           5,919,121         432,667         3,040,788         2,187,273           6,211,307         639,147         4,254,436         3,665,600           12,090,773         8,135,442         7,762,117         8,062,437           1,231,062         2,863,475         0         0           198,314         1,713,973         4,977,889         4,594,571	Activities         Activities         To           2005         2004         2005         2004         2005           \$7,554,482         \$5,216,595         \$5,243,341         \$4,704,347         \$12,797,823           12,176,974         8,135,442         11,751,101         11,618,261         23,928,075           19,731,456         13,352,037         16,994,442         16,322,608         36,725,898           292,186         206,480         1,213,648         1,478,327         1,505,834           5,919,121         432,667         3,040,788         2,187,273         8,959,909           6,211,307         639,147         4,254,436         3,665,600         10,465,743           12,090,773         8,135,442         7,762,117         8,062,437         19,852,890           1,231,062         2,863,475         0         0         1,231,062           198,314         1,713,973         4,977,889         4,594,571         5,176,203

This space intentionally left blank.

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2005 compared to 2004:

	Governi	nental	Busines	s-type		
	Activ	ities	Activities		Tot	tal
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$639,399	\$695,504	\$2,404,526	\$2,307,149	\$3,043,925	\$3,002,653
Operating Grants and Contributions	386,434	451,577	0	0	386,434	451,577
Capital Grants and Contributions	500,900	111,967	0	0	500,900	111,967
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	304,269	273,757	0	0	304,269	273,757
Income Taxes	3,218,788	3,101,484	0	0	3,218,788	3,101,484
Contributions not Restricted to						
Specific Programs	767,585	947,023	0	0	767,585	947,023
Investment Earnings	192,897	46,632	0	0	192,897	46,632
Miscellaneous	231,086	85,566	0	0	231,086	85,566
Total revenues	6,241,358	5,713,510	2,404,526	2,307,149	8,645,884	8,020,659
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	1,841,516	1,666,323	0	0	1,841,516	1,666,323
Basic Utility Services	58,093	57,051	0	0	58,093	57,051
Leisure Time Activity	569,881	536,408	0	0	569,881	536,408
Community Environment	491,453	732,283	0	0	491,453	732,283
Transportation	1,013,227	601,833	0	0	1,013,227	601,833
General Government	1,355,429	662,640	0	0	1,355,429	662,640
Interest and Fiscal Charges	104,500	0	0	0	104,500	0
Water	0	0	1,395,014	1,223,668	1,395,014	1,223,668
Wastewater	0	0	926,514	898,197	926,514	898,197
Total expenses	5,434,099	4,256,538	2,321,528	2,121,865	7,755,627	6,378,403
Total Change in Net Assets	807,259	1,456,972	82,998	185,284	890,257	1,642,256
Beginning Net Assets	12,712,890	11,255,918	12,657,008	12,471,724	25,369,898	23,727,642
Ending Net Assets	\$13,520,149	\$12,712,890	\$12,740,006	\$12,657,008	\$26,260,155	\$25,369,898

#### Governmental Activities

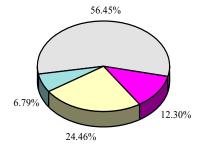
Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$807,259. Capital grants and contributions and general governmental expenditures both increased due to a pass thru grant for Lear Incorporated.

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

Unaudited

Income taxes and property taxes made up 52% and 4% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2005. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 56% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2005	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$3,523,057	56.45%
Shared Revenue	767,585	12.30%
Program Revenues	1,526,733	24.46%
General Other	423,983	6.79%
Total Revenue	\$6,241,358	100.00%



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

Net assets of the business-type activities remained very stable, increasing \$82,998. 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 \$1,181,834, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$4,388,475. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Fund Balance/(Deficit)	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	(Decrease)
General	\$1,917,134	\$1,664,851	\$252,283
Income Tax Capital Improvement	(1,790,161)	1,550,791	(3,340,952)
Other Governmental	1,054,861	1,172,833	(117,972)
Total	\$1,181,834	\$4,388,475	(\$3,206,641)

Unaudited

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

	2005	2004	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,233,506	\$2,129,476	\$104,030
Intergovernmental Revenue	759,385	852,454	(93,069)
Charges for Services	563,970	637,885	(73,915)
Licenses and Permits	16,451	15,006	1,445
Investment Earnings	176,908	27,757	149,151
Fines and Forfeitures	56,109	42,489	13,620
All Other Revenue	81,916	130,123	(48,207)
Total	\$3,888,245	\$3,835,190	\$53,055

General Fund revenues in 2005 increased approximately 1.4% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2004. Increases in income tax collections contributed to the increase in tax revenues, while increases in interest rates resulted in the increase in investment earnings.

	2005	2004	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,798,076	\$1,635,076	\$163,000
Basic Utility Services	56,103	51,610	4,493
Leisure Time Activities	482,955	453,723	29,232
Community Environment	410,258	449,458	(39,200)
Transportation	263,964	245,668	18,296
General Government	580,092	574,803	5,289
Capital Outlay	23,327	18,607	4,720
Total	\$3,614,775	\$3,428,945	\$185,830

General Fund expenditures increased \$185,830, or 5.4% when compared with the previous year. This increase can mostly be attributed to a substantial increase in security of persons and property, which was the result of wage increases.

	2005	2004	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Other Financing Sources	\$23,168	\$30,690	(\$7,522)
Other Financing Uses	(44,998)	(77,570)	32,572
Total	(\$21,830)	(\$46,880)	\$25,050

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Unaudited

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund – The City's Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund reported a large decrease in fund balance due to capital outlays for the Glenwood Road North project.

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 2005 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue of \$4.2 million was significantly higher than original budget estimates of \$3.4 million. This increase was due to increases in intergovernmental revenues received.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2005 the City had \$23,928,075 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$12,176,974 was related to governmental activities and \$11,751,101 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2005 and 2004 balances:

_	Governme Activiti	Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	
Land	\$751,264	\$802,993	(\$51,729)
Construction In Progress	261,337	0	261,337
Buildings	3,790,700	3,735,470	55,230
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,177,941	1,112,234	65,707
Machinery and Equipment	3,049,774	2,849,444	200,330
Infrastructure	7,079,524	3,053,954	4,025,570
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,933,566)	(3,418,653)	(514,913)
Totals	\$12,176,974	\$8,135,442	\$4,041,532

The primary increase occurred in infrastructure, which consisted of improvements to Glenwood Road.

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2005	2004	
Land	\$77,875	\$77,875	\$0
Construction in Progress	523,827	0	523,827
Buildings	5,078,697	5,057,515	21,182
Improvements other than Buildings	10,678,648	10,678,648	0
Machinery and Equipment	4,740,496	4,711,561	28,935
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(9,348,442)	(8,907,338)	(441,104)
Totals	\$11,751,101	\$11,618,261	\$132,840

Increases in business-type capital assets can mostly be attributed to construction in progress, which consisted of a water plant addition project. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

Unaudited

#### Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
Governmental Activities:		
Capital Leases	\$86,201	\$0
Compensated Absences	205,985	206,480
Total Governmental Activities	292,186	206,480
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	1,188,984	1,455,824
Compensated Absences	24,664	22,503
Total Business-Type Activities	1,213,648	1,478,327
Totals	\$1,505,834	\$1,684,807

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, 2005, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 9.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

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

The two types of employers with the largest number of employees are manufacturing (1,800 employees) and governmental/health (1,150 employees). Building expansions at the largest manufacturer and the hospital have created new job opportunities, along with several new retail entities that were built and opened during 2005.

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

#### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

## Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,106,917	\$ 3,114,327	\$ 8,221,244
Investments	0	1,460,933	1,460,933
Receivables:			
Taxes	736,973	0	736,973
Accounts	37,808	257,271	295,079
Intergovernmental	618,856	0	618,856
Interest	0	2,676	2,676
Special Assessments	675	0	675
Loans	616,828	268,774	885,602
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	23,640	83,962	107,602
Prepaid Items	28,108	55,398	83,506
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	119,084	0	119,084
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	265,593	0	265,593
Capital Assets, Net	12,176,974	11,751,101	23,928,075
Total Assets	19,731,456	16,994,442	36,725,898
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	338,408	205,467	543,875
Accrued Wages and Benefits	131,031	13,636	144,667
Intergovernmental Payable	1,233	0	1,233
Retainage Payable	51,141	0	51,141
Deferred Revenue	292,808	0	292,808
Accrued Interest Payable	104,500	21,685	126,185
General Obligation Notes Payable	5,000,000	2,800,000	7,800,000
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	108,927	294,684	403,611
Due in more than one year	183,259	918,964	1,102,223
Total Liabilities	6,211,307	4,254,436	10,465,743
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	12,090,773	7,762,117	19,852,890
Restricted For:	•	•	
Other Purposes	1,231,062	0	1,231,062
Unrestricted	198,314	4,977,889	5,176,203
Total Net Assets	\$ 13,520,149	\$ 12,740,006	\$ 26,260,155

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

		Program Revenues					
			harges for	Oper	rating Grants	Cap	oital Grants
		S	ervices and		and	and	
	 Expenses	Sales		Co	ntributions	Co	ntributions
Governmental Activities:	 _		_		_		_
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 1,841,516	\$	425,817	\$	23,572	\$	0
Basic Utility Services	58,093		10,700		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	569,881		21,831		0		0
Community Environment	491,453		154,266		0		0
Transportation	1,013,227		0		362,862		0
General Government	1,355,429		26,785		0		500,900
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 104,500		0		0		0
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	 5,434,099	_	639,399		386,434		500,900
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Water	1,395,014		1,370,759		0		0
Wastewater	926,514		1,033,767		0		0
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	2,321,528		2,404,526		0		0
Totals	\$ 7,755,627	\$	3,043,925	\$	386,434	\$	500,900

#### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Tax

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

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	Sovernmental Activities		ness-Type	Total	
¢.	(1 202 127)	ď	0	¢	(1 202 127)
\$	(1,392,127)	\$	0	\$	(1,392,127)
	(47,393)		0		(47,393)
	(548,050)		0		(548,050)
	(337,187)		0		(337,187)
	(650,365)		0		(650,365)
	(827,744)		0		(827,744)
_	(104,500)		0		(104,500)
	(3,907,366)		0		(3,907,366)
	0		(24,255)		(24,255)
	0		107,253		107,253
	0		82,998		82,998
	(3,907,366)		82,998		(3,824,368)
	304,269		0		304,269
	3,218,788		0		3,218,788
	767,585		0		767,585
	192,897		0		192,897
	231,086		0		231,086
	4,714,625		0		4,714,625
	807,259		82,998		890,257
	12,712,890	12	2,657,008		25,369,898
\$	13,520,149	\$ 12	2,740,006	\$	26,260,155

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

		General	Income Tax Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	Φ.	1.512.002	Φ.	2 420 022	Φ.	152 002	Ф	5 10 6 01 5
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,513,802	\$	3,420,022	\$	173,093	\$	5,106,917
Receivables:		561.561		155 410		0		<b>5</b> 2 ( 0 <b>5</b> 2
Taxes		561,561		175,412		0		736,973
Accounts		37,808		0		0		37,808
Intergovernmental		465,389		0		153,467		618,856
Special Assessments		675		0		0		675
Loans		0		0		616,828		616,828
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		17,490		0		6,150		23,640
Prepaid Items		28,108		0		0		28,108
Restricted Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0		0		119,084		119,084
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		51,141		214,452		265,593
Total Assets	\$	2,624,833	\$	3,646,575	\$	1,283,074	\$	7,554,482
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	65,063	\$	272,758	\$	587	\$	338,408
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		123,926		572		6,533		131,031
Intergovernmental Payable		1,233		0		0		1,233
Retainage Payable		0		51,141		0		51,141
Deferred Revenue		517,477		7,765		221,093		746,335
Accrued Interest Payable		0		104,500		0		104,500
General Obligation Notes Payable		0		5,000,000		0		5,000,000
Total Liabilities		707,699		5,436,736		228,213		6,372,648
Fund Balance:								
Reserved for Encumbrances		91,882		115,189		4,790		211,861
Reserved for Prepaid Items		28,108		0		0		28,108
Reserved for Supplies Inventory		17,490		0		6,150		23,640
Reserved for Loans Receivable		0		0		616,828		616,828
Undesignated, Unreserved in:								
General Fund		1,779,654		0		0		1,779,654
Special Revenue Funds		0		0		427,093		427,093
Capital Project Funds (Deficit)		0		(1,905,350)		0		(1,905,350)
Total Fund Balance		1,917,134	-	(1,790,161)		1,054,861		1,181,834
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	•		•		\$		•	
Total Liabilities and Fund Dalance	\$	2,624,833	\$	3,646,575	Ф	1,283,074	\$	7,554,482

## Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2005

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 1,181,834
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.	12,176,974
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	453,527
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 (86,201)	
Compensated Absences Payable (205,985)	(292,186)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 13,520,149

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Davanuage		General		ncome Tax Capital mprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:	¢.	2 222 506	\$	1 206 565	¢.	0	¢.	2 520 071
Taxes	\$	2,233,506 759,385	Э	1,286,565 500,900	\$	-	\$	3,520,071
Intergovernmental Revenues				300,900		325,451 0		1,585,736
Charges for Services		563,970				0		563,970
Licenses and Permits		16,451		0		-		16,451
Investment Earnings		176,908		0		15,989		192,897
Fines and Forfeitures All Other Revenue		56,109		0		3,450		59,559
	_	81,916				0		81,916
Total Revenue		3,888,245		1,787,465		344,890		6,020,600
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		1,798,076		0		252		1,798,328
Basic Utility Services		56,103		0		0		56,103
Leisure Time Activities		482,955		0		0		482,955
Community Environment		410,258		33,685		15,378		459,321
Transportation		263,964		0		443,937		707,901
General Government		580,092		500,000		0		1,080,092
Capital Outlay		23,327		4,771,368		0		4,794,695
Debt Service:								
Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		104,500		0		104,500
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		3,614,775		5,409,553		459,567		9,483,895
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		273,470		(3,622,088)		(114,677)		(3,463,295)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Other Financing Sources		23,168		171,000		0		194,168
Other Financing Uses		(44,998)		0		0		(44,998)
Other Financing Sources-Capital Lease		0		110,136		0		110,136
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		(21,830)		281,136		0		259,306
Net Change in Fund Balance		251,640		(3,340,952)		(114,677)		(3,203,989)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,664,851		1,550,791		1,172,833		4,388,475
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve		643		0		(3,295)		(2,652)
Fund Balance (Deficit) End of Year	\$	1,917,134	\$	(1,790,161)	\$	1,054,861	\$	1,181,834

## Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (3,203,989)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.  Capital Outlay  Depreciation Expense	4,676,431 (574,647)	4,101,784
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.		(60,252)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		71,588
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to government funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of government funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Capital Lease Proceeds Capital Lease Principal Retirement	(110,136) 23,935	(86,201)
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	(13,019)	
Change in Inventory	(2,652)	(15,671)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 807,259

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues:		Original Budget	F	inal Budget		Actual	Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
Taxes	\$	2 122 000	ø	2 200 000	ø	2 212 076	\$	12.076
Intergovernmental Revenue	Э	2,132,000 485,500	\$	2,200,000 1,038,400	\$	2,213,076 1,039,341	Э	13,076 941
Charges for Services		650,700		625,000		624,867		(133)
Licenses and Permits		15,200		17,100		16,435		(665)
Investment Earnings		25,000		17,100		176,908		1,908
Fines and Forfeitures		45,500		52,500		51,962		(538)
All Other Revenues		75,000		80,000		82,474		2,474
Total Revenues		3,428,900		4,188,000		4,205,063		17,063
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		1,798,425		1,838,125		1,816,538		21,587
Basic Utility Services		82,000		82,000		71,758		10,242
Leisure Time Activities		538,700		548,900		501,113		47,787
Community Environment		493,100		475,100		422,652		52,448
Transportation		288,300		298,300		270,048		28,252
General Government		671,350		681,285		614,856		66,429
Capital Outlay		36,000	_	34,865	_	23,366		11,499
Total Expenditures		3,907,875	_	3,958,575	_	3,720,331		238,244
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(478,975)		229,425		484,732		255,307
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Other Financing Sources		30,000		22,000		23,168		1,168
Other Financing Uses		(84,700)	_	(69,700)	_	(44,998)		24,702
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(54,700)	_	(47,700)	_	(21,830)		25,870
Net Change in Fund Balance		(533,675)		181,725		462,902		281,177
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		729,495		729,495		729,495		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		167,305	_	167,305		167,305		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	363,125	\$	1,078,525	\$	1,359,702	\$	281,177

## Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2005

	Business-Ty Enterpri		
	Water	Sewer	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,920,320	\$ 1,194,007	\$ 3,114,327
Investments	0	1,460,933	1,460,933
Receivables:			
Accounts	140,662	116,609	257,271
Interest	0	2,676	2,676
Loans	268,774	0	268,774
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	72,717	11,245	83,962
Prepaid Items	27,699	27,699	55,398
Total current assets	2,430,172	2,813,169	5,243,341
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital Assets, Net	6,973,410	4,777,691	11,751,101
Total noncurrent assets	6,973,410	4,777,691	11,751,101
Total assets	9,403,582	7,590,860	16,994,442
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	197,939	7,528	205,467
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,400	11,236	13,636
Accrued Interest Payable	21,685	0	21,685
General Obligation Notes Payable	2,800,000	0	2,800,000
OWDA Loans Payable - Current	11,898	276,426	288,324
Total Current Liabilities	3,033,922	295,190	3,329,112
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
OWDA Loans Payable	277,462	623,198	900,660
Compensated Absences Payable	9,173	15,491	24,664
Total noncurrent liabilities	286,635	638,689	925,324
Total Liabilities	3,320,557	933,879	4,254,436
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,884,050	3,878,067	7,762,117
Unrestricted	2,198,975	2,778,914	4,977,889
Total Net Assets	\$ 6,083,025	\$ 6,656,981	\$ 12,740,006

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Business-Ty Enterpris		
	Water	Sewer	Total
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,281,953	\$ 959,655	\$ 2,241,608
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	1,281,953	959,655	2,241,608
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	483,604	353,926	837,530
Contractual Services	323,643	130,055	453,698
Materials and Supplies	232,385	123,615	356,000
Depreciation	207,796	233,308	441,104
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	1,247,428	840,904	2,088,332
Operating Income	34,525	118,751	153,276
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):			
Interest Income	55,103	73,512	128,615
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(80,474)	(80,847)	(161,321)
Other Nonoperating Revenue	33,703	600	34,303
Other Nonoperating Expense	(67,112)	(4,763)	(71,875)
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	(58,780)	(11,498)	(70,278)
Change in Net Assets	(24,255)	107,253	82,998
Net Assets Beginning of Year	6,107,280	6,549,728	12,657,008
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 6,083,025	\$ 6,656,981	\$ 12,740,006

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

**Business-Type Activities** Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Totals Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Cash Received from Customers \$1,326,944 \$954,460 \$2,281,404 Cash Payments for Goods and Services (256,883)(467,391)(724,274)Cash Payments to Employees (496,026)(352,091)(848,117)Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 363,527 345,486 709,013 Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Acquisition and Construction of Assets (545,009)(28,935)(573,944)Proceeds from G.O. Notes 2,800,000 2,800,000 0 Note Retirement (2,100,000)0 (2,100,000)OWDA Loan Retirement (11,505)(255,335)(266,840)Interest Paid on All Debt (144,980)(64,133)(80,847)Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities 79,353 (365,117)(285,764)Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Sale of Investments 0 (836,531)(836,531)Receipts of Interest 55,103 71,000 126,103 Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities 55,103 (765,531)(710,428)Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents 497,983 (287,179)(785, 162)Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,422,337 1,979,169 3,401,506 \$1,920,320 \$1,194,007 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year \$3,114,327 Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Income \$34,525 \$118,751 \$153,276 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: 207,796 233,308 441,104 Depreciation Expense Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue 55,234 600 55,834 Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense (67,112)(4,763)(71,875)Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable (10,243)(5,795)(16,038)Decrease in Inventory 2,052 3,663 5,715 923 Decrease in Prepaid Items 739 1,662 Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable 155,413 (1,425)153,988

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable

Increase in Compensated Absences

**Total Adjustments** 

Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

897

938

226,735

\$345,486

0

(12,748)

(4,066)

2,161

555,737

\$709,013

(13,645)

(4,066)

1,223

329,002

\$363,527

#### 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, 2005 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

#### 1. Jointly Governed Organization

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

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

#### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

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

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

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

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

#### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2005 but which are not intended to finance 2005 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

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

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

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

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

#### E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund, function and object 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 2005.

#### 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. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (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 Balance				
	General Fund			
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$251,640			
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2005				
received during 2006	(547,956)			
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2004				
received during 2005	864,774			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2005				
paid during 2006	190,222			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2004				
paid during 2005	(150,501)			
2004 Prepaids for 2005	36,931			
2005 Prepaids for 2006	(28,108)			
Outstanding Encumbrances	(154,100)			
Budget Basis	\$462,902			

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

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

#### **G.** Investments

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

#### H. Inventory

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

#### I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2005, 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. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

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

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.

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

#### 3. Depreciation

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

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

#### **K.** Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

#### L. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

#### M. Net Assets

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

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

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

#### N. Pensions

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

#### O. Interfund Activity

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

#### P. Reservations of Fund Balance

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

#### Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2005.

#### CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### **NOTE 2 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

The fund deficit at December 31, 2005 of \$1,790,161 in the Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund (capital projects fund) arises from the recognition of notes payable on the modified accrual basis which are not recorded on the budgetary basis. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

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

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

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

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

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

• United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States:

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

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

#### A. Deposits

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

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

#### A. **Deposits** (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$5,589,487 and the bank balance was \$5,721,656. Federal depository insurance covered \$300,000 of the bank balance and \$5,421,656 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Dolongo

	<u>Balance</u>
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$2,547,667
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department in the City's name	2,873,989
Total Balance	\$5,421,656

The City also had cash with fiscal agent in the amount of \$214,451, 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 \$119,084, which was related to permissive tax monies held and secured by Fulton County. The City also had petty cash in the amount of \$4,350.

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2005 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
Repurchase Agreement	\$2,893,000	N/A	\$2,893,000	\$0	\$0
FHLMC	296,714	AAA <sup>1,2</sup>	296,714	0	0
FHLB	459,392	AAA 1,2	261,544	197,848	0
FNMA	704,827	AAA 1,2	530,291	174,536 a	0
Total Investments	\$4,353,933		\$3,981,549	\$372,384	\$0

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

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 6.8% are FHLMC, 10.5% are FHLB, and 16.2% 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Moody's Investor Service

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Call Option – January 23, 2006.

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

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

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$8,605,921	\$1,460,933
Cash with Fiscal Agent	(119,084)	
Petty Cash	(4,350)	
Investments:		
Repurchase Agreement	(2,893,000)	2,893,000
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$5,589,487	\$4,353,933

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

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004 on assessed values as of January 1, 2004 the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2003. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

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

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

#### CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

#### A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Wauseon. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2005 levy was based was \$132,808,959. This amount constitutes \$116,030,980 in real property assessed value, \$3,468,210 in public utility assessed value and \$13,309,769 in tangible personal property assessed value.

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2005 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 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

#### A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2005:

#### Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$802,993	\$0	(\$51,729)	\$751,264
Construction in Progress	0	261,337	0	261,337
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,735,470	55,230	0	3,790,700
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,112,234	65,707	0	1,177,941
Machinery and Equipment	2,849,444	268,587	(68,257)	3,049,774
Infrastructure	3,053,954	4,025,570	0	7,079,524
Subtotal	10,751,102	4,415,094	(68,257)	15,097,939
Total Cost	\$11,554,095	\$4,676,431	(\$119,986)	\$16,110,540
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Buildings	(\$1,321,794)	(\$111,855)	\$0	(\$1,433,649)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(114,725)	(35,371)	0	(150,096)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,816,048)	(215,035)	59,734	(1,971,349)
Infrastructure	(166,086)	(212,386)	0	(378,472)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$3,418,653)	(\$574,647) *	\$59,734	(\$3,933,566)
Net Value:	\$8,135,442			\$12,176,974

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

Security of Persons and Property	\$36,284
Basic Utility Services	2,313
Leisure Time Activity	85,855
Community Environment	28,765
Transportation	306,188
General Government	115,242
Total Depreciation Expense	\$574,647

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, 2005.

#### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

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

Summary by Category at December 31, 2005:

#### Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$77,875	\$0	\$0	\$77,875
Construction in Progress	0	523,827	0	523,827
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	5,057,515	21,182	0	5,078,697
Improvements other than Buildings	10,678,648	0	0	10,678,648
Machinery and Equipment	4,711,561	28,935	0	4,740,496
	20,447,724	50,117	0	20,497,841
Total Cost	\$20,525,599	\$573,944	\$0	\$21,099,543
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Buildings	(\$2,773,217)	(\$137,587)	\$0	(\$2,910,804)
Improvements other than Buildings	(2,200,260)	(226,400)	0	(2,426,660)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,933,861)	(77,117)	0	(4,010,978)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$8,907,338)	(\$441,104)	\$0	(\$9,348,442)
Net Value:	\$11,618,261			\$11,751,101

#### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

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

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or 1-800-2222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2005, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The 2005 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.55%, of covered payroll, 9.55% to fund the pension and 4.0% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were, \$247,087, \$249,084 and \$239,147, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2005 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2005 was 4.0% of covered payroll which amounted to \$72,941.

#### **NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets. The investment assumption rate for 2004 was 8.0%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually plus an additional factor ranging from 1% to 6% for the next 8 years. In subsequent years (9 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase 4% (the projected wage inflation rate).

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants for the TP and CO Plans was 376,109. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2004 is \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% for police officers. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were, \$125,452, \$108,724 and \$109,305, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

The portion of the 2005 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$49,859 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2004, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341.

#### **NOTE 8 - NOTES PAYABLE**

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

#### NOTE 8 - NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

	Balance		Balance
	December 31,	Issued	December 31,
	2004	(Retired)	2005
Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable:			
4.000% Street Improvements	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Total Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Enterprise Fund Notes Payable:			
2.580% Waterworks System Improvement	2,100,000	(2,100,000)	0
3.900% Waterworks System Improvement	0	1,800,000	1,800,000
3.800% Waterworks System Improvement	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Enterprise Fund Notes Payable	2,100,000	700,000	2,800,000
Total Notes Payable	\$2,100,000	\$5,700,000	\$7,800,000

#### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2005 was as follows:

			Balance			Balance	Amount Due
Interest		Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate	Purpose	Date	2004	Additions	Deductions	2005	One Year
Governmental Activ	ities:						
Capital Leases			\$0	\$110,136	(\$23,935)	\$86,201	\$20,199
Compensated Abser	nces		206,480	205,985	(206,480)	205,985	88,728
Total Governn	nental Activities		206,480	316,121	(230,415)	292,186	108,927
Business-Type Activ Ohio Water Develo	ities: pment Authority Loans:						
	water Treatment Plant	2009	1,154,959	0	(255,335)	899,624	276,426
3.39% Tedrov	w Water Supply Improvements	2024	300,865	0	(11,505)	289,360	11,898
Total Ohio Water	r Development Authority Loans		1,455,824	0	(266,840)	1,188,984	288,324
Compensated Abser	nces		22,503	24,664	(22,503)	24,664	6,360
Total Business-Ty	pe Activities		1,478,327	24,664	(289,343)	1,213,648	294,684
Total Other Long	-Term Obligations		\$1,684,807	\$340,785	(\$519,758)	\$1,505,834	\$403,611

#### **NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)**

The City's total debt margin was approximately \$8,944,941 at December 31, 2005. 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, 2005 are as follows:

		OWDA Loans	
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals
2006	\$288,324	\$84,018	\$372,342
2007	311,563	60,779	372,342
2008	336,664	36,037	372,701
2009	13,161	8,447	21,608
2010	13,611	7,997	21,608
2011-2015	75,360	32,678	108,038
2016-2020	89,154	18,886	108,040
2021-2023	61,147	3,677	64,824
Totals	\$1,188,984	\$252,519	\$1,441,503

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

#### **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES**

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

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2005:

Year Ending December 31,	Capital Leases
2006	\$23,935
2007	23,935
2008	23,935
2009	23,935
Minimum Lease Payments	95,740
Less amount representing	
interest at the City's incremental	
borrowing rate of interest	(9,539)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$86,201

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

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2005, the City participated in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), established as a risk sharing self insurance pool for the purpose of enabling the subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance program for its members. PEP is a corporation governed by a seven member board of directors, consisting of representatives elected by the 230 participating governments.

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

Coverage		
Legal Liability	\$3,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile Liability	3,000,000	per occurrence
Law Enforcement	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Wrongful Acts	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Property	20,447,000/1,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	28,774,700/1,000	per occurrence
Automobile Physical Damage	1,426,778/250-1,000	per occurrence

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### NOTE 13 – RAW WATERLINE COST SHARING AGREEMENT

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

#### **NOTE 14 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS**

The City had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2005:

	Remaining		
	Contractual	Expected Date	
Project	Commitment	of Completion	
Glenwood Street Construction	\$261,337	2006	
Water Plant Improvements	964,160	2006	

#### **NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

The City issued a \$4,000,000 note with National City Bank on June 1, 2006, with an interest rate of 4.36 percent and a maturity date of June 1, 2009. Semi-annual payments of \$150,000 plus interest are due on June 1<sup>st</sup> and December 1<sup>st</sup>, beginning on December 1, 2006.

In addition, the City issued a \$2,500,000 note with National City Bank on August 30, 2006, with an interest rate of 4.23 percent and a maturity date of August 30, 2008. Semi-annual payments of \$150,000 plus interest are due on February 28<sup>th</sup> and August 30<sup>th</sup> beginning on February 28, 2007.



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

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 10, 2006. 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 to determine our auditing procedures to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider material weaknesses. In a separate letter to the City's management dated October 10, 2006, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting we did not deem reportable conditions.

#### **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*.

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

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and City Council. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

**Betty Montgomery** 

Butty Montgomery

Auditor of State

October 10, 2006

### CITY OF WAUSEON LUCAS COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2005

Finding	Finding	Fully	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
Number	Summary	Corrected?	
2004-001	Capital Asset Records	No	Partially Corrected – Revised and repeated as Management Letter



88 East Broad Street P.O. Box 1140 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1140

Telephone 614-466-4514

800-282-0370

Facsimile 614-466-4490

# CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

**CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 9, 2006**