AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Oberlin 85 South Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Oberlin, Lorain County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Oberlin is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

July 30, 2007



CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Members of City Council City of Oberlin, Ohio

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 Oberlin, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City of Oberlin, Ohio's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 18, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City of Oberlin, Ohio's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City of Oberlin, Ohio's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Oberlin, Ohio's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on 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 such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of the City of Oberlin, Ohio, in a separate letter dated June 18, 2007.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and members of City Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

June 18, 2007

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Prepared by: Salvatore Talarico Director of Finance

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members of City Council City of Oberlin, Ohio The Honorable Mary Taylor Auditor of State State of Ohio

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 Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Oberlin, Ohio'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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 that 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 Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows therefore and the respective 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 June 18, 2007, on our consideration of the City of Oberlin, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 11 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

James D. Zopka, CPA, Arc.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

June 18, 2007

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

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- ☐ In total, net assets increased \$3,491,450. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$51,723 from 2005. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$3,439,727 from 2005.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$10.2 million in revenue or 39% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 61% of total revenues of \$25.9 million.
- □ The City had \$10.8 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1.8 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$8.8 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$7.6 million in revenues and \$6.3 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$1,062,431 to \$7,295,680 million.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

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

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

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 the changes in net assets from the prior year. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Unaudited

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

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net assets between 2006 and 2005:

	Governmental		Busines	s-type		
	Activities		Activ	ities	Total	
		Restated		Restated		Restated
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Current and other assets	\$12,872,156	\$12,150,388	\$16,872,587	\$14,622,868	\$29,744,743	\$26,773,256
Capital assets, Net	30,353,267	26,903,206	17,540,574	16,884,273	47,893,841	43,787,479
Total assets	43,225,423	39,053,594	34,413,161	31,507,141	77,638,584	70,560,735
Long-termdebt outstanding	1,599,357	1,886,453	4,285,462	4,891,927	5,884,819	6,778,380
Other liabilities	6,123,465	1,716,263	1,450,430	1,756,172	7,573,895	3,472,435
Total liabilities	7,722,822	3,602,716	5,735,892	6,648,099	13,458,714	10,250,815
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	29,330,984	25,539,589	14,171,173	12,940,836	43,502,157	38,480,425
Restricted	1,520,168	3,841,578	0	0	1,520,168	3,841,578
Unrestricted	4,651,449	6,069,711	14,506,096	11,918,206	19,157,545	17,987,917
Total net assets	\$35,502,601	\$35,450,878	\$28,677,269	\$24,859,042	\$64,179,870	\$60,309,920

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

Unaudited

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

	Governmental		Business-type			
	Activities		Activ	ities	То	tal
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,271,858	\$1,347,342	\$13,481,110	\$13,443,641	\$14,752,968	\$14,790,983
Operating Grants and Contributions	474,058	854,177	0	0	474,058	854,177
Capital Grants and Contributions	60,253	150,392	438,000	0	498,253	150,392
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	801,274	819,592	319,221	302,064	1,120,495	1,121,656
Income Taxes	4,299,798	3,890,579	506,657	447,456	4,806,455	4,338,035
Shared Revenues	1,908,826	1,443,882	0	0	1,908,826	1,443,882
Investment Earnings	973,618	663,028	544,753	319,277	1,518,371	982,305
Miscellaneous	860,530	265,715	0	0	860,530	265,715
Total revenues	10,650,215	9,434,707	15,289,741	14,512,438	25,939,956	23,947,145
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	3,086,573	2,865,418	0	0	3,086,573	2,865,418
Public Health and Welfare Services	55,906	109,529	0	0	55,906	109,529
Leisure Time Activities	1,041,500	706,601	0	0	1,041,500	706,601
Community Development	970,986	1,015,896	0	0	970,986	1,015,896
Basic Utility Services	81,012	128,344	0	0	81,012	128,344
Transportation	1,590,619	1,121,309	0	0	1,590,619	1,121,309
General Government	3,820,694	2,798,346	0	0	3,820,694	2,798,346
Interest and Fiscal Charges	161,806	82,265	0	0	161,806	82,265
Cable	0	0	0	2,790	0	2,790
Water	0	0	1,394,859	1,374,173	1,394,859	1,374,173
Sewer	0	0	1,177,629	1,694,372	1,177,629	1,694,372
Refuse	0	0	77,930	581,521	77,930	581,521
Electric	0	0	8,988,992	10,386,835	8,988,992	10,386,835
Total expenses	10,809,096	8,827,708	11,639,410	14,039,691	22,448,506	22,867,399
Excess (deficiency) before						
Transfers	(158,881)	606,999	3,650,331	472,747	3,491,450	1,079,746
Transfers In (Out)	210,604	758,831	(210,604)	(758,831)	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	51,723	1,365,830	3,439,727	(286,084)	3,491,450	1,079,746
Beginning Net Assets - as Restated	35,450,878	34,085,048	25,237,542	25,523,626	60,688,420	59,608,674
Ending Net Assets	\$35,502,601	\$35,450,878	\$28,677,269	\$25,237,542	\$64,179,870	\$60,688,420

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

Unaudited

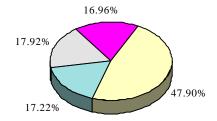
Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$51,723. This increase was primarily due to additional revenue from various sources, including income taxes, state shared revenue, and investment earnings. Overall, revenues increased by 13% compared to 2005, but much of this increase was offset by increases in expenditures in most of the City's functions some of which can be related to the construction of the new Central Garage. The new garage was funded by several of the departments within the City and in turn will be used to provide services to these user departments.

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.9% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 7.5% and 40.4% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2006. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 47.90% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2006	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$1,908,826	17.92%
Program Revenues	1,806,169	16.96%
General Tax Revenues	5,101,072	47.90%
General Other	1,834,148	17.22%
Total Revenue	\$10,650,215	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased by \$3,439,727. This increase was due mainly to the decreases in operating expenditures in the sewer, electric and refuse funds. The City saw a substantial decrease in the costs of purchased power from Amp-Ohio between 2005 and 2006. The City also underwent sewer and water upgrades, and obtained new infrastructure for continued development in the City in 2005 compared to 2006. User rates in the enterprise funds, other than electric, are evaluated annually by management according to rate formulas approved by the legislative body. Changes to user rates are made annually when necessary to keep pace with increased operational and capital costs. The generation component of the electric rates is adjusted monthly to reflect changes in fuel and other variable costs. Periodic rate studies are used to adjust the remaining components of the electric rates.

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

Unaudited

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,314,075, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$9,689,695. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	(Decrease)
General	\$7,295,680	\$6,233,249	\$1,062,431
Income Tax	1,560,278	1,649,155	(88,877)
Central Garage Construction	(3,441,795)	0	(3,441,795)
Other Governmental	1,899,912	1,807,291	92,621
Total	\$7,314,075	\$9,689,695	(\$2,375,620)

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

	2006	2005	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$3,459,232	\$3,279,337	\$179,895
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,741,440	1,285,871	455,569
Charges for Services	181,136	120,929	60,207
Licenses and Permits	95,276	159,184	(63,908)
Fines and Forfietures	722,103	725,983	(3,880)
Investment Earnings	749,547	659,620	89,927
All Other Revenue	701,185	671,264	29,921
Total	\$7,649,919	\$6,902,188	\$747,731

General Fund revenues in 2006 increased approximately 10.8% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2005.

	2006	2005	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,421,883	\$2,303,412	\$118,471
Public Health and Welfare Services	109,643	104,464	5,179
Leisure Time Activities	501,521	468,327	33,194
Community Development	469,782	377,280	92,502
Transportation	178,039	170,568	7,471
General Government	2,669,557	2,637,727	31,830
Total	\$6,350,425	\$6,061,778	\$288,647

General Fund expenditures increased by \$288,647 or 4.8% compared to the prior year mostly due to contractual wage increases, and increases in health care and workers' comp premiums.

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

During the course of fiscal year 2006 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, to adjust for various budgetary needs.

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

Unaudited

Increase

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$7.0 million did not significantly change over the original budget estimates of \$6.5 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

For the Income Tax Fund, the fund balance decrease is related to the increase in expenditures related to capital outlay during 2006. This increase was slightly offset by the increase in income taxes coming into the fund during 2006.

For the Central Garage Construction Fund, the fund balance decrease is related to the City reporting general obligation notes payable in the amount of \$4,200,000 within the fund as a liability. The fund deficit does not exist under the cash basis of accounting.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2006 the City had \$47,893,841 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$30,353,267 was related to governmental activities and \$17,540,574 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2006 and 2005 balances:

Governmental

	Activities		(Decrease)
	2006	2005	
Land	\$2,148,180	\$2,121,614	\$26,566
Infrastructure	32,572,248	31,214,886	1,357,362
Buildings	4,103,203	3,685,149	418,054
Improvements Other Than Buildings	218,890	218,890	0
Machinery and Equipment	4,387,857	4,115,267	272,590
Construction in Progress	3,859,125	1,004,064	2,855,061
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(16,936,236)	(15,456,664)	(1,479,572)
Totals	\$30,353,267	\$26,903,206	\$3,450,061
	Busines	s-Type	Increase
	Busines Activ	V 1	Increase (Decrease)
		V 1	
Land	Activ	ities	
Land Buildings	Activ 2006	ities 2005	(Decrease)
	Activ 2006 \$1,045,557	2005 \$1,133,632	(Decrease) (\$88,075)
Buildings	Activ 2006 \$1,045,557 3,768,079	2005 \$1,133,632 3,768,079	(\$88,075) 0
Buildings Infrastructure	Activ 2006 \$1,045,557 3,768,079 9,735,363	2005 \$1,133,632 3,768,079 9,206,258	(\$88,075) 0 529,105
Buildings Infrastructure Improvements Other Than Buildings	Activ 2006 \$1,045,557 3,768,079 9,735,363 115,198	2005 \$1,133,632 3,768,079 9,206,258 115,198	(\$88,075) 0 529,105 0
Buildings Infrastructure Improvements Other Than Buildings Machinery and Eqiupment	Activ 2006 \$1,045,557 3,768,079 9,735,363 115,198 13,574,727	2005 \$1,133,632 3,768,079 9,206,258 115,198 13,266,531	(\$88,075) 0 529,105 0 308,196

The primary increases in governmental activities occurred in construction in progress, machinery and equipment and infrastructure. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 10.

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

Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2006, the City had \$1.5 million in bonds outstanding, \$543,913 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$884,811	\$1,135,376
OPWC Loans Payable	59,301	0
Capital Leases	137,472	228,241
Compensated Absences	517,773	522,836
Total Governmental Activities	1,599,357	1,886,453
Business-Type Activities:		
Mortgage Revenue Bonds	\$575,000	\$845,000
OWDA Loans Payable	2,794,401	3,098,814
Payable to Joint Venture	664,368	691,026
Compensated Absences	251,693	257,087
Total Business-Type Activities	4,285,462	4,891,927
Totals	\$5,884,819	\$6,778,380

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the county is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2006, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 14.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's original budget for 2006 utilized conservative revenue estimates with increases in base operating costs. Expenditures were *projected* to exceed revenues in some of the funds, including the General Fund. City Council decided they wanted to maintain current service levels to the residents of the City by utilizing reserve fund balances. Original General Fund revenues were projected to be 15% less than the actual receipts for 2006. This was due to a projected decrease in interest income because of the low interest rates on investments and uncertainty in the amount of actual municipal income taxes to be collected due to uncertain economic conditions.

General Fund expenditures were originally budgeted at 8% more than 2006 actual expenditures. No additional personnel were added in the final approved budget. Department requests were reduced from original submissions; certain requested capital projects and capital acquisitions were eliminated or reduced; and only those items that management and City Council determined necessary, and prudent, were appropriated.

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

Unaudited

City Council continues to pursue securing existing, and establishing new, revenue sources, in addition to keep focus on controlling expenditures. City Council continues to maintain the fiscal stability of the City by utilizing a conservative approach towards budgeting and keeping a close watch on economic conditions.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 440-775-7212 or writing to City of Oberlin Finance Department, 69 South Main Street, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2006

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,876,513	\$ 927,880	\$ 2,804,393
Investments	9,296,061	10,885,254	20,181,315
Receivables:			
Taxes	2,073,471	419,407	2,492,878
Accounts	52,554	1,079,310	1,131,864
Intergovernmental	697,308	13,938	711,246
Interest	166,365	248,914	415,279
Special Assessments	738	0	738
Loans	257,895	0	257,895
Internal Balances	(1,587,126)	1,587,126	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	25,771	307,487	333,258
Prepaid Items	12,606	21,706	34,312
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	21,466	21,466
Investments	0	316,172	316,172
Capital Assets:			
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	6,007,305	5,023,241	11,030,546
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	24,345,962	12,517,333	36,863,295
Investment in Joint Venture	0	1,043,927	1,043,927
Total Assets	43,225,423	34,413,161	77,638,584
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	102,802	101,194	203,996
Accrued Wages and Benefits	399,026	205,798	604,824
Contracts Payable	238,926	101,255	340,181
Due to Others	131,988	0	131,988
Unearned Revenue	911,570	339,298	1,250,868
Accrued Interest Payable	139,153	2,885	142,038
General Obligation Notes Payable	4,200,000	700,000	4,900,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	575,189	679,651	1,254,840
Due in More Than One Year	1,024,168	3,605,811	4,629,979
Total Liabilities	7,722,822	5,735,892	13,458,714
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	29,330,984	14,171,173	43,502,157
Restricted For:			
Debt Service	363,328	0	363,328
Other Purposes	1,156,840	0	1,156,840
Unrestricted	4,651,449	14,506,096	19,157,545
Total Net Assets	\$ 35,502,601	\$ 28,677,269	\$ 64,179,870

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

		Program Revenues					
			Charges for	Oper	ating Grants	Cap	ital Grants
		S	ervices and		and		and
	 Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Coı	ntributions
Governmental Activities:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 3,086,573	\$	66,099	\$	4,650	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	55,906		29,711		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	1,041,500		18,170		0		0
Community Development	970,986		6,640		177,565		0
Basic Utility Services	81,012		0		55,215		0
Transportation	1,590,619		33,584		236,628		60,253
General Government	3,820,694		1,117,654		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	161,806		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	10,809,096		1,271,858		474,058		60,253
Business-Type Activities:							
Cable	0		10,549		0		0
Water	1,394,859		1,718,735		0		273,000
Sewer	1,177,629		1,531,383		0		165,000
Refuse	77,930		369,448		0		0
Electric	8,988,992		9,850,995		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities	11,639,410		13,481,110		0		438,000
Totals	\$ 22,448,506	\$	14,752,968	\$	474,058	\$	498,253

General Revenues

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year, as Restated

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

G	overnmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	 Total
\$	(3,015,824)	\$ 0	\$ (3,015,824)
	(26,195)	0	(26,195)
	(1,023,330)	0	(1,023,330)
	(786,781)	0	(786,781)
	(25,797)	0	(25,797)
	(1,260,154)	0	(1,260,154)
	(2,703,040)	0	(2,703,040)
	(161,806)	0	(161,806)
	(9,002,927)	0	(9,002,927)
	0	10,549	10,549
	0	596,876	596,876
	0	518,754	518,754
	0	291,518	291,518
	0	862,003	862,003
	0	2,279,700	2,279,700
	(9,002,927)	2,279,700	(6,723,227)
	801,274	319,221	1,120,495
	4,299,798	506,657	4,806,455
	1,908,826	0	1,908,826
	973,618	544,753	1,518,371
	860,530	0	860,530
	210,604	(210,604)	0
	9,054,650	1,160,027	10,214,677
	51,723	3,439,727	3,491,450
	35,450,878	25,237,542	 60,688,420
\$	35,502,601	\$ 28,677,269	\$ 64,179,870

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2006

		General	I	ncome Tax		entral Garage Construction	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	\$	68.608	\$	16.642	\$	12.007	\$	1.715.067	\$	1,812,324
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	Þ	5,841,444	Э	1,420,219	Э	1,024,693	ф	1,009,705	Э	9,296,061
Receivables:		3,641,444		1,420,219		1,024,093		1,009,703		9,290,001
Taxes		1,493,455		173,476		0		406,540		2,073,471
Accounts		52,554		0		0		0		52,554
Intergovernmental		563,033		0		0		134,275		697,308
Interest		133,889		32,476		0		134,273		166,365
Special Assessments		458		0		0		280		738
Loans		0		0		0		257.895		257.895
Interfund Loans Receivables		647,031		0		0		0		647,031
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		7,923		0		0		11.323		19,246
Prepaid Items		12,606		0		0		0		12,606
Total Assets	\$	8,821,001	\$	1,642,813	\$	1,036,700	\$	3,535,085	\$	15,035,599
Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable		37,400		44,810		0		7,114		89,324
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		307,364		0		0		83,909		391,273
Contracts Payable		67,101		17,350		147,770		6,705		238,926
Due to Others		0		0		0		131,988		131,988
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		0		647,031		647,031
Deferred Revenue		1,113,456		20,375		0		758,426		1,892,257
Accrued Interest Payable		0		0		130,725		0		130,725
General Obligation Notes Payable		0		0		4,200,000		0		4,200,000
Total Liabilities		1,525,321		82,535		4,478,495		1,635,173		7,721,524
Fund Balances:										
Reserved for Encumbrances		244,563		762,005		777,777		683,932		2,468,277
Reserved for Prepaid Items		12,606		0		0		0		12,606
Reserved for Supplies Inventory		7,923		0		0		11,323		19,246
Reserved for Debt Service		0		0		0		371,756		371,756
Reserved for Endowments		0		0		0		27,259		27,259
Undesignated/Unreserved in:										
General Fund		7,030,588		0		0		0		7,030,588
Special Revenue Funds		0		0		0		483,566		483,566
Capital Projects Funds		0		798,273	_	(4,219,572)		322,076		(3,099,223)
Total Fund Balances		7,295,680		1,560,278	_	(3,441,795)		1,899,912		7,314,075
Total Liabilities and Funds Balances	\$	8,821,001	\$	1,642,813	\$	1,036,700	\$	3,535,085	\$	15,035,599

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 7,314,075
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.	26,730,094
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	980,687
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	2,076,453
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(1,598,708)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 35,502,601

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

	General	Ir	ncome Tax		entral Garage Construction	Go	Other vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:									
Property Taxes	\$ 435,230	\$	0	\$	0	\$	360,916	\$	796,146
Municipal Income Tax	3,024,002		1,274,773		0		1,023		4,299,798
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,741,440		0		0		577,566		2,319,006
Charges for Services	181,136		0		0		123,511		304,647
Licenses and Permits	95,276		0		0		0		95,276
Investment Earnings	749,547		7,226		111,153		15,021		882,947
Special Assessments	0		0		0		29,606		29,606
Fines and Forfeitures	722,103		0		0		102,302		824,405
All Other Revenue	701,185		0		0		226,898		928,083
Total Revenue	7,649,919		1,281,999		111,153		1,436,843		10,479,914
Expenditures: Current:									
Security of Persons and Property	2,421,883		0		0		260,878		2,682,761
Public Health and Welfare Services	109,643		0		0		0		109,643
Leisure Time Activities	501,521		0		0		240,261		741,782
Community Development	469,782		0		0		251,933		721,715
Basic Utility Services	0		0		0		136,905		136,905
Transportation	178,039		0		0		362,653		540,692
General Government	2,669,557		0		0		101,194		2,770,751
Capital Outlay	0		1,320,873		3,422,223		262,304		5,005,400
Debt Service:			,,		-, , -		,		.,,
Principal Retirement	0		2.793		0		251,550		254,343
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0		0		130,725		33,212		163,937
Total Expenditures	6,350,425		1,323,666		3,552,948		1,900,890		13,127,929
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues									
Over Expenditures	1,299,494		(41,667)		(3,441,795)		(464,047)		(2,648,015)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
OPWC Loans Issued	0		63,079		0		0		63,079
Transfers In	0		165,024		0		790,705		955,729
Transfers Out	(240,814)		(275,313)		0		(232,875)		(749,002)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (240,814)		(47,210)	_	0		557,830		269,806
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,058,680		(88,877)		(3,441,795)		93,783		(2,378,209)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as Restated	6,233,249		1,649,155		0		1,807,291		9,689,695
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	 3,751		0		0		(1,162)		2,589
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$ 7,295,680	\$	1,560,278	\$	(3,441,795)	\$	1,899,912	\$	7,314,075

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (2,378,209)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	940,451
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of fixed assets net of proceeds received.	(858,796)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	170,301
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	282,033
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	2,131
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	11,994
The internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.	1,881,818
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 51,723

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

	Ori	ginal Budget	F	inal Budget		Actual	Fi	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	463,849	\$	463,849	\$	467,566	\$	3,717
Municipal Income Tax		2,946,245		2,946,245		3,110,697		164,452
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,037,743		1,093,136		1,417,719		324,583
Charges for Services		66,000		66,000		179,516		113,516
Licenses and Permits		130,500		125,600		108,507		(17,093)
Investment Earnings		360,000		680,000		733,351		53,351
Fines and Forfeitures		646,000		646,000		722,692		76,692
All Other Revenues		20,500		20,500		29,178		8,678
Total Revenues		5,670,837	_	6,041,330	_	6,769,226	_	727,896
Expenditures: Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,645,267		2,651,674		2,434,982		216,692
Public Health and Welfare Services		117,674		116,674		110,928		5,746
Leisure Time Activities		507,294		536,337		503,021		33,316
Community Environment		482,685		482,685		399,157		83,528
Transportation		186,461		186,962		176,839		10,123
General Government		2,984,725		3,270,624		2,945,478		325,146
Total Expenditures		6,924,106		7,244,956		6,570,405		674,551
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,253,269)		(1,203,626)		198,821		1,402,447
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		2,000		2,000		0		(2,000)
Transfers In		672,008		672,008		672,008		0
Transfers Out		(231,938)		(240,815)		(240,815)		0
Advances In		200,000		388,075		388,075		0
Advances Out		(200,000)		(716,123)		(647,384)		68,739
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		442,070		105,145		171,884		66,739
Net Change In Fund Balance		(811,199)		(1,098,481)		370,705		1,469,186
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		5,010,642		5,010,642		5,010,642		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		215,885		215,885	_	215,885		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	4,415,328	\$	4,128,046	\$	5,597,232	\$	1,469,186

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Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2006

	В	ies	
	Water	Sewer	Electric
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 26,455	\$ 74,114	\$ 63,977
Investments	2,257,650	3,167,748	5,459,856
Receivables:			
Taxes	0	69,390	0
Accounts	120,567	108,895	817,574
Intergovernmental	0	0	0
Interest	51,676	70,922	126,316
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	16,438	8,800	282,249
Prepaid Items	3,211	4,337	12,021
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	21,466	0
Investments	0	316,172	0
Total Current Assets	2,475,997	3,841,844	6,761,993
Non Current Assets:			
Capital Assets, Net	7,376,313	6,752,608	3,067,553
Investment in Joint Venture	0	0	1,043,927
Total Assets	9,852,310	10,594,452	10,873,473
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	4,099	4,977	59,655
Accrued Wages and Benefits	57,177	35,431	105,693
Contracts Payable	77,027	11,053	13,175
Deferred Revenue	0	0	0
Mortgage Revenue Bonds - Current	0	280,000	0
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans - Current	0	318,532	0
Total Current Liabilities	138,303	649,993	178,523
Long Term Liabilities:			
Compensated Absences Payable	70,347	43,436	126,482
Accrued Interest Payable	0	0	2,885
General Obligation Notes Payable	0	0	700,000
Revenue Bonds Payable	0	295,000	0
OWDA Loans Payable	0	2,475,869	0
Payable to Joint Venture	0	0	664,368
Total Liabilities	208,650	3,464,298	1,672,258
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,376,313	3,383,207	3,067,553
Unrestricted	2,267,347	3,746,947	6,133,662
Total Net Assets	\$ 9,643,660	\$ 7,130,154	\$ 9,201,215

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

Net Assets of Business-type Activities

Governmental Activities - Internal Service	T	6.11			
Funds	Total	Cable	Refuse		
\$ 64,189	927,880	\$ 69,576	\$ 693,758		
0	10,885,254	0	0		
0	419,407	0	350,017		
0	1,079,310	0	32,274		
0	13,938	0	13,938		
0	248,914	0	0		
6,525	307,487	0	0		
0	21,706	0	2,137		
0	21,466	0	0		
0	316,172	0	0		
70,714	14,241,534	69,576	1,092,124		
3,623,173	17,540,574	13,007	331,093		
0,023,173	1,043,927	0	0		
3,693,887	32,826,035	82,583	1,423,217		
	, ,				
13,478	101,194	0	32,463		
7,753	205,798	0	7,497		
0	101,255	0	0		
0	339,298	0	339,298		
0	280,000	0	0		
0	318,532	0	0		
21,231	1,346,077	0	379,258		
9,077	251,693	0	11,428		
9,077	2,885	0	11,428		
0	700,000	0	0		
0	295,000	0	0		
0	2,475,869	0	0		
0	664,368	0	0		
30,308	5,735,892	0	390,686		
3,623,173	14,171,173	13,007	331,093		
40,406	12,918,970	69,576	701,438		
\$ 3,663,579	27,090,143	\$ 82,583	\$ 1,032,531		

1,587,126 \$ 28,677,269

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

Business-Type Activities
Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Electric		
Operating Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0		
Municipal Income Taxes	0	506,657	0		
Charges for Services	1,718,735	1,531,383	9,795,464		
Total Operating Revenues	1,718,735	2,038,040	9,795,464		
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	858,323	527,393	1,936,833		
Contractual Services	435,680	87,582	1,514,998		
Materials and Supplies	59,854	10,165	15,826		
Purchased Power	0	0	5,670,966		
Depreciation	111,628	113,793	687,294		
Total Operating Expenses	1,465,485	738,933	9,825,917		
Operating Income (Loss)	253,250	1,299,107	(30,453)		
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):					
Investment Earnings	40,404	380,588	123,761		
Interest Expense	0	(500,465)	(47,595)		
Gain on Investment in Joint Venture	0	0	55,531		
Capital Contributions	273,000	165,000	0		
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	313,404	45,123	131,697		
Income Before Transfers	566,654	1,344,230	101,244		
Transfers In	0	0	0		
Transfers Out	(6,024)	(27,000)	(90,833)		
Change in Net Assets	560,630	1,317,230	10,411		
Net Assets Beginning of Year, as Restated	9,083,030	5,812,924	9,190,804		
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 9,643,660	\$ 7,130,154	\$ 9,201,215		

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

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

efuse Cable	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
319,221 \$	0 \$ 319,221	\$ 0
	0 \$ 519,221	\$ 0 0
369,448 10,54		267,016
688,669 10,54		267,016
10,34	14,231,437	207,010
199,571	0 3,522,120	97,607
290,881	0 2,329,141	64,985
0	0 85,845	102,304
0	0 5,670,966	0
55,722	0 968,437	5,395
546,174	0 12,576,509	270,291
142,495 10,54	9 1,674,948	(3,275)
0	0 544,753	0
0	0 (548,060)	0
0	0 55,531	0
0	0 438,000	3,366,375
0	0 490,224	3,366,375
142,495 10,54	9 2,165,172	3,363,100
19,333	0 19,333	8,877
(106,080)	0 (229,937)	(5,000)
55,748 10,54	9 1,954,568	3,366,977
976,783 72,03	4 25,135,575	296,602
,032,531 \$ 82,58	3 27,090,143	\$ 3,663,579

1,954,568

1,485,159 \$ 3,439,727

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

Cash Flows from Operating Activities: \$1,723,927 \$2,054,996 \$10,034,030 Cash Received from Customers \$1,723,927 \$2,054,996 \$10,034,030 Cash Payments for Goods and Services (411,786) (120,901) (7,273,518) Cash Payments to Employees (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Net Cash Provided (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Description of Cash Provided (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Cash Flows from Cash Provided (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: 0 0 0 0 Transfers Out to Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) 0		Water	Sewer	Electric
Cash Payments for Goods and Services (411,786) (120,901) (7,273,518) Cash Payments to Employees (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Tansfers In from Other Funds 468,175 1,400,103 842,396 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: 0 0 0 Transfers Out to Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by 0 0 0 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by 0 0 (27,000) (90,833) 0	Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		' '	
Cash Payments to Employees (843,966) (533,992) (1,918,116) Net Cash Provided 468,175 1,400,103 842,396 by Operating Activities 468,175 1,400,103 842,396 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: 0 0 0 Transfers In from Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by 0 (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Acquisition and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Received from Customers	\$1,723,927	\$2,054,996	\$10,034,030
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 468,175 1,400,103 842,396	Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(411,786)	(120,901)	(7,273,518)
by Operating Activities 468,175 1,400,103 842,396 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: Transfers In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Transfers Out to Other Funds 0 0 0 0 Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Ash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: 8 8 224,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 0 250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (294,161) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of	Cash Payments to Employees	(843,966)	(533,992)	(1,918,116)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: Transfers In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Transfers Out to Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Acquisition and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 0 250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 0 Principal Paid on Onortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) 0 Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activi	Net Cash Provided			
Transfers In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Transfers Out to Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: 8 (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Onlio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061)	by Operating Activities	468,175	1,400,103	842,396
Transfers Out to Other Funds (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: 8 8 8 8 116,419	Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Advances In from Other Funds 0 0 0 Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Section and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 0 Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (304,413) 0 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) 0 Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0	Transfers In from Other Funds	0	0	0
Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Acquisition and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Purchase of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771		(6,024)	(27,000)	(90,833)
Noncapital Financing Activities (6,024) (27,000) (90,833) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: 8 8 8 8 8 116,419<		0	0	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Acquisition and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	•			
Related Financing Activities: (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Noncapital Financing Activities	(6,024)	(27,000)	(90,833)
Acquisition and Construction of Assets (294,161) (352,332) (116,419) Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Cash Flows from Capital and			
Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes 0 0 (250,000) Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Related Financing Activities:			
Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds 0 (270,000) 0 Principal Paid on 0 (304,413) 0 Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (500,493) (44,710) Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(294,161)	(352,332)	(116,419)
Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Principal Paid on General Obligation Notes	0	0	(250,000)
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 0 (304,413) 0 Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Turchase of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds	0	(270,000)	0
Interest Paid on All Debt 0 (500,493) (44,710) Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Variable of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Purchase of Investments 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Principal Paid on			
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Variable of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Purchase of Investments 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used Variable of Interest (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	0	(304,413)	0
and Related Financing Activities (294,161) (1,427,238) (411,129) Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Turchase of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Purchase of Investments 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Interest Paid on All Debt	0	(500,493)	(44,710)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Purchase of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Net Cash Used for Capital	_		
Purchase of Investments (555,051) (752,556) (1,310,486) Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	and Related Financing Activities	(294,161)	(1,427,238)	(411,129)
Receipts of Interest 0 324,020 26,258 Net Cash Used (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Purchase of Investments	(555,051)	(752,556)	(1,310,486)
by Investing Activities (555,051) (428,536) (1,284,228) Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Receipts of Interest	0	324,020	26,258
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (387,061) (482,671) (943,794) Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Net Cash Used			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	by Investing Activities	(555,051)	(428,536)	(1,284,228)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 413,516 578,251 1,007,771	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(387,061)	(482,671)	(943,794)
		\$26,455		

Refuse	Cable	Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
\$670,944	\$10,549	\$14,494,446	\$267.016
(274,591)	\$10,549 0	(8,080,796)	\$267,016 (156,698)
(212,716)	0	(3,508,790)	(89,957)
(212,710)		(3,308,790)	(89,937)
183,637	10,549	2,904,860	20,361
19,333	0	19,333	8,877
(106,080)	0	(229,937)	(5,000)
0	0	0	(4,814)
(86,747)	0	(210,604)	(937)
(165,255)	0	(928,167)	(7,426)
0	0	(250,000)	0
0	0	(270,000)	0
0	0	(304,413)	0
0	0	(545,203)	0
(165,255)	0	(2,297,783)	(7,426)
0	0	(2,618,093)	0
0	0	350,278	0
0	0	(2,267,815)	0
(68,365)	10,549	(1,871,342)	11,998
762,123	59,027	2,820,688	52,191
\$693,758	\$69,576	\$949,346	\$64,189

(Continued)

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

> Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Electric
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Income (Loss)	\$253,250	\$1,299,107	(\$30,453)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	111,628	113,793	687,294
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	5,192	16,956	58,866
Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivable	0	0	179,700
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	717	(6,479)	(24,978)
Decrease in Prepaid Items	8,645	622	20,231
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	74,691	(17,297)	(62,274)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued			
Wages and Benefits	6,661	1,189	12,781
Increase in Deferred Revenue	0	0	0
Increase (Decrease) in			
Compensated Absences	7,391	(7,788)	1,229
Total Adjustments	214,925	100,996	872,849
Net Cash Provided			
by Operating Activities	\$468,175	\$1,400,103	\$842,396

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

As of December 31, 2006, the Electric Fund had outstanding liabilities of \$15,820 for the purchase of certain capital assets.

During 2006, the Water and Sewer Funds received \$273,000 and \$165,000, respectively, of capital contributions from other sources.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Refuse	Cable	Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
\$142,495	\$10,549	\$1,674,948	(\$3,275)
55,722	0	968,437	5,395
(55,500)	0	25,514	0
0	0	179,700	0
0	0	(30,740)	3,425
1,567	0	31,065	3,672
14,723	0	9,843	3,494
(6,919)	0	13,712	3,308
37,775	0	37,775	0
(6,226)	0	(5.304)	4,342
		(5,394)	
41,142	0	1,229,912	23,636
\$183,637	\$10,549	\$2,904,860	\$20,361

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2006

	Private Purpose Trust Unclaimed Monies Fund		Agency	
Assets:	,			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	12,959	\$	350,092
Receivables:				
Taxes		0		601,729
Total Assets		12,959		951,821
Liabilities:				
Due to Others		12,959		951,821
Total Liabilities	\$	12,959	\$	951,821

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Oberlin (City) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The City gained city status in 1951 and is a home rule municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a council-city manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by the charter: public safety, public services, public utilities and recreation. Educational services are provided by the Oberlin School District. The school district is a separate governmental entity and its financial statements are not included in these financial statements. The City of Oberlin Municipal Court financial results are included as a part of these financial statements.

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: police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system, a wastewater treatment and collection system, an electric distribution system, and provides refuse collection services, all of which are reported as enterprise funds.

The City has been assigned by the County Auditor to collect voter approved real estate and personal property taxes on behalf of the Oberlin Public Library (Library). The City makes annual principal and interest expense payments for the Library to retire its outstanding debt.

1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1) - The City is a participant with twenty-one subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. The Omega JV-1 was created for that purpose. The Omega JV-1 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2) - The City is a participant with thirty-six subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. The Omega JV-2 was created for that purpose. The Omega JV-2 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest (Continued)

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) - The City is a participant with forty-two subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to construct a hydroelectric plant and associated transmission facilities in West Virginia on the Ohio River at the Belleville Locks and Dam and receive electricity from its operation. The Omega JV-5 was created for that purpose. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 6 (Omega JV-6) - The City is a participant with ten subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a distributive generation project using wind turbine technology. The Omega JV-6 was created for that purpose. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds and account groups, 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 are typically financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Income Tax Fund</u> - To account for financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City.

<u>Central Garage Construction Fund</u> - To account for financial resources used for the construction of the City's new central service garage.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

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

<u>Electric Fund</u> – To account for the operation of the City's electric generation and distribution service.

<u>Refuse Fund</u> – To account for the operation of the City's trash collection service.

<u>Cable Fund</u> – To account for the operation of the City's cable programming service.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City has two internal service funds, the Garage Fund and the Office Supplies Fund. The Garage Fund is used to account for monies received from city departments to cover the cost of servicing the vehicles of the City departments. The Office Supplies Fund is used to account for monies used to purchase office supplies used by City departments.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations or other governments and therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City's only trust fund is a private purpose trust that accounts for unclaimed monies. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operation. These funds operate on a full accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for monies received by the City in situations where the City's role is purely custodial in nature. The two funds are the Municipal Court Fund, which accounts for monies that flow through the municipal court office, and the Library Levy Fund, which accounts for property taxes collected to fund the operations of the Library.

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 internal service funds are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses; however, the interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

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

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

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds and the nonexpendable trust fund. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses recognized when incurred.

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

1. Tax Budget

The Director of Finance and the City Manager submit an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2006.

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. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund and category level, the legal level of control. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The allocation of appropriations among fund and category level may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. During 2006, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds, intergovernmental grant proceeds and capital improvement projects. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item The budgetary figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual--All Governmental Fund Types" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

4. Encumbrances

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

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

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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 Balan	ce
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$1,058,680
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2006	
received during 2007	(1,722,079)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2005	
received during 2006	1,237,465
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2006	
paid during 2007	411,865
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2005	
paid during 2006	(359,974)
2005 Prepaids for 2006	67,161
2006 Prepaids for 2007	(12,606)
2005 Adjustment to Fair Value	3,013
2006 Adjustment to Fair Value	13,621
Outstanding Encumbrances	(326,441)
Budget Basis	\$370,705

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, repurchase agreements, the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio) and certificates of deposit with original maturity dates of three months or less. The STAR Ohio is considered an investment for purposes of GASB Statement No. 3, but it is reported as a cash equivalent in the basic financial statements because it is a highly liquid instrument which is readily convertible to cash. The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. Restricted assets are comprised of the Electric and Sewer Bond Reserve fund balances held by the City. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' shares of equity in pooled certificates of deposit are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The City allocates interest among certain funds based upon City ordinance. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investments are considered, including those with a maturity of one year or less, and included in the calculation of the change in fair value. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

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

H. Inventory

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

I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. 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, 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. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and
	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	25 - 40
Improvements other than Buildings/Infrastructure	10 - 50
Vehicles	5 - 10
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Mortgage Revenue Bonds	Sewer Fund
OPWC Loans	Income Tax Fund General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Capital Leases	Income Tax Fund
OWDA Loans	Water Fund Sewer Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Fund County Recycling Fund Electric Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund Refuse Fund Garage Fund

K. Compensated Absences

Each bargaining unit and the management staff earn vacation at different rates based upon length of service. No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous twelve month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without consent from the appropriate authority. Any excess is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee or his estate is paid for the unused vacation balance.

All full-time employees earn sick leave at the rate of 4.6 hours for each pay period worked. Employees who work a 35 hour work week can accumulate a maximum of 210 hours of accrued sick time. Employees working a 37.5 hour work week accumulate a maximum sick pay accrual of 225 hours and employees working a 40 hour work week can accumulate a maximum accumulated sick leave balance of 240 hours.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Compensated Absences (Continued)

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

L. 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.

M. Pensions

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

N. Interfund Activity

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for inventories, debt service, prepaids, endowments and encumbered amounts not accrued at year end.

P. Estimates

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

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, wastewater collection and treatment, collection of solid waste refuse, electric production and distribution and cable programming. 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 Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2006.

NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 44, "Economic Condition Reporting: the Statistical Section", GASB Statement No. 46, "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation." and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting For Termination Benefits."

GASB Statement No. 44 provides guidance on the tables and narrative explanations in the statistical section. The implementation of GASB statement No. 44 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 46 defines enabling legislation and specifies how net assets should be reported in the financial statement when there are changes in such legislation. The Statement also requires governments to disclose in the notes to the financial statements that amount of net assets restricted by enabling legislation. The implementation of GASB statement No. 46 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 47 provides guidance on how employers should account for benefits associated with either voluntary or involuntary terminations. The implementation of GASB statement No. 47 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

In 2004, the GASB issued Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions", which addresses how State and Local governments should account for and report their costs and obligations related to postemployment health care and other non-pension benefits. Collectively, these benefits are commonly referred to as "other postemployment benefits", or OPEB. Statement No. 45 will not be effective for the City until 2008 and therefore, the City has not determined the impact, if any, that this statement will have on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)

B. Prior Period Adjustments

During the year ended December 31, 2005, it was discovered that there was an error in the reporting of certain capital assets to both the Governmental Activities and the Business-Type Activities capital asset inventory. There was also an error in reporting notes payable to the Business-Type Activities and an error in the posting of income taxes receivable between governmental funds. The adjustments had the following effect on net assets for the City's governmental and proprietary funds:

	Net assets at	Correct	Restate	Restate	Net assets at
	December 31, 2005	Income Tax	Notes	Capital	December 31, 2005
	(as reported)	Receivable	Payable	Assets	(as restated)
General Fund	\$6,178,364	\$54,885	\$0	\$0	\$6,233,249
Recreation Complex Fund	323,672	(54,885)	0	0	268,787
Water Fund	7,465,374	0	0	1,617,656	9,083,030
Sewer Fund	5,715,043	0	0	97,881	5,812,924
Electric Fund	9,643,963	0	(950,000)	496,841	9,190,804
Refuse Fund	976,783	0	0	0	976,783
Cable Fund	72,034	0	0	0	72,034
Total	\$30,375,233	\$0	(\$950,000)	\$2,212,378	\$31,637,611

The changes to the beginning net assets had the following effect on the governmental activities and the business-type activities beginning net assets:

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities
Net Assets December 31, 2005 as reported	\$35,595,735	\$23,975,164
Adjustments: Correction of Accounting Error for notes payable Restate Capital Assets	0 (144,857)	(950,000) 2,212,378
Net Assets December 31, 2005 as restated	\$35,450,878	\$25,237,542

NOTE 3 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	\$30,062
Shared Revenues	587,617
Interest Revenues	104,375
All Other Revenue	257,895
Special Assessment Revenue	738
	\$980,687
Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:	
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(\$613,437)
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	(271,374)
Capital Leases Payable	(137,472)
OPWC Loans Payable	(59,301)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(8,428)
Compensated Absences Payable	(508,696)
	(\$1,598,708)

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NOTE 3 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$2,414,628 (1,474,177) \$940,451
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Increase in Delinquent Property Tax Increase in Shared Revenue Increase in Interest Revenue Decrease in All Other Revenue Decrease in Special Assessment Revenue	\$5,128 124,131 90,671 (45,955) (3,674) \$170,301
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial	resources:
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	\$9,405
Increase in supplies inventory	2,589
	\$11,994

NOTE 4 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Deficits - The fund deficits at December 31, 2006 of \$7,197 in the Downtown Revitalization Grant Fund, \$67,780 in the Community Housing Improvement Fund, \$16,429 in the Police-Fire Pension Fund (special revenue funds) and \$36,187 in the Sidewalk Improvement Fund (capital projects fund) arise from the recognition of expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting which are greater than expenditures recognized on the budgetary basis. The fund deficit at December 31, 2006 of \$3,441,795 in the Central Garage Construction Fund, (capital projects fund) arose from the recording of general obligation notes payable within the individual fund. The deficits do not exist under the cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).
- Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one
 hundred and eighty days from the date of purchase in an amount not to exceed twenty-five
 percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time.

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents or trustees, are collateralized with eligible securities. 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. Collateral permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, bonds of any state, and bonds and other obligations of any country, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of the State of Ohio, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$22,166,975 and the bank balance was \$21,617,423. Federal depository insurance covered \$300,000 of the bank balance. All remaining deposits were classified as Category 3.

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$21,317,423
Total Balance	\$21,317,423

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

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities (in Year		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
U.S. Treasury Bill	\$316,172	N/A	\$316,172	\$0	
FHLMC	998,010	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	998,010	0	
STAR Ohio	205,240	$AAAm^{1}$	205,240	0	
Total Investments	\$1,519,422		\$1,519,422	\$0	

¹ Standard & Poor's

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

Credit Risk – The City's investments in FHLB securities were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively.

Custodial Credit Risk – The City's investments in FHLMC securities in the amount of \$998,010 is uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer.

² Moody's Investor Service

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents *	Investments
Per Combined Balance Sheet	\$3,188,910	\$20,497,487
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	19,183,317	(19,183,317)
Investments:		
STAR Ohio	(205,252)	205,252
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$22,166,975	\$1,519,422

^{*} Includes cash on hand.

NOTE 6 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005 on assessed values as of January 1, 2005, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed for tax year 2001. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due by February and the remainder payable in July. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits later payment dates to be established.

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

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

NOTE 6 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

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

The Lorain County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Oberlin. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The full tax rate for the City's operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$11.11 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2006 receipts were based was \$111,037,395. This amount constitutes \$104,835,310 in real property assessed value, \$998,690 in public utility assessed value and \$5,203,395 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 1.111% (11.11 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.9% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of 1.9% of taxable salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation.

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006 consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, special assessments, interfund loans, loans and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

NOTE 8 - INTERFUND BALANCES

Individual interfund balances at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Fund	Interfund Loans Receivable	Interfund Loans Payable
Governmental Activities:		
General Fund	\$647,031	\$0
Other Governmental Funds	0	647,031
Totals	\$647,031	\$647,031

NOTE 9 - TRANSFERS

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

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Governmental Activities:		
General Fund	\$0	\$240,814
Income Tax Fund	165,024	275,313
Other Governmental Funds	790,705	232,875
Total Governmental Transfers	955,729	749,002
Business Type Activities:		
Water Fund	0	6,024
Sewer Fund	0	27,000
Electric Fund	0	90,833
Refuse Fund	19,333	106,080
Internal Service Fund	8,877	5,000
Total Business Type Transfers	28,210	234,937
Totals	\$983,939	\$983,939

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

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

Historical Cost:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$2,121,614	\$885,362	(\$858,796)	\$2,148,180
Construction in Progress	1,004,064	3,169,200	(314,139)	3,859,125
Subtotal	3,125,678	4,054,562	(1,172,935)	6,007,305
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,685,149	418,054	0	4,103,203
Improvements Other than Buildings	218,890	0	0	218,890
Machinery and Equipment	4,115,267	272,590	0	4,387,857
Infrastructure	31,214,886	1,357,362	0	32,572,248
Subtotal	39,234,192	2,048,006	0	41,282,198
Total Cost	\$42,359,870	\$6,102,568	(\$1,172,935)	\$47,289,503
Accumulated Depreciation:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Buildings	(\$1,037,369)	(\$97,127)	\$0	(\$1,134,496)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(5,472)	(3,648)	0	(9,120)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,834,559)	(336,251)	0	(3,170,810)
Infrastructure	(11,579,264)	(1,042,546)	0	(12,621,810)
Total Depreciation	(\$15,456,664)	(\$1,479,572) *	\$0	(\$16,936,236)
Net Value:	\$26,903,206			\$30,353,267

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

Security of Persons and Property	\$258,655
Public Health and Welfare Services	5,002
Leisure Time Activities	97,887
Community Environment	840
Transportation	1,081,267
General Government	35,921
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,479,572

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2006:

Historical Cost:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,133,632	\$0	(\$88,075)	\$1,045,557
Construction in Progress	3,490,017	488,239	(572)	3,977,684
Subtotal	4,623,649	488,239	(88,647)	5,023,241
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,768,079	0	0	3,768,079
Infrastructure	9,206,258	572,968	(43,863)	9,735,363
Improvements Other than Buildings	115,198	0	0	115,198
Machinery and Equipment	13,266,531	308,196	0	13,574,727
Subtotal	26,356,066	881,164	(43,863)	27,193,367
Total Cost	\$30,979,715	\$1,369,403	(\$132,510)	\$32,216,608
Accumulated Depreciation:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Buildings	(\$2,467,072)	(\$16,137)	\$0	(\$2,483,209)
Infrastructure	(1,820,366)	(106,063)	8,773	(1,917,656)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(6,912)	(4,608)	0	(11,520)
Machinery and Equipment	(9,422,592)	(841,629)	572	(10,263,649)
Total Depreciation	(\$13,716,942)	(\$968,437)	\$9,345	(\$14,676,034)
-		· · ·		
Net Value:	\$17,262,773			\$17,540,574

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2006, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 9.0%. The 2006 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.70%, of covered payroll, 9.20% to fund the pension and 4.5% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$622,785, \$600,924 and \$585,223, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2006 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2006 was 4.5% of covered payroll which amounted to \$204,564.

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

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

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$248,252, \$238,282 and \$223,694 respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

The portion of the 2006 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$71,182 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police and \$22,330 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2005, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$108,039,449, which was net of member contributions of \$55,271,881.

NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

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

At December 31, 2006, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$760,389, of which \$508,696 is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities and \$251,693 is recorded as a liability of the Business-Type Activities.

NOTE 13 - 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 20 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.

	Balance		Balance
Maturity	December 31,	Issued	December 31,
Date	2005	(Retired)	2006
2006	\$145,000	(\$145,000)	\$0
2007	0	4,200,000	4,200,000
able	145,000	4,055,000	4,200,000
2006	950,000	(950,000)	0
2007	0	700,000	700,000
	0	700,000	700,000
;	\$145,000	\$4,755,000	\$4,900,000
	2006 2007 able 2006 2007	Maturity Date December 31, 2005 2006 2007 \$145,000 able 145,000 2006 2007 950,000 2007 0 0	Date 2005 (Retired) 2006 \$145,000 (\$145,000) 2007 0 4,200,000 able 145,000 4,055,000 2006 950,000 (950,000) 2007 0 700,000 0 700,000

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2006 was as follows:

Date	Interest		Maturity	Balance December 31,			Balance December 31.	Amount Due Within
Purchased	Rate	Description	Date	2005	Additions	(Reductions)	2006	One Year
D : T	A 41 141					<u>(</u>		
Business-Ty	•							
Mortgage R 1983	evenue Bor Variable	Wastewater Treatment	2008					
1705	variable	Plant Improvements	2000	\$845,000	\$0	(\$270,000)	\$575,000	\$280,000
		•				· ,		
		nt Authority Loans (OWDA):	2015	250.010	0	(20.115)	229 002	21 222
1973 1990	5.500% 7.770%	OWDA - Project #1207 OWDA - Project #1807	2015 2016	259,018 970,852	0	(20,115) (63,261)	238,903 907,591	21,222 68,176
2000	3.630%	OWDA - Project #3293	2013	1,868,944	0	(221,037)	1,647,907	229,134
		Water Development Authority	-	3,098,814	0	(304,413)	2,794,401	318,532
	Total Ollo	water bevelopment radionly	Louis	3,090,011	Ü	(301,113)	2,721,101	310,332
Payable to J	oint Ventur	e		691,026	0	(26,658)	664,368	0
Compensate	d Absence	S	_	257,087	251,693	(257,087)	251,693	81,119
	Total Bu	siness-Type Long-TermDebt	<u>.</u>	\$4,891,927	\$251,693	(\$858,158)	\$4,285,462	\$679,651
Government	al Activities	3:						
General Obli	gation Bon	ds:						
2000	5.500%	Recreation Facility	2014	\$305,296	\$0	(\$33,922)	\$271,374	\$33,922
1989	6.875%	Library Bond	2009	500,000	0	(110,000)	390,000	120,000
2003	3.140%	Recreation Facility	2008	330,080	0	(106,643)	223,437	109,991
	Total Gener	al Obligation Bonds		1,135,376	0	(250,565)	884,811	263,913
Ohio Public	Works Con	mission Loans:						
2006	6.875%	East Hamilton Road	2017	0	33,522	(2,793)	30,729	2,793
2006	3.140%	North Professor Street	2021	0	29,557	(985)	28,572	1,970
	Total Ohio	Public Commission Loans		0	63,079	(3,778)	59,301	4,763
Capital Leas	es			228,241	0	(90,769)	137,472	93,975
Compensate	d Absence	s		522,836	517,773	(522,836)	517,773	212,538
-	Total Go	vernmental Activities Long-Ter	mDebt	\$1,886,453	\$580,852	(\$867,948)	\$1,599,357	\$575,189
			•					

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

A. Future Long-Term Financing Requirements

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

	General		Mortgage			
	Obligatio	n Bonds	Revenue	Bonds	Capital I	eases
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$263,913	\$48,287	\$280,000	\$30,196	\$93,975	\$5,238
2008	277,368	34,718	295,000	20,376	43,497	1,914
2009	173,922	20,354	0	0	0	0
2010	33,922	8,862	0	0	0	0
2011	33,922	6,996	0	0	0	0
2012-2016	101,764	9,795	0	0	0	0
2017-2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	\$884,811	\$129,012	\$575,000	\$50,572	\$137,472	\$7,152

	OWDA Loans		OPWC	Loans
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$314,448	\$145,503	\$4,763	\$0
2008	329,154	130,794	4,763	0
2009	344,640	115,310	4,763	0
2010	360,951	98,999	4,763	0
2011	378,134	81,816	4,763	0
2012-2016	1,006,643	151,795	23,815	0
2017-2021	60,431	4,978	11,671	0
Totals	\$2,794,401	\$729,195	\$59,301	\$0

NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to property and casualty, general liability, workers' compensation and employee health and dental benefits.

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage.

The City participates in the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Agency, Inc., (BORMA, Inc.); a public entity shared risk pool consisting of several cities in northern Ohio. The City pays monthly premiums for health care coverage for its employees to BORMA. The City pays annual premiums to the Public Entities Pool (PEP) and other insurance carriers for general liability and property insurance. BORMA is responsible for the management and operations of the health insurance programs. Member Cities agree to share in coverage of losses and pay all premiums necessary for the specified health insurance coverage. Member Cities are subject to supplemental assessments.

NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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 plus administrative costs. The rate is determined based on accident history of the North Central Ohio Municipal Finance Officers Association. The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages compared to the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES

A. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1)

The City is a participant with twenty-one subdivisions within the State of Ohio in this joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. On dissolution of the joint venture, the net assets of Omega JV-1 will be shared by the participants on a percentage basis. The Omega JV-1 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. The participants are obligated by the agreement to remit monthly costs incurred from using electricity generated by the joint venture. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of Omega JV-1 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's equity interest in Omega JV-1 was \$32,392 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-1 can be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the City's Finance Director.

B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2)

The City of Oberlin is a Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with percentages of liability and ownership of 1.16% and .91% respectively and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2) (Continued)

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV-2 Agreement.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Distributive Generation Bonds (Bonds) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating and Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. Under the terms of the Agreement, each Financing Participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV2 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2006 the City of Oberlin has met their debt coverage obligation.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP-Ohio issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2. The City's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2006 was \$387,580 (Including amounts withheld for Debt Service Reserve, amounts held in the Bond Fund, previous billings to members, interest payable and debt service paid and collected). The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV2 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$380,272 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2) (Continued)

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2006 are:

	Percent	Kw		Percent	Kw
Municipality	Ownership	Entitlement	Municipality	Ownership	Entitlement
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	<u>0.79%</u>	<u>1,066</u>	Custar	0.00%	<u>4</u>
	<u>95.20%</u>	<u>127,640</u>		<u>4.80%</u>	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	100.00%	<u>134,081</u>

The City's liability for the bonds are disclosed below:

			Total Debt
Years	Principal	Interest	Service
2007	23,394	22,991	46,385
2008	24,552	21,821	46,373
2009	25,768	20,594	46,362
2010	27,042	19,306	46,348
2011	28,489	17,886	46,375
2012-2020	331,797	85,456	417,253
Total Gross Liability	461,042	188,054	649,096
Less: Amounts Held in Reserve	(73,462)		
Net Obligation	387,580		

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

C. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5)

The City of Oberlin is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 3.02%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

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

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

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2006 Oberlin has met their debt coverage obligation.

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

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

C. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) (Continued)

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

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$326,256 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

D. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 6 (Omega JV-6)

The City of Oberlin is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 3.47%, and shares participation with nine other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 6 (OMEGA JV6). Financing Participants, after consideration of the potential risks and benefits can choose to be Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants. Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common in the Project in the amount of its Project Share. Purchaser Participants purchase the Project Power associated with its Project Share.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV6 Agreement (Agreement), the participants agree jointly to plan, acquire, construct, operate and maintain the Project, and hereby agree, to pay jointly for the electric power, energy and other services associated with the Project.

OMEGA JV6 was created to construct four (4) wind turbines near Bowling Green Ohio. Each turbine has a nominal capacity of 1.8 MW and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV6 Participants.

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

D. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 6 (Omega JV-6) (Continued)

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Adjustable Rate Revenue Bonds (Bonds) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV6, any excess funds shall be refunded to the Non-Financing Participants in proportion to each Participant's Project Share and to Financing Participant's respective obligations first by credit against the Financing Participant's respective obligations. Any other excess funds shall be paid to the Participants in proportion to their respective Project Shares. Under the terms of the Agreement each financing participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees, charges, including other available funds, at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV6 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2006 Oberlin has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV6 participant to make any payment due by the due date constitutes a default. In the event of a default and one in which the defaulting Participant failed to cure its default as provided for in the Agreement, the remaining participants would acquire the defaulting Participant's interest in the project and assume responsibility for the associated payments on a pro rata basis up to a maximum amount equal to 25% of such non-defaulting Participant's Project share ("Step Up Power").

OMEGA JV6 is managed by American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc., which acts as the joint venture's agent. On July 30, 2004 AMP-Ohio issued \$9,861,000 adjustable rate bonds that mature on August 15, 2019. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV6 Project. The City's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2006 was \$276,973 (Including amounts withheld for Debt Service Reserve, amounts held in the Bond Fund, previous billings to members, interest payable and debt service paid and collected).

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV6 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV6 was \$305,007 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV6 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

D. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 6 (Omega JV-6) (Continued)

The ten participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2006 are:

Participant	KW Amount	% of Financing
Bowling Green	4,100	56.94%
Cuyahoga Falls	1,800	25.00%
Napoleon	300	4.17%
Oberlin	250	3.47%
Wadsworth	250	3.47%
Edgeton	100	1.39%
Elmore	100	1.39%
Montpelier	100	1.39%
Pioneer	100	1.39%
Monroeville	100	1.39%
Total	7,200	100.00%

The City's liability for the bonds are disclosed below:

			Total Debt
Years	Principal	Interest	Service
2007	22,000	11,629	33,629
2008	20,000	13,461	33,461
2009	20,000	13,707	33,707
2010	20,000	13,753	33,753
2011	20,000	13,600	33,600
2012-2019	194,218	51,612	245,830
Total Gross Liability	296,218	117,762	413,980
Less: Amounts Held in Reserve	(19,245)	-	
Net Obligation	276,973		



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF OBERLIN

LORAIN 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 AUGUST 7, 2007