CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Audited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Members of Council and Mayor City of Mentor-on-the-Lake 5860 Andrews Road Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio 44060

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Lake County, prepared by Julian & Grube, 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 Mentor-on-the-Lake is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

June 18, 2007



CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of Council and Mayor City of Mentor-On-The-Lake 5860 Andrews Road Mentor-On-The-Lake, Ohio 44060

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake, Lake County, Ohio, (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to 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 the 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake, Lake County, Ohio as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position, and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund, safety forces levy, police levy and fire levy special revenue funds 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 May 30, 2007, on our consideration of the City'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 in 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.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Mentor-On-The-Lake Page Two

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The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 15 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.

Julian & Grube, Inc

May 30, 2007

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the 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 basic financial statements and 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:

- The total net assets of the City increased \$502,159.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$3,391,130 or 74.06% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,187,682 or 25.94% of total governmental activities revenue of \$4,578,812.
- The City had \$4,076,653 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,187,682 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$2,888,971 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,391,130.
- ➤ The City had five major funds consisting of the General fund, Safety Forces Levy special revenue fund, Police Levy special revenue fund, Fire Levy special revenue fund, and Andrews Road Construction capital projects fund.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,526,884 in 2006. This represents an increase of \$211,400 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$2,333,724 in 2006, increased \$37,234 from 2005. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$193,160 or 47.58%.
- ➤ The Safety Forces Levy fund had revenues of \$643,551 in 2006, which is a decrease of \$8,159 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures in the safety forces levy fund totaled \$651,351 in 2006, which increased \$11,872 from 2005. The net decrease in fund balance was \$7,800, resulting in an ending fund deficit of \$9,649.
- ➤ The Police Levy fund had revenues of \$430,131, which is a decrease of \$2,667 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$483,936 in 2006, which increased \$73,770 from 2005 expenditures. The net decrease in fund balance was \$53,805, resulting in an ending fund deficit of \$14,639.
- ➤ The Fire Levy fund had revenues of \$344,134, which is a decrease of \$785 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$360,239 in 2006, which increased \$12,069 from 2005 expenditures. The net decrease in fund balance was \$16,105, resulting in an ending fund deficit of \$5,282.
- ➤ The Andrews Road Construction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$134,960, which is an increase of \$126,160 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$531,262 which is an increase of \$477,579 from 2005 expenditures. The net decrease in fund balance was \$396,302, resulting in an ending fund deficit of \$701,303.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$65,486 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$166,634 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. The final budget revenues came in \$137,299 higher than they were in the original budget and final budget expenditures were \$16,000 lower than the amount in the original budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

The Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net assets and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2006?" The statement of net assets and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net *assets* and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community programs and other factors.

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire and rescue, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes, special assessments, and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

The City's statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 16-18 of this report.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental funds begins on page 10.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, safety forces levy fund, police levy fund, fire levy fund and Andrews Road construction fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19 - 28 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. 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. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City's only fiduciary is an agency fund. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 29 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 30 - 53 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2006 and 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Net Assets

	2006 Governmental Activities	2005 Governmental Activities
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 3,879,218	\$ 3,558,644
Capital assets, net	3,661,778	2,986,929
Total assets	7,540,996	6,545,573
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Other liabilities	3,288,092	2,756,375
Long-term liabilities outstanding	721,072	759,525
Total liabilities	4,009,164	3,515,900
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of		
related debt	3,264,185	2,491,963
Restricted	315,734	301,947
Unrestricted (deficit)	(48,087)	235,763
Total net assets	\$ 3,531,832	\$ 3,029,673

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2006, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,531,832. At year-end, unrestricted net assets were a deficit of \$48,087 which is a decrease of \$283,850 from 2005.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 48.56% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2006, were \$3,264,185 for governmental activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$315,734 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets is a deficit of \$48,087.

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2006 and 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Change in Net Assets

	G —	2006 overnmental Activities	2005 Governmental Activities		
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$	575,104	\$	610,144	
Operating grants and contributions		525,351		493,133	
Capital grants and contributions		87,227		3,082	
Total program revenues		1,187,682		1,106,359	
General revenues:					
Property taxes		1,686,364		1,688,131	
Income taxes		770,140		674,981	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements		860,077		686,591	
Investment earnings		57,411		39,275	
Miscellaneous		17,138		5,036	
Total general revenues		3,391,130		3,094,014	
Total revenues		4,578,812		4,200,373	
Expenses:					
General government		646,641		682,041	
Security of persons and property		2,416,836		2,317,593	
Public health and welfare		71,136		59,319	
Transportation		546,309		413,661	
Leisure time activity		56,406		56,950	
Refuse services		297,774		286,325	
Other		3,841		4,810	
Interest and fiscal charges		37,710		29,535	
Total expenses		4,076,653		3,850,234	
Change in net assets		502,159		350,139	
Net assets at beginning of year		3,029,673		2,679,534	
Net assets at end of year	\$	3,531,832	\$	3,029,673	

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net assets increased \$502,159 in 2006. This increase is a result of increased municipal income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements versus amounts reported in the prior year still being more than increased expenditures.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments, had expenses of \$2,416,836 which accounted for 59.28% of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$149,416 in direct charges to users of the services, \$5,500 in operating grants and contributions and \$5,873 in capital grants and contributions. General government expenses totaled \$646,641 which was partially funded by \$98,286 in direct charges to users of the services and \$15,175 in operating grants and contributions.

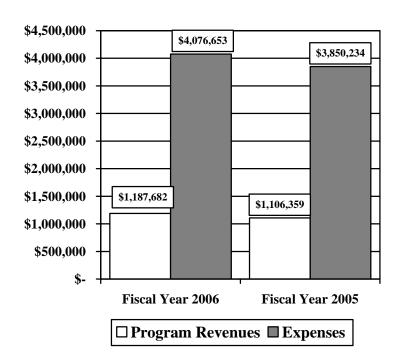
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

The state, federal and local government contributed to the City a total of \$525,351 in operating grants and contributions and \$87,227 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the capital grants and contributions received \$81,354 subsidized transportation programs.

General revenues totaled \$3,391,130, and amounted to 74.06% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$2,456,504. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$860,077.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



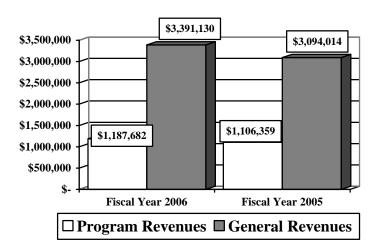
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

	T-	otal Cost of Services 2006	_	Net Cost of Services 2006	 otal Cost of Services 2005	 Net Cost of Services 2005
Program Expenses:						
General government	\$	646,641	\$	533,180	\$ 682,041	\$ 525,273
Security of persons and property		2,416,836		2,256,047	2,317,593	2,062,125
Public health and welfare		71,136		46,222	59,319	4,969
Transportation		546,309		(42,506)	413,661	71,879
Leisure time activity		56,406		54,366	56,950	55,525
Refuse services		297,774		111	286,325	(10,241)
Other		3,841		3,841	4,810	4,810
Interest and fiscal charges		37,710		37,710	 29,535	 29,535
Total Expenses	\$	4,076,653	\$	2,888,971	\$ 3,850,234	\$ 2,743,875

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 70.87% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at year-end.

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 19 - 20) reported a combined fund deficit of \$111,098 which is \$164,501 less than last year's total of \$53,403. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2006 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	 Fund Balances/ Deficits 12/31/06		Fund Balances/ Deficits 12/31/05		Increase (Decrease)	
Major funds:						
General	\$ 599,155	\$	405,995	\$	193,160	
Safety forces levy	(9,649)		(1,849)		(7,800)	
Police levy	(14,639)		39,166		(53,805)	
Fire levy	(5,282)		10,823		(16,105)	
Andrews Road construction	(701,303)		(305,001)		(396,302)	
Other nonmajor governmental funds	 20,620		(95,731)	_	116,351	
Total	\$ (111,098)	\$	53,403	<u>\$</u>	(164,501)	

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$193,160, primarily due to a higher increase in revenues, than in expenditures. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

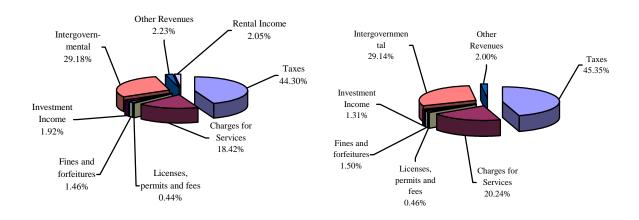
	2006 mount	 2005 Amount	Percenta <u>Chang</u>	_
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 1,118,849	\$ 1,050,107	6.55	%
Charges for services	465,315	468,827	(0.75)	%
Licenses, permits and fees	11,105	10,567	5.09	%
Fines and forfeitures	36,854	34,742	6.08	%
Intergovernmental	736,954	674,719	9.22	%
Investment income	48,614	30,308	60.40	%
Rental income	51,900	-	100.00	%
Other	 56,258	 46,214	21.73	%
Total	\$ 2,525,849	\$ 2,315,484	9.09	%

Tax revenue represents 44.30% of all general fund revenue. Income tax revenues increased during 2006. Investment income increased due to an increase in interest rates in 2006. Intergovernmental revenue increased primarily due to an increase in local governmental revenues and estate taxes. Rental income was new in 2006 due to the rental of a cell phone tower. All other revenue remained comparable to 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2006

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2005



The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

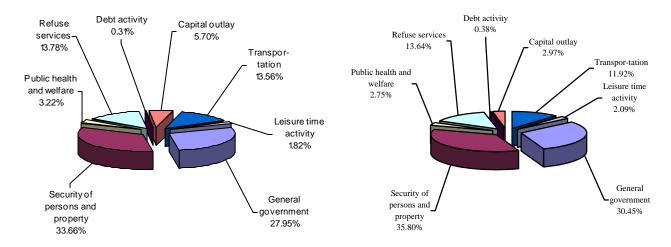
	2006			2005	Percentage	
	Am	ount		Amount	Change	
Expenditures						
General government	\$ 6	504,014	\$	639,209	(5.51) %	
Security of persons and property	7	727,430		751,613	(3.22) %	
Public health and welfare		69,667		57,840	20.45 %	
Transportation	2	292,962		250,226	17.08 %	
Leisure time activity		39,456		43,897	(10.12) %	
Refuse services	2	297,774		286,325	4.00 %	
Capital outlay	1	23,160		62,325	97.61 %	
Debt activity		6,631	_	8,025	(17.37) %	
Total	\$ 2,1	61,094	\$	2,099,460	2.94 %	

The most significant increase was in the area of capital outlay. This increase is primarily due to a purchase of equipment. Transportation expenditures increased in the general fund due to a increase in road maintenance expended from the general fund. All other expenditures remained comparable to 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2006

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2005



Safety Forces Levy Fund

The City's safety forces levy fund, fund balance decreased \$7,800, primarily due to decreased revenues. Revenues decreased from \$651,170 in 2005 to \$643,551 in 2006. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues which are generated by a 4.5 mil tax levy. Expenditures increased slightly from \$639,479 in 2005 to \$651,351, in 2006.

Police Levy Fund

The City's police levy fund's fund balance decreased \$53,805, primarily due to increased expenditures. Revenues decreased from \$432,798 in 2005 to \$430,131 in 2006. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues generated by two tax levies totaling 9.20 mils. Expenditures increased slightly from \$410,166 in 2005 to \$483,936 in 2006.

Fire Levy Fund

The City's fire levy fund's fund balance decreased \$16,105 primarily due to increased expenditures. Revenues decreased from \$344,919 in 2005 to \$344,134 in 2006. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues generated by two tax levies totaling 9.20 mils. Expenditures increased from \$348,170 in 2005 to \$360,239, in 2006, due to increases in wages and benefits.

Andrews Road Construction Fund

The City's Andrews Road construction fund's fund deficit increased \$396,302, due to construction expenditures funded by note proceeds. Revenues increased \$126,160 from 2005 due to a project partially funded by Lake County. Expenditures increased from \$53,683 in 2005 to \$531,262, in 2006.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, safety forces levy fund, police levy fund and fire levy fund. In the General Fund actual revenues and other financing sources of \$2,460,976 were more than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$65,486. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$2,358,779 came in \$166,634 lower than the final budgeted amounts. Appropriations were decreased by \$16,000 during the year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

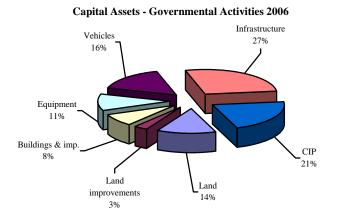
At the end of fiscal 2006, the City had \$3,661,778 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings and improvements, improvements, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and construction in progress. The following table shows fiscal 2006 balances compared to 2005:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			
	2006	2005		
Land	\$ 495,279	\$ 492,579		
Construction-in-progress	786,671	282,002		
Land improvements	106,959	113,190		
Buildings and improvements	297,203	311,036		
Equipment	394,050	285,656		
Vehicles	575,364	611,249		
Infrastructure	1,006,252	891,217		
Totals	\$ 3,661,778	\$ 2,986,929		

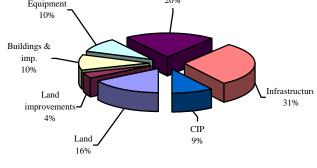
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2006 and 2005.



Vehicles Equipment 20%

Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2005



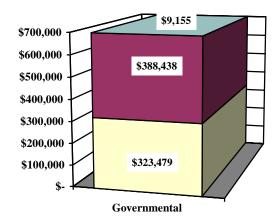
Debt Administration

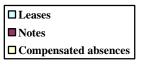
The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005. See Note 10 for details regarding the City's long-term liabilities.

	2006		 2005
Special assessment bonds payable	\$	-	\$ 55,000
Compensated absences	323,	479	264,559
Capital lease obligation payable	9,	155	15,563
OPWC notes	388,	438	 424,403
Total long-term obligations	\$ 721,	072	\$ 759,525

A comparison of the long-term obligations of 2006 by category is depicted in the chart below.

Long-term obligations





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City of Mentor-on-the-Lake is a bedroom community with only 18% of our tax base being retail and commercial. We are located approximately twenty-five miles east of Cleveland and we enjoy a Lake Erie shoreline of two and one half miles. The City is 98% developed and all roads are paved with sanitary sewers and waterlines.

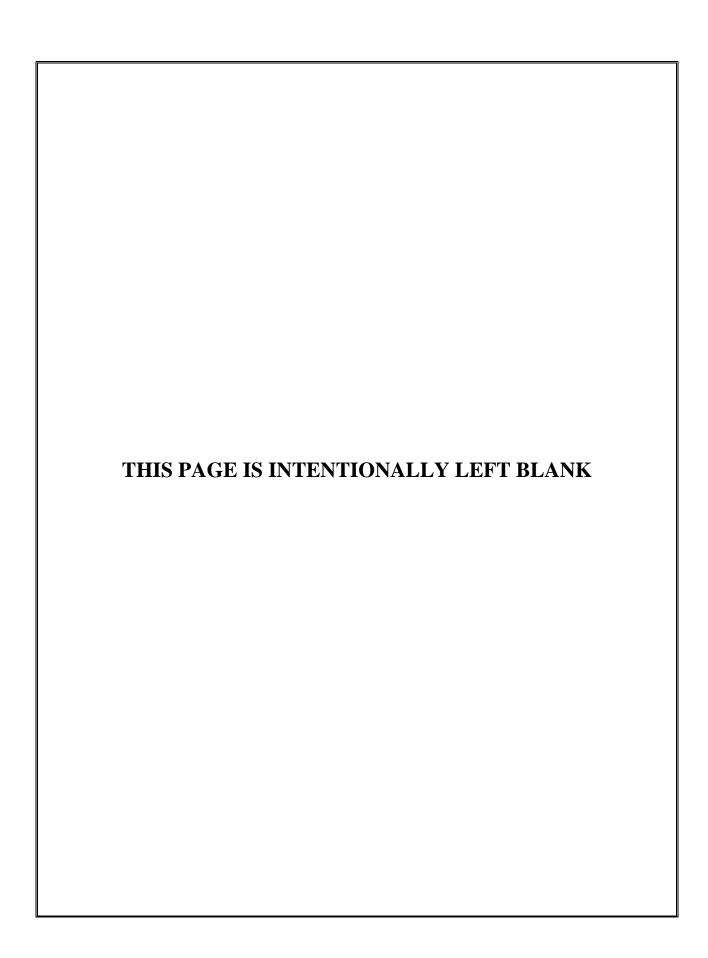
For 2006, the City was fortunate that the State of Ohio decided not to cut the Local Government Funds for cities and counties. The Local Government Funds represent approximately 23% of the revenues to the City's General Fund. The State General Assembly established a commission to review the Local Government Fund history and funding formula and it appears that the new government elected to office in January 2007 will make recommendations to increase the Local Government Fund by 3% for FY 2007 and a small increase for FY 2008. Continued work will be done on the Local Government Fund by the General Assembly and the current consensus is that the LGF will not be cut in future fiscal years. Until the General Assembly finalizes the Local Government Fund formula, the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake will continue to budget very conservatively.

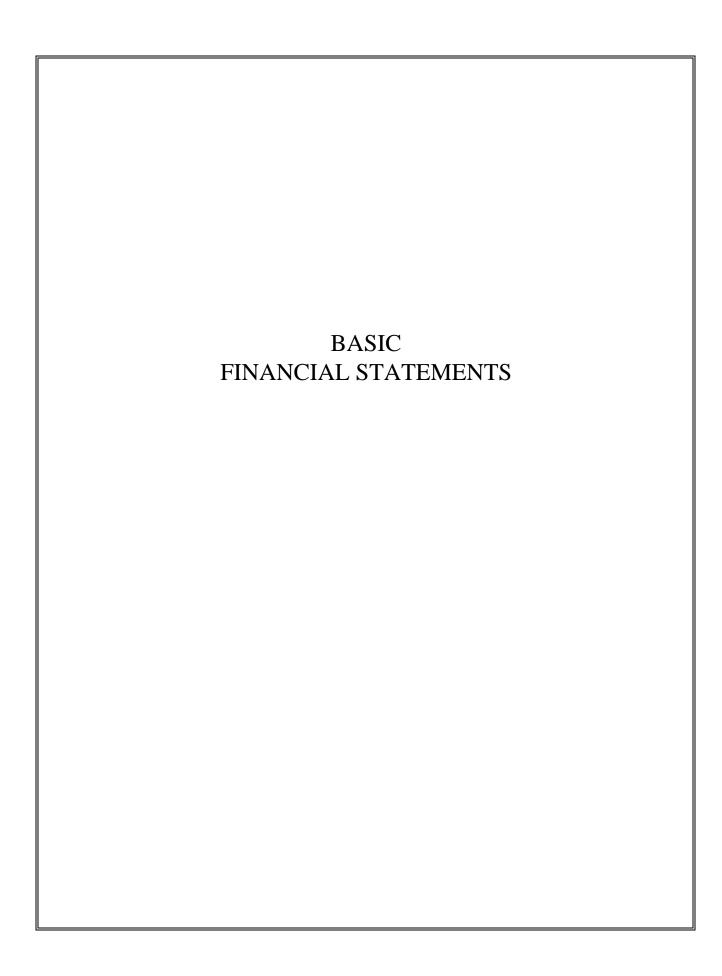
The City of Mentor-on-the-Lake has been working since 1994 to reconstruct State Route 283, the City's main roadway artery (Andrews Rd. and Lakeshore Blvd.), and we are nearing the completion of that quest. The City has secured the necessary funding for the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), to proceed with bidding the project in May 2007. Due to the increase cost of asphalt and concrete, the estimated project total has increased from an estimated \$5.3 million in FY 2006 to an estimated \$7.8 million for FY 2007. The City continued to be very aggressive in raising the necessary funds to see the project come to fruition. Hoping the bids come in as planned, the reconstruction project which will provide a turning lane for the City's business district, concrete paving with curbs and storm sewers, will take approximately two years to complete.

The next few fiscal years will continue to be very conservative as mentioned above due to the State of Ohio trying to stabilize its budget, but also, due to the additional debt the City has incurred to get the SR 283 Project going. The City will have a better feel for future finances when the final costs are know for SR 283 Project.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and 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 Mr. Kip Molenaar, Finance Director, City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, 5860 Andrews Road, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio 44060.





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STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	 vernmental Activities
Assets:	_
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,085,282
Property taxes	1,963,621
Income taxes	187,589
Accounts	31,153
Special assessments	6,257
Intergovernmental	589,217
Prepayments	16,099
Capital assets:	7,22
Land and construction-in-progress	1,281,950
Depreciable capital assets, net	 2,379,828
Total capital assets, net	 3,661,778
Total assets	 7,540,996
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	52,404
Accrued wages and benefits	114,185
Due to other governments	21,615
Pension obligation	66,053
Deferred revenue	2,012,584
Accrued interest payable	21,251
Bond anticipation notes payable	1,000,000
Long-term liabilities:	-,,
Due within one year	163,989
Due in more than one year	557,083
Total liabilities	 4,009,164
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,264,185
Restricted for:	, ,
Debt service	54,448
Street construction, maintenance and repairs	218,821
Fire and safety services	20,745
Other purposes	21,720
Unrestricted (deficit)	 (48,087)
Total net assets	\$ 3,531,832

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

			Program Revenues						
	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contribution		
Governmental Activities:									
General government	\$	646,641	\$	98,286	\$	15,175	\$	-	
Security of persons and property		2,416,836		149,416		5,500		5,873	
Public health and welfare		71,136		24,914		-		-	
Transportation		546,309		2,785		504,676		81,354	
Leisure time activity		56,406		2,040		-		-	
Refuse services		297,774		297,663		-		-	
Other		3,841		-		-		-	
Interest and fiscal charges		37,710							
Total governmental activities	\$	4,076,653	\$	575,104	\$	525,351	\$	87,227	

General Revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes. Debt service. Special purposes. Income taxes levied for: General purposes. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs Investment earnings. Miscellaneous. Total general revenues Change in net assets Net assets at beginning of year. Net assets at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

·	
\$	(533,180)
	(2,256,047)
	(46,222)
	42,506
	(54,366)
	(111)
	(3,841)
	(37,710)
	(2,888,971)
	(2,000,771)
	352,666
	224
	1,333,474
	770,140
	860,077
	57,411
	17,138
	3,391,130
	502,159
	302,139
	3,029,673
\$	3,531,832

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	General		Safety Forces Levy		Police Levy		Fire Levy	
Assets:			'			_		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	635,882	\$	23,851	\$	5,610	\$	42,868
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):								
Property taxes		426,526		711,178		433,522		344,804
Income taxes		187,589		-		-		-
Accounts		30,833		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		302,307		-		-		-
Special assessments		-		-		-		-
Prepayments		11,687				3,092	-	1,214
Total assets	\$	1,594,824	\$	735,029	\$	442,224	\$	388,886
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	48,049	\$	-	\$	351	\$	991
Accrued wages and benefits		35,922		33,500		20,131		24,062
Due to other governments		11,627		-		-		7,454
Pension obligation		42,026		-		2,859		16,857
Deferred revenue		858,045		711,178		433,522		344,804
Accrued interest payable		-		-		-		-
Bond anticipation notes payable								-
Total liabilities		995,669		744,678		456,863		394,168
Fund Balances:								
Reserved for encumbrances		55,346		-		1,728		8,702
Reserved for prepayments		11,687		-		3,092		1,214
Reserved for debt service		-		-		-		-
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit) reported in:								
General fund		532,122		-		-		-
Special revenue funds		-		(9,649)		(19,459)		(15,198)
Capital projects funds		-				-		-
Total fund balances (deficits)		599,155		(9,649)		(14,639)		(5,282)
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,594,824	\$	735,029	\$	442,224	\$	388,886

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	drews Road	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$	7,810	\$	369,261	\$	1,085,282
	-		47,591		1,963,621
	-		-		187,589
	-		320		31,153
	80,000		206,910		589,217
	-		6,257		6,257
			106		16,099
\$	87,810	\$	630,445	\$	3,879,218
\$	2,750	\$	263	\$	52,404
	-		570	·	114,185
	_		2,534		21,615
	_		4,311		66,053
	_		367,259		2,714,808
	16,363		4,888		21,251
-	770,000		230,000		1,000,000
	789,113		609,825		3,990,316
	26,788		3,055		95,619
	-		106		16,099
	-		48,191		48,191
	-		-		532,122
	-		142,003		97,697
	(728,091)		(172,735)		(900,826)
	(701,303)		20,620		(111,098)
\$	87,810	\$	630,445	\$	3,879,218

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RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2006

Total governmental fund balances (deficit)			\$ (111,098)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not			
reported in the funds.			3,661,778
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Property taxes	\$	86,170	
Income taxes		140,444	
Charges for services		37,948	
Special assessments		6,257	
Intergovernmental revenues	-	431,405	
Total			702,224
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. The City's long-term liabilities are:			
Compensated absences		(323,479)	
OPWC Notes		(388,438)	
Capital lease payable		(9,155)	
			 (721,072)
Net assets of governmental activities			\$ 3,531,832

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Municipal income taxes	346,026 772,823 465,315 11,105 36,854 736,954	\$ 576,904 - -	\$ 389,236	\$ 200.550
Municipal income taxes	772,823 465,315 11,105 36,854	\$ 576,904 - -	\$ 389,236	\$ 200 550
Charges for services	465,315 11,105 36,854	-	_	309,550
Licenses and permits	11,105 36,854	-		-
Fines and forfeitures	36,854		-	-
Intergovernmental	,	-	-	-
Special assessments	736.954	-	-	-
•		64,472	38,759	30,840
Investment income	-	-	-	-
in resument message in the first in the firs	48,614	2,175	2,136	2,979
Rental income	51,900	-	-	-
Other	56,258	-	-	765
Total revenues 2,4	525,849	 643,551	 430,131	 344,134
Expenditures:				
Current:				
C	504,014	-	-	-
Security of persons and property	727,430	651,351	483,936	357,889
Public health and welfare	69,667	-	-	-
1	292,962	-	-	-
Leisure time activity	39,456	-	-	-
Refuse services	297,774	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	123,160	-	-	2,350
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	6,408	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	223	-	-	-
	161,094	651,351	483,936	360,239
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	364,755	 (7,800)	(53,805)	 (16,105)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of capital assets	1,035	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	172,630)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses) (171,595)	 -	-	
Net change in fund balances	193,160	(7,800)	(53,805)	(16,105)
Fund balances (deficits) at beginning of year	405,995	(1,849)	 39,166	10,823
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year \$	599,155	\$ (9,649)	\$ (14,639)	\$ (5,282)

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Andrews Road Construction	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
\$ -	\$	38,684	\$	1,660,400
· -	·	-		772,823
_		2,040		467,355
-		_		11,105
-		22,697		59,551
80,000		470,771		1,421,796
· -		55,254		55,254
-		1,507		57,411
-		5,873		57,773
		5,295		62,318
80,000		602,121		4,625,786
		8,245		612,259
-				
-		51,922		2,272,528
200.264		227.769		69,667 930,094
309,364		327,768		
-		6,631		46,087 297,774
-		3,841		3,841
198,055		100,092		423,657
176,033		100,072		423,037
-		90,965		97,373
23,843		13,976		38,042
531,262		603,440		4,791,322
(451,262)		(1,319)		(165,536)
				1,035
54,960		131,589		186,549
J 4 ,700		(13,919)		(186,549)
54,960		117,670		1,035
J+,700		117,070		1,033
(396,302)		116,351		(164,501)
(305,001)		(95,731)		53,403
\$ (701,303)	\$	20,620	\$	(111,098)

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		\$	(164,501)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, on the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays (\$963,867) exceeded depreciation			
expense (\$157,716) in the current period.			806,151
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(131,302)
activities, a gain of 1055 is reported for each disposal.			(131,302)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property taxes	\$ 25,964		
Income taxes	(2,683)		
Charges for services	(59,987)		
Special assessments	(53,900)		
Intergovernmental revenues	 43,632		
Total			(46,974)
Repayment of bond, notes and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term			
liabilities on the statement of net assets.			97,373
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interst expenditures is reported			
when due. This amount represents the decrease in accrued interest payable.			332
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			
governmental funds.		-	(58,920)
		_	
Change in net assets of governmental activities		\$	502,159

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

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original			Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	377,400	\$	346,000	\$ 346,026	\$	26
Municipal income taxes		730,000		750,000	771,743		21,743
Charges for services		392,131		394,524	404,773		10,249
Licenses and permits		8,400		8,050	11,110		3,060
Fines and forfeitures		40,000		40,000	37,863		(2,137)
Intergovernmental		576,081		716,980	730,282		13,302
Investment income		35,000		40,000	48,614		8,614
Rental income		50,279		50,586	51,900		1,314
Other		47,800		47,250	46,294		(956)
Total revenues		2,257,091		2,393,390	2,448,605		55,215
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government		674,262		673,262	601,785		71,477
Security of persons and property		771,760		755,760	716,571		39,189
Public health and welfare		69,670		69,670	69,667		3
Transportation		313,099		313,099	283,820		29,279
Leisure time activity		45,970		45,970	39,037		6,933
Refuse services		282,667		282,667	276,450		6,217
Capital outlay		174,185		175,185	 173,192		1,993
Total expenditures		2,331,613		2,315,613	 2,160,522		155,091
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(74,522)		77,777	 288,083		210,306
Other financing sources (uses):							
Other financing sources		1,100		2,100	12,371		10,271
Other financing uses		(27,170)		(27,170)	(25,627)		1,543
Transfers out		(182,630)		(182,630)	(172,630)		10,000
Total other financing sources (uses)		(208,700)		(207,700)	(185,886)		21,814
Net change in fund balance		(283,222)		(129,923)	102,197		232,120
Fund balance at beginning of year		377,526		377,526	377,526		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		99,868		99,868	 99,868		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	194,172	\$	347,471	\$ 579,591	\$	232,120

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SAFETY FORCES LEVY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts					Fina	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original Final			Actual		egative)
Revenues:		,					oguer (o)
Property taxes	\$	629,380	\$	576,830	\$ 576,904	\$	74
Intergovernmental		-		64,450	64,472		22
Investment income		1,800		1,800	2,175		375
Total revenues		631,180		643,080	643,551		471
Expenditures:							
Current:							44.604
Security of persons and property		648,950		651,950	637,256		14,694
Total expenditures		648,950		651,950	 637,256		14,694
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(17,770)		(8,870)	 6,295		15,165
Other financing uses:							
Other financing uses		(6,050)		(8,050)	(7,139)		911
Total other financing uses		(6,050)		(8,050)	(7,139)		911
Net change in fund balance		(23,820)		(16,920)	(844)		16,076
Fund balance at beginning of year		24,694		24,694	 24,694		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	874	\$	7,774	\$ 23,850	\$	16,076

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) POLICE LEVY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

		Budgeted	Amoui	nts		Fina	ance with Il Budget ositive
	0	riginal		Final	 Actual	(Ne	egative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	415,200	\$	389,200	\$ 389,236	\$	36
Intergovernmental		-		38,700	38,759		59
Investment income		1,400		1,750	 2,136		386
Total revenues		416,600		429,650	 430,131		481
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of persons and property		466,178		479,178	475,785		3,393
Total expenditures		466,178		479,178	475,785		3,393
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(49,578)		(49,528)	 (45,654)		3,874
Other financing sources (uses):							
Other financing sources		_		350	455		105
Other financing uses		(5,300)		(5,300)	(5,982)		(682)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(5,300)		(4,950)	(5,527)		(577)
Net change in fund balance		(54,878)		(54,478)	(51,181)		3,297
Fund balance at beginning of year		49,572		49,572	49,572		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		5,478		5,478	 5,478		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	172	\$	572	\$ 3,869	\$	3,297

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FIRE LEVY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

							ance with al Budget
	 Budgeted Amounts					P	ositive
)riginal		Final		Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$ 330,230	\$	309,430	\$	309,550	\$	120
Intergovernmental	-		30,800		30,840		40
Investment income	1,500		2,340		2,979		639
Other	 		760		765		5
Total revenues	 331,730		343,330		344,134		804
Expenditures:							
Current:	201.006		270.006		240.250		10.025
Security of persons and property	 381,086		379,086		360,259		18,827
Total expenditures	 381,086		379,086		360,259		18,827
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	 (49,356)		(35,756)		(16,125)	-	19,631
Other financing uses:							
Other financing uses	(4,700)		(4,700)		(5,012)		(312)
Total other financing uses	 (4,700)		(4,700)		(5,012)		(312)
Net change in fund balance	(54,056)		(40,456)		(21,137)		19,319
Fund balance at beginning of year	44,493		44,493		44,493		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 9,786		9,786	-	9,786	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 223	\$	13,823	\$	33,142	\$	19,319

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2006

	 Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94,199
Total assets	\$ 94,199
Liabilities: Undistributed monies	\$ 94,199
Total liabilities	\$ 94,199

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Mentor-On-The-Lake, Ohio (the "City") functions as a home-rule City in accordance with Article XVIII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio under a city charter originally adopted on January 1, 1967. The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government. The City provides the following services: public safety, highways and streets, health and social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's BFS include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments which provide various services including police protection, street maintenance and repair, parks, recreation, and planning and zoning. Council and the City Manager are directly responsible for these activities. The accompanying financial statements present the City, which has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City's BFS consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements - 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function 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, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support 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 governmental functions are self-financing or draw from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This includes, but is not limited to, police and fire protection, public health activities, and the general administration of City functions.

<u>Safety Forces Levy Fund</u> - The safety forces levy fund accounts for all transactions relating to the tax levy revenues related to the safety forces tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>Police Levy Fund</u> - The police levy fund accounts for all transactions relating to the police tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>Fire Levy Fund</u> - The fire levy fund accounts for all transactions relating to the fire tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>Andrews Road Construction Fund</u> - The Andrews Road construction fund accounts for all activity related to the Andrews Road construction project, including the bond anticipation note and construction expenditures.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs; (b) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities; and (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no proprietary funds.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund 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 are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency fund includes refundable deposit accounts.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets.

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide 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 financial statements for governmental funds.

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Agency funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty-one days of year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, fees and special assessments.

Deferred Revenue - Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2006, but which were levied to finance year 2007 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

F. Budgetary Data

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 appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund and department, (i.e. police) level, for the General fund and the fund level for all other funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget - During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the following fiscal year's annual operating budget to City Council 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.

Estimated Resources - The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will 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 unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2006.

Appropriations - A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the legal level of control. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The appropriations for a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The amounts on the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications legally enacted by Council.

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not reappropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of the City's funds are pooled and invested in investments maturing within five years in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank account is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During 2006, investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). 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.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2006 amounted to \$48,614, which included \$19,933 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purpose of presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

For presentation on the statement of net assets, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the City's investment account at year-end is provided in Note 4.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintained a capitalization threshold of \$3,500. The City's infrastructure consists of roads and storm sewers. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Improvements to land	20 years
Buildings	30 - 50 years
Equipment	10 - 40 years
Vehicles	6 - 25 years
Infrastructure	25 - 50 years

I. Compensated Absences

The City follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation and compensatory time benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time and compensatory time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. There were no short term compensated absences payable at December 31, 2006. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

L. 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the BFS.

M. Fund Balance Reserves

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or use. The unreserved portions of fund equity reflected in the governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of the funds.

The City reports a reservation of fund balance for amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, prepayments, and debt service in the governmental fund financial statements.

N. Estimates

The preparation of the BFS in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the BFS and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

O. 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 borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes consist primarily of income tax distributions.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

P. Extraordinary and/or 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 2006.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 46, "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation" and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting for Termination Benefits".

GASB Statement No. 46 defines enabling legislation and specifies how net assets should be reported in the financial statements when there are changes in such legislation. The Statement also requires governments to disclose in the notes to the financial statements the amount of net assets restricted by enabling legislation.

GASB Statement No. 47 establishes accounting standards for termination benefits.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 and GASB Statement No. 47 did not have an effect on the fund balances/net assets of the City as previously reported at December 31, 2005.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2006, included the following individual fund deficits:

	<u>Deficit</u>
Major Funds	
Safety Forces Levy	\$ 9,649
Police Levy	14,639
Fire Levy	5,282
Andrews Road Reconstruction	701,303
Nonmajor Funds	
OPWC - Holly Drive	153,188
OPWC - Weber Area	81,700

These funds complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances in the Andrews Road Construction, OPWC – Holly Drive and OPWC – Weber Area funds resulted from bond anticipation notes being reported as fund liabilities rather than as an other financing source. The deficit fund balances in the Safety Forces Levy, Police Levy and Fire Levy funds were due to accrued liabilities.

C. Noncompliance

The City had expenditures in excess of appropriations in the Andrews Road Construction fund in the amount of \$22,728, in noncompliance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim moneys are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. 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 and interest by the United States;
- 2. 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;
- 3. 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;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) 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
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, city, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default principal, interest or coupons;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

3. Obligations to the City.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Historically, the City has not purchased these types of investments or issued these types of notes. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Director of Finance or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of the transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the City had \$710 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2006, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$798,850. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2006, \$559,530 of the City's bank balance of \$855,439 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$295,909 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio revised Code, 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 the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

C. Investments

As of December 31, 2006, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities
<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	6 months or less
STAR Ohio	\$ 379,921	\$ 379,921

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2006:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$ 379,921	100.00%

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investment to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2006:

Cash and Investments per footnote	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 798,850
Investments	379,921
Cash on hand	 710
Total	\$ 1,179,481
Cash and investments per Statement of Net Assets	
Governmental activities	\$ 1,085,282
Agency funds	 94,199
Total	\$ 1,179,481

NOTE 5 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property and tangible personal property which is used in business, located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) are collected in one calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of the preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years with updates every three years. The last reappraisal was completed in tax year 2001. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 5 - TAXES - (Continued)

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2006 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2006 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005, on the true value as of December 31, 2004. In prior years, tangible personal property assessments were twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out - the assessment percentage for property, including inventory, is 18.75% for 2006. This percentage will be reduced to 12.5% for 2007, 6.25% for 2008, and zero for 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

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 between 25% and 50% of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$24.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value for 2006 was \$154,187,063. This amount constitutes \$147,768,900 in real property assessed value, \$4,230,270 in public utility assessed value and \$2,187,893 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Property taxes receivables represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2006. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they are generally not collected during the available period. The exception to this is any advances received by the City in the first thirty-one days of the year are credited as property tax revenues with the remainder being credited to deferred revenue.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 2% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes to residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 5 - TAXES - (Continued)

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee's compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporation and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax revenue is reported to the extent that it was measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund. Income tax revenue for 2006 was \$772,823 as reported in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2006, as well as intended to finance fiscal 2006 operations.

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net assets follows:

Governmental Activities:

Property taxes	\$1,963,621
Income taxes	187,589
Accounts	31,153
Special assessments	6,257
Intergovernmental	589,217

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers to Nonmajor Governmental Funds from:

General Fund	\$ 117,670
Nonmajor Governmental funds	13,919
Transfers to Andrews Road Reconstruction fund from:	
General Fund	54,960
Total	\$ 186,549

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund or to the funds that report the debt obligations as debt service payments due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of activities.

All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Activities:	12/31/05	Additions	Disposals	12/31/06
Canital assets not being depreciated				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 492,579	\$ 112,700	\$ (110,000)	\$ 495,279
			\$ (110,000)	
Construction in progress	282,002	504,669		786,671
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	774,581	617,369	(110,000)	1,281,950
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	124,613	-	-	124,613
Buildings	600,100	-	-	600,100
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	390,110	140,851	-	530,961
Vehicles	1,100,092	62,494	(66,315)	1,096,271
Infrastructure:				
Roads	326,687	143,153	-	469,840
Storm sewers	598,789			598,789
Total capital assets, being depreciated	3,140,391	346,498	(66,315)	3,420,574
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(11,423)	(6,231)	-	(17,654)
Buildings	(289,064)	(13,833)	-	(302,897)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(104,454)	(32,457)	-	(136,911)
Vehicles	(488,843)	(77,077)	45,013	(520,907)
Infrastructure:				
Roads	(19,398)	(23,078)	-	(42,476)
Storm sewers	(14,861)	(5,040)		(19,901)
Total accumulated depreciation	(928,043)	(157,716)	45,013	(1,040,746)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	2,212,348	188,782	(21,302)	2,379,828
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$2,986,929	\$ 806,151	\$ (131,302)	\$ 3,661,778

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 8,228
Security of persons and property	84,986
Transportation	55,151
Leisure time activities	9,351
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$157,716

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISLOSURE

In previous years, the City entered into capitalized lease agreements for the acquisition of a skid steer and a 911 Recording System. These leases met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by FASB Statement No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the general fund. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized on the statement of net assets in the amount of \$38,375. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of the acquisitions. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2006 was \$10,552, leaving a current book value of \$27,823. A corresponding liability of \$9,155 was recorded in the statement of net assets. Principal payments in fiscal year 2006 totaled \$6,408 in the general fund. The final payment was made on the 911 Recording System which retired the lease obligation.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2006:

Year Ending		
December 31,	Ski	id Steer
2007	\$	4,677
2008		4,677
Total future minimum lease payments		9,354
Less: amount representing interest		(199)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	9,155

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During the fiscal year 2006, the following changes occurred in the City's governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental Activities:	Interest Rate	Balance at 12/31/05	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/06	Amounts Due in One Year
Special Assessment Bonds:						
Lakeway Street Improvement	7.25%	\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ (55,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Total special assessment bonds		\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ (55,000)	\$ -	<u> </u>
OPWC Notes:						
1996 - 15 years						
OPWC 93 (Salida Rd.)	0%	\$ 55,080	\$ -	\$ (11,017)	\$ 44,063	\$ 11,016
1996 - 20 years						
OPWC 94 (Harbor Creek)	0%	90,367	-	(8,608)	81,759	8,607
2000 - 20 years						
OPWC 99 (Reynolds Rd.)	0%	108,750	-	(7,500)	101,250	7,500
2004 - 20 years						
OPWC 04 (Holly Dr.)	0%	125,123	-	(6,586)	118,537	6,585
2005 - 20 years	00/	45.002		(2.25.4)	10.000	2.254
OPWC 05 (Weber Area)	0%	45,083		(2,254)	42,829	2,254
Total OPWC notes		\$ 424,403	\$ -	\$ (35,965)	\$ 388,438	\$ 35,962
Other Long-Term Obligations:						
Compensated absences	N/A	\$ 264,559	\$ 192,173	\$ (133,253)	\$ 323,479	\$ 123,484
Capital lease obligations		15,563		(6,408)	9,155	4,543
Total other long-term obligations		\$ 280,122	\$ 192,173	\$ (139,661)	\$ 332,634	\$ 128,027
Total governmental activities						
long-term obligations		\$ 759,525	\$ 192,173	\$ (230,626)	\$ 721,072	\$ 163,989

<u>Special Assessment Bonds</u>: The City issued special assessment bonds in 1986 in the amount of \$1,010,000. The bonds are direct obligations of the City and will be paid from the debt service fund using special assessment revenues. The special assessment bonds were retired during 2006.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences reported in the "compensated absences payable" account will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid, which are primarily the general, Policy Levy, Fire Levy and Special Forces funds.

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u>: See Note 9 for details about capital leases.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>OPWC Notes</u>: The City has entered into five debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). These notes are to fund various street improvements. The amounts due to the OPWC are payable solely from operating revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. Each of the OPWC loans are being repaid from debt service fund. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the actual amount loaned. The OPWC loans are interest free.

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

	OPWC Notes
<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>
2007	\$ 35,962
2008	35,963
2009	35,962
2010	35,962
2011	24,946
2012 - 2016	120,422
2017 - 2021	70,448
2022 - 2025	28,773
Total	\$ 388,438

B. Legal Debt Margin

The City's voted and unvoted legal debt margins were \$16,237,833 and \$8,528,479, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE

The City had the following outstanding bond anticipation notes at December 31, 2006:

	Interest]	Balance			Balance
	Rate	1	2/31/05	Additions	Reductions	12/31/06
Various Purpose Improvements						
Bond Anticipation Notes	3.40%	\$	740,000	\$ -	\$ (740,000)	\$ -
Various Purpose Improvements						
Bond Anticipation Notes	4.25%			1,000,000		1,000,000
Total Notes Payable		\$	740,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ (740,000)	\$1,000,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE - (Continued)

During 2006, the City retired the \$740,000 in bond anticipation notes that were due at December 31, 2005 and issued \$1,000,000 in bond anticipation notes to finance the following projects: \$770,000 was issued for the State Route 283 project, \$150,000 for the Holly Drive Project and \$80,000 for the Weber Road Project. The proceeds of the bond anticipation notes were recorded in the Andrews Road Construction fund and the Capital Projects funds (other governmental funds). On the fund financial statements, these bond anticipation notes have been reported as fund liabilities of the funds which received the proceeds. The notes have a 4.25% interest rate and are scheduled to mature on June 26, 2007.

NOTE 12 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed 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 member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member-directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member- directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to established and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement under the traditional plan, were required to contribute 9.0% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan that were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2006 was 9.20%, except for those plan members in law enforcement and public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.43% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$141,730, \$139,840, and \$134,508, respectively; 93% has been contributed for 2006 and 100% for 2005 and 2004. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2006, in the amount of \$10,114, is recorded as a liability. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2006 were \$3,640 made by the City and \$2,391 made by plan members.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 12 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.0% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 11.75% for police officers and 16.25% for firefighters. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$174,848, \$176,672, and \$154,520, respectively; 72% has been contributed for 2006 and 100% for 2005 and 2004. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2006, in the amount of \$48,969, is recorded as a liability.

NOTE 13 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2006 local government employer contribution rate was 13.70% of covered payroll (16.93% for public safety and law enforcement); 4.50% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.50%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00% compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.30% based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate (4.00%) plus and an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6.00% for the next nine years. In subsequent years, (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4.00%.

All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach, assets are adjusted to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 13 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,214 as of December 31, 2006. The City's actual employer contributions for 2006 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$46,554. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2005 (the latest information available) were \$11.1 billion. At December 31, 2005 (the latest information available), the actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability 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, is effective on January 1, 2007. OPERS took additional actions to improve the solvency of the Health care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional fund to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. 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 full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "<u>Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers</u>". The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 7.75% of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2005 and 2006. 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.

The City's actual contributions for 2006 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$14,647 for police and \$42,791 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the latest information available) was \$108.039 million, which was net of member contributions of \$55.272 million. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2005 (the latest information available), was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 14 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Deferred Compensation Plan

City employees may participate in the Ohio Municipal League Master Deferred Compensation Plan, through The Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program, The Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company or The Equitable Financial Companies Deferred Compensation Plan, in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plans permit deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plans, the deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

B. Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on the duration of employment. Vacation leave can be carried over for use in the following year. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees in the paycheck for the period in which it was earned, or it may be taken in the form of compensatory time, not to exceed 48 hours for non-union employees, 60 hours for union employees and 50 hours for full-time firefighters.

Upon retirement or death employees are paid one-half of their leave balance, not to exceed a maximum of 480 hours of sick leave, except fire department employees who can receive a maximum of 600 hours of sick leave pay. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee all accrued vacation and compensatory time is paid.

The current portion of unpaid compensated absences, for governmental funds, is recorded as a current liability in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported on the statement of net assets.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2006.

B. Litigation

The City has various matters that are pending, however, none of which will have a material adverse affect on the City as disclosed by the City's legal counsel.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has obtained risk management by traditional means of insuring through a commercial company. With the exception of a deductible, the risk of loss transfers entirely from the City to the commercial company. The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health, dental, life and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance from prior year.

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League public risk pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan is administered by Gates McDonald. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presented for the general fund and major special revenue funds is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Unreported cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented.

Net Change in Fund Balance

		Safety Forces	Police	Fire
	General	Levy	Levy	Levy
Budget basis	\$ 102,197	\$ (844)	\$ (51,181)	\$ (21,137)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	77,244	-	-	-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(56,863)	(14,095)	(9,892)	(9,707)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	14,291	7,139	5,527	5,012
Adjustment for encumbrances	56,291		1,741	9,727
GAAP basis	\$ 193,160	\$ (7,800)	\$ (53,805)	\$ (16,105)



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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 Council and Mayor City of Mentor-On-The-Lake 5860 Andrews Road Mentor-On-The-Lake, Ohio 44060

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 30, 2007.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake'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 Mentor-On-The-Lake's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake'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 Mentor-On-The-Lake'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 Mentor-On-The-Lake's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake'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 Mentor-On-The-Lake'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.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Mentor-On-The-Lake

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake'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 one instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2006-MOL-001.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City of Mentor-On-The-Lake in a separate letter dated May 30, 2007.

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. May 30, 2007

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES DECEMBER 31, 2006

FINDING RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS			
Finding Number	2006-MOL-001		

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B) in part requires that expenditures shall not exceed appropriations.

It was noted during the audit that for the year ended December 31, 2006, the City had expenditures in excess of appropriations in the following fund:

Major fund	_ <u>I</u>	Excess
Andrews Road Construction	\$	22,728

With expenditures exceeding appropriations, the City is expending monies that have not been appropriated and approved by Council. This may result in unnecessary purchases or overspending which may lead to a fund deficit.

We recommend that the City comply with the Ohio Revised Code and the Auditor of State Bulletin 97-010 by monitoring expenditures so they do not exceed lawful appropriations and amending the budget and certify the amendments to the County Budget Commission or County Auditor prior to year end. This may be achieved by monitoring the budget more closely on a continual basis.

<u>Client Response</u>: While only one fund was in noncompliance, the Director of Finance is going to prepare amendments throughout the year and certify them to the County Budget Commission or County Auditor.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE 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 JUNE 28, 2007