CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Crestline 100 North Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Crestline, Crawford County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. 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 Crestline is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

August 25, 2008



CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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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 Crestline 100 North Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City of Crestline's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Crestline's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General fund, Community Housing Improvement Program fund and Street Construction Maintenance and Repair fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Crestline Page Two

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2008, on our consideration of the City of Crestline's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Crestline's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City of Crestline. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube Elec.

June 30, 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Crestline's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the 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 2007 are as follows:

- The total net assets of the City increased \$157,096, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$24,737 or 0.37% over 2006 and net assets of business-type activities increased \$181,833 or 3.64% over 2006.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$1,821,911 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,096,599 or 37.57% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$2,919,095 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,096,599 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$1,821,911.
- The general fund had revenues of \$1,653,716 in 2007. This represents a decrease of \$9,167 from 2006 revenues. The expenditures of the general fund, which totaled \$1,537,370 in 2007, decreased \$76,684 from 2006. The fund balance of the general fund increased \$116,346 from \$12,691 to \$129,037.
- ➤ The street construction, maintenance and repair fund had revenues of \$327,177 in 2007. The expenditures of the street construction, maintenance and repair fund totaled \$312,852 in 2007. The fund balance of the street construction, maintenance and repair fund increased \$14,325 from \$133,441 to \$147,766.
- The community housing improvement program fund had revenues of \$457,158 in 2007. The expenditures of the community housing improvement program fund totaled \$453,943 in 2007. The fund balance of the community housing improvement program fund was \$3,215.
- ➤ The capital improvements fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$213,320 in 2007. The expenditures and other financing uses of the capital improvements fund totaled \$302,428 in 2007. The fund balance of the capital improvements fund decreased \$89,108 from \$469,887 to \$380,779.
- ➤ Net assets for the business-type activities, which are made up of the water, sewer, and ambulance services enterprise funds, increased in 2007 by \$181,833. This increase in net assets was due primarily to increasing revenues and decreasing expenses.
- ➤ In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$73,919 greater than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$116,544 less than the amount in the final budget.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

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 2007?" 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.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

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 and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, and ambulance service operations are reported here.

The City's statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-19 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 three categories: governmental funds, proprietary 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 and proprietary funds begins on page 10.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (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, street construction, maintenance and repair fund, community housing improvement project and capital improvements 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 20-28 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, and ambulance service management functions. The City's water and sewer funds are considered major funds, while the ambulance service fund is a nonmajor proprietary fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 29-31 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. A private purpose trust and agency funds are the City's fiduciary fund types. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 32-33 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 34-62 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2007 and 2006

Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2007	Business-type Activities 2007	Governmental Activities 2006	Business-type Activities 2006	2007 <u>Total</u>	2006 <u>Total</u>
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 2,273,860	\$ 1,183,607	\$ 2,427,807	\$ 1,042,894	\$ 3,457,467	\$ 3,470,701
Capital assets	5,221,505	6,251,938	5,216,459	6,193,984	11,473,443	11,410,443
Total assets	7,495,365	7,435,545	7,644,266	7,236,878	14,930,910	14,881,144
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Long-term liabilities outstanding	356,418	2,149,567	483,023	2,150,121	2,505,985	2,633,144
Other liabilities	516,352	102,149	513,911	84,761	618,501	598,672
Total liabilities	872,770	2,251,716	996,934	2,234,882	3,124,486	3,231,816
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of						
related debt	5,091,505	4,153,747	4,930,960	4,113,547	9,245,252	9,044,507
Restricted	1,175,649	254,300	1,481,207	242,986	1,429,949	1,724,193
Unrestricted	355,441	775,782	235,165	645,463	1,131,223	880,628
Total net assets	\$ 6,622,595	\$ 5,183,829	\$ 6,647,332	\$ 5,001,996	\$ 11,806,424	\$ 11,649,328

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2007 the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$11,806,424. At year-end, net assets were \$6,622,595 and \$5,183,829 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 76.84% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2007, were \$5,091,505 and \$4,153,747 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. 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, \$1,429,949, 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 of \$1,131,223 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal years 2007 and 2006.

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2007	Business-type Activities 2007	Governmental Activities 2006	Business-type Activities 2006	2007 Total	2006 <u>Total</u>
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 322,736	\$ 1,626,729	\$ 248,391	\$ 1,527,463	\$ 1,949,465	\$ 1,775,854
Operating grants and contributions	773,863	-	398,256	-	773,863	398,256
Capital grants and contributions				56,800		56,800
Total program revenues	1,096,599	1,626,729	646,647	1,584,263	2,723,328	2,230,910
General revenues:						
Property taxes	264,608	_	253,264	-	264,608	253,264
Income taxes	1,069,804	_	1,145,395	-	1,069,804	1,145,395
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	303,453	_	334,075	_	303,453	334,075
Investment earnings	108,179	389	53,614	_	108,568	53,614
Miscellaneous	75,867	14,496	70,213	19,626	90,363	89,839
Total general revenues	1,821,911	14,885	1,856,561	19,626	1,836,796	1,876,187
Total revenues	2,918,510	1,641,614	2,503,208	1,603,889	4,560,124	4,107,097
Expenses:						
General government	346,516	_	423,907	-	346,516	423,907
Security of persons and property	1,168,286	_	1,361,562	-	1,168,286	1,361,562
Transportation	532,535	_	478,852	-	532,535	478,852
Community environment	742,330	-	163,934	-	742,330	163,934
Leisure time activity	108,280	-	96,541	-	108,280	96,541
Interest and fiscal charges	21,148	-	32,148	-	21,148	32,148
Water	-	637,775	-	642,549	637,775	642,549
Sewer	-	688,228	-	682,828	688,228	682,828
Other enterprise		157,930		84,697	157,930	84,697
Total expenses	2,919,095	1,483,933	2,556,944	1,410,074	4,403,028	3,967,018
Transfers	(24,152)	24,152	(24,152)	24,152		
Change in net assets	(24,737)	181,833	(77,888)	217,967	157,096	140,079
Net assets at beginning of year	6,647,332	5,001,996	6,725,220	4,784,029	11,649,328	11,509,249
Net assets at end of year	\$ 6,622,595	\$ 5,183,829	\$ 6,647,332	\$ 5,001,996	\$ 11,806,424	\$ 11,649,328

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net assets decreased \$24,737 in 2007.

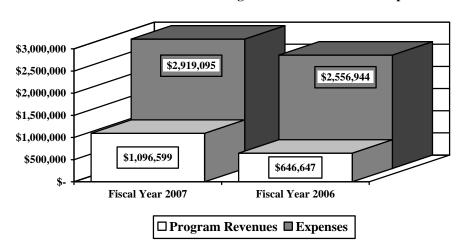
Security of persons and property primarily supports the operations of the police and fire department's expenses, which total \$1,168,286 and account for 40.02% of the total governmental expenses of the City. Security of persons and property expenses were partially funded by direct charges to users of \$66,683 and operating grants of \$12,500. General government expenses totaled \$346,516. General government expenses were partially funded by \$160,271 in direct charges to users of the services. Transportation expenses of \$532,535 were partially funded by \$296,157 in operating grants and contributions.

The state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$773,863 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$296,157 subsidized transportation programs and \$465,206 subsidized community environment activities.

General revenues totaled \$1,821,911, and amounted to 62.41% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$1,334,412. 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 \$303,453.

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 general revenues (primarily property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements) to support its governmental activities. Program revenues were not sufficient to cover total governmental expenses for 2007.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



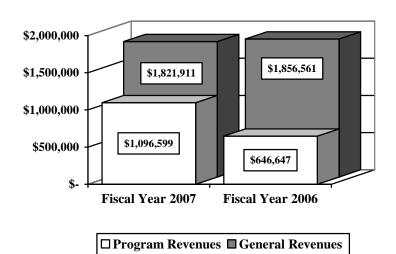
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

	To	otal Cost of Services 2007	 Net Cost of Services 2007	Te	otal Cost of Services 2006	_	Net Cost of Services 2006
Program Expenses:							
General government	\$	346,516	\$ 186,245	\$	423,907	\$	409,278
Security of persons and property		1,168,286	1,089,103		1,361,562		1,224,703
Transportation		532,535	236,378		478,852		233,406
Community environment		742,330	271,467		163,934		(39,909)
Leisure time activity		108,280	18,155		96,541		50,671
Interest and fiscal charges		21,148	 21,148		32,148	_	32,148
Total	\$	2,919,095	\$ 1,822,496	\$	2,556,944	\$	1,910,297

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 62.43% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues. The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2007 and 2006.

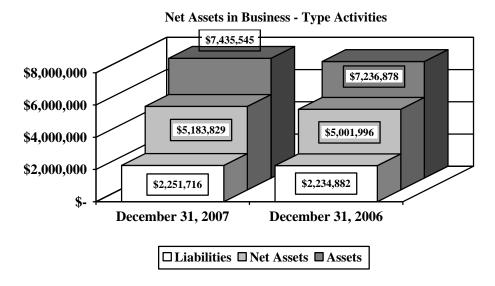
Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and ambulance service enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$1,626,729, general revenues of \$14,885 and expenses of \$1,483,933 for 2007. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, liabilities and net assets at year-end.



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.

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 pages 20-21) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,092,579, which is \$178,546 below last year's total of \$1,271,125. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2007 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/07	Fund Balances 12/31/06	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Major funds:				
General	\$ 129,037	\$ 12,691	\$ 116,346	
Street construction, maintenance & repair	147,766	133,441	14,325	
Community housing improvement program	3,215	-	3,215	
Capital improvements	380,779	469,887	(89,108)	
Other nonmajor governmental funds	431,782	655,106	(223,324)	
Total	\$ 1,092,579	\$ 1,271,125	\$ (178,546)	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

General Fund

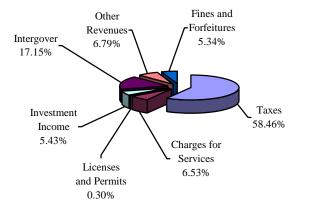
The City's general fund balance increased \$116,346. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

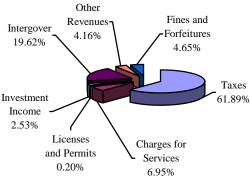
	2007			2006	Amount	Percentage
		Amount	Amount Amount		Change	Change
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	966,694	\$	1,029,198	\$ (62,504)	(6.07) %
Charges for services		108,034		115,548	(7,514)	(6.50) %
Licenses and permits		4,891		3,356	1,535	45.74 %
Fines and forfeitures		88,345		77,265	11,080	14.34 %
Investment income		89,735		42,061	47,674	113.34 %
Intergovernmental		283,661		326,297	(42,636)	(13.07) %
Other		112,356		69,158	43,198	62.46 %
Total	\$	1,653,716	\$	1,662,883	\$ (9,167)	(0.55) %

Tax revenue represents 58.46% of all general fund revenue. Tax revenue decreased 6.07% over prior year. The decrease in taxes revenue is due to a decrease in the collections of municipal income taxes. Investment income increased \$47,674 or 113.34% over prior year. This increase can be attributed to maturing federal agency securities and higher interest rates during the year. Other revenues increased \$43,198 or 62.46% as a result of increasing rental income. All other revenues remained comparable to prior years.

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2007

Revenues - Fiscal Year 2006





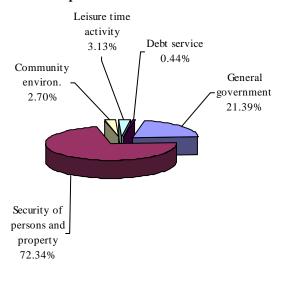
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

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

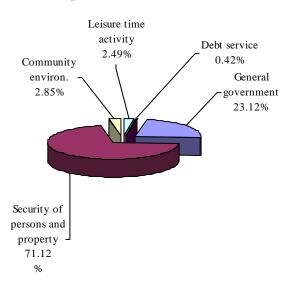
	 2007 Amount	 2006 Amount	_	Amount Change	Percentage Change
Expenditures					
General government	\$ 328,804	\$ 373,139	\$	(44,335)	(11.88) %
Security of persons and property	1,112,176	1,148,021		(35,845)	(3.12) %
Community environment	41,492	46,001		(4,509)	(9.80) %
Leisure time activity	48,188	40,183		8,005	19.92 %
Debt service	 6,710	 6,710		<u>-</u>	- %
Total	\$ 1,537,370	\$ 1,614,054	\$	(76,684)	(4.75) %

The City decreased total expenditures by 4.75%. The largest expenditure line item, security of persons and property decreased slightly compared to 2006. General government expenditures decreased 11.88%, which can primarily be attributed to tighter controls on spending for materials & supplies and professional services.

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2007



Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2006



Street Construction, Maintenance & Repair Fund

The street construction, maintenance and repair fund had revenues of \$327,177 in 2007. The expenditures of the street construction, maintenance and repair fund totaled \$312,852 in 2007. The fund balance of the street construction, maintenance and repair fund increased \$14,325 from \$133,441 to \$147,766.

Community Housing Improvement Program

The community housing improvement program fund had revenues of \$457,158 in 2007. The expenditures of the community housing improvement program fund totaled \$453,943 in 2007. The fund balance of the community housing improvement program fund was \$3,215.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Improvements Fund

The capital improvements fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$213,320 in 2007. The expenditures and other financing uses of the capital improvements fund totaled \$302,428 in 2007. The fund balance of the capital improvements fund decreased \$89,108 from \$469,887 to \$380,779.

Proprietary Funds

The City's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

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. The original and final budgeted expenditures, increased \$130,481 from \$1,503,586 to \$1,634,067. Actual revenues of \$1,622,937 were more than final budgeted revenues by \$73,919. Actual expenditures came in \$107,339 lower than the final budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

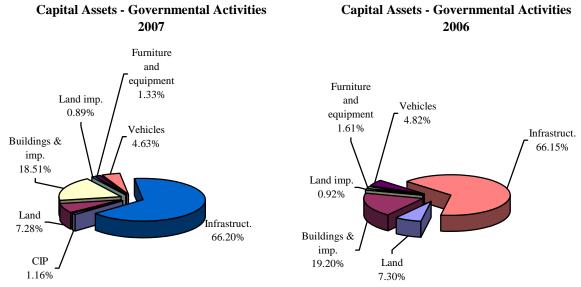
At the end of fiscal 2007, the City had \$11,482,592 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings and improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$5,221,205 was reported in governmental activities and \$6,261,387 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 9 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows fiscal 2007 balances compared to 2006:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-T	ype Activities	Total		
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	
Land	\$ 380,645	\$ 380,645	\$ 111,558	\$ 111,558	\$ 492,203	\$ 492,203	
Construction in progress	60,420	-	-	-	60,420	-	
Land improvements	46,290	47,886	15,960	17,290	62,250	65,176	
Buildings and improvements	966,449	1,001,754	1,334,690	1,377,780	2,301,139	2,379,534	
Furniture and equipment	69,423	83,907	3,041,756	2,916,605	3,111,179	3,000,512	
Vehicles	241,850	251,612	162,014	183,051	403,864	434,663	
Infrastructure	3,456,428	3,450,655	-	-	3,456,428	3,450,655	
Water and sewer lines			1,585,960	1,587,700	1,585,960	1,587,700	
Totals	\$ 5,221,505	\$ 5,216,459	\$ 6,251,938	\$ 6,193,984	\$ 11,473,443	\$ 11,410,443	

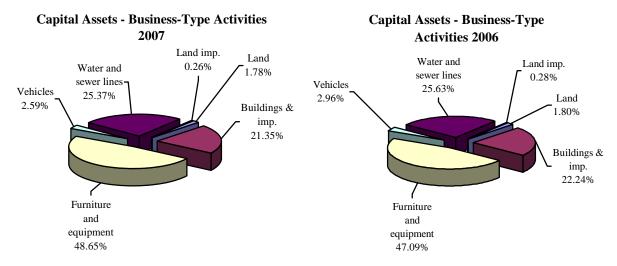
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2007 and 2006.



The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes bridges and streets. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 66.20% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type capital assets by category for 2007 and 2006.



The City's second largest business-type capital asset category is water and sewer lines. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's water and sewer lines (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 25.37% of the City's total business-type capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

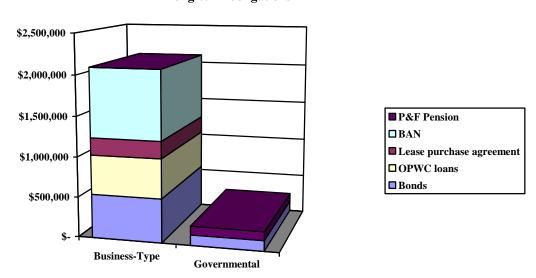
Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	Governmental Activities		
	2007	2006	
Capital leases payable	\$ -	\$ 40,499	
Police and fire pension	108,115	110,164	
General obligation bonds	130,000	195,000	
Total long tarm obligations	¢ 229 115	\$ 245,662	
Total long-term obligations	\$ 238,115	\$ 345,663	
	Business-type Activities		
	2007	2006	
Revenue bonds	\$ 545,000	\$ 665,000	
Bond anticipation notes	853,000	865,000	
Capital leases	-	22,782	
Lease purchase agreement	211,585	-	
OPWC loans	488,606	527,655	
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,098,191	\$ 2,080,437	

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

Long-term obligations



Further detail on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Note 16 to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City's current population as of the 2000 Census is 5,088.

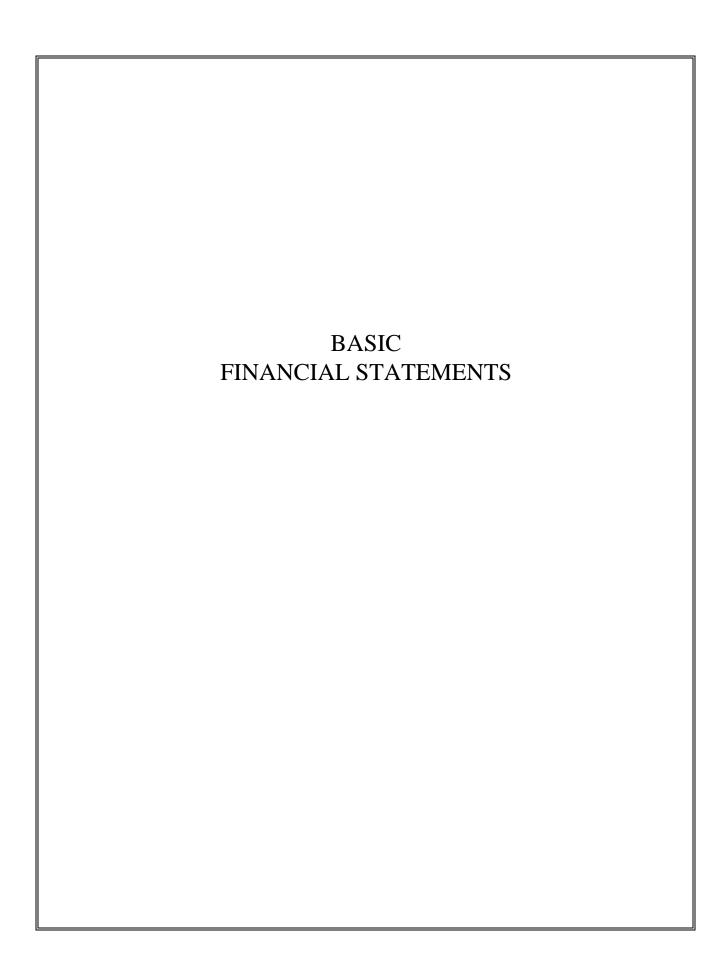
The City is located in Crawford County. Crawford County has an unemployment rate of 7.8%, compared to the 5.6% state average and the 5% national average.

State funding is uncertain due to budgetary shortfalls at the state level. It appears Local Government Revenue and Local Government Revenue Assistance Funds may be cut by 10% in the next biennial State budget. These funds represented 17% of the City's general fund revenue in 2007. Income and property tax revenues are expected to remain consistent as well as expenditures.

These economic factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for fiscal year 2008. Budgeted revenues and other financing sources in the general fund for fiscal year 2008 are \$1,503,645. The City has continued to practice conservative budgetary practices in order to preserve a positive financial position in future years.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, 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 please contact Kelly Kurtzman, City Auditor, 100 North Seltzer Street, Crestline, Ohio 44827.



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STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:	Φ 1.02<.222	Ф	Φ 1.054.212
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,036,223	\$ 838,090	\$ 1,874,313
Cash in segregated accounts	16,634	-	16,634
Cash with fiscal agents	-	179,300	179,300
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):			
Income taxes	536,514	-	536,514
Property and other taxes	265,568	-	265,568
Accounts	7,688	277,220	284,908
Accrued interest	14,315	-	14,315
Special assessments	3,718	-	3,718
Intergovernmental	251,954	-	251,954
Internal balances	118,000	(118,000)	-
Prepayments	23,246	6,997	30,243
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	441,065	111,558	552,623
Depreciable capital assets, net	4,780,440	6,140,380	10,920,820
Total capital assets, net	5,221,505	6,251,938	11,473,443
Total assets	7,495,365	7,435,545	14,930,910
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	97,475	18,645	116,120
Accrued wages and benefits	46,460	20,371	66,831
Due to other governments	30,205	18,732	48,937
Pension obligation payable	94,552	14,075	108,627
Accrued interest payable	804	30,326	31,130
Unearned revenue	246,856	-	246,856
Long-term liabilities:	2.0,000		2.0,000
Due within one year	88,512	204,573	293,085
Due in more than one year	267,906	1,944,994	2,212,900
Total liabilities	872,770	2,251,716	3,124,486
2000 20000 2		2,201,710	
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,091,505	4,153,747	9,245,252
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	550,508	-	550,508
Debt service	113,040	-	113,040
Transportation projects	286,076	-	286,076
Community environment programs	41,995	-	41,995
Revenue bond renewal and replacement	-	60,000	60,000
Revenue bond future debt service	-	15,000	15,000
Revenue bond current debt service	-	179,300	179,300
Other purposes	184,030	-	184,030
Unrestricted	355,441	775,782	1,131,223
Total net assets	\$ 6,622,595	\$ 5,183,829	\$ 11,806,424

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

		Program Revenues						
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions					
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 346,516	\$ 160,271	\$ -					
Security of persons and property	1,168,286	66,683	12,500					
Transportation	532,535	-	296,157					
Community environment	742,330	5,657	465,206					
Leisure time activity	108,280	90,125	, -					
Interest and fiscal charges	21,148							
Total governmental activities	2,919,095	322,736	773,863					
Business-type Activities:								
Water	637,775	840,490	-					
Sewer	688,228	662,049	-					
Ambulance services	157,930	124,190						
Total business-type activities	1,483,933	1,626,729						
Total primary government	\$ 4,403,028	\$ 1,949,465	\$ 773,863					
	Debt service Police pension Fire pension Income taxes levied General purposes. Street construction Capital improvem Grants and entitlem Investment earnings Miscellaneous Total general revent Transfers	d for: I for: In and maintenance. I tents. I tents of restricted to specific to specif	ific programs					
	Net assets at end of	f year						

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (186,245)	\$ -	\$ (186,245)
(1,089,103)	-	(1,089,103)
(236,378)	-	(236,378)
(271,467)	-	(271,467)
(18,155)	-	(18,155)
(21,148)		(21,148)
(1,822,496)		(1,822,496)
	202,715	202,715
-	(26,179)	(26,179)
- -	(33,740)	(33,740)
	142,796	142,796
(1,822,496)	142,796	(1,679,700)
171,417	-	171,417
63,004	-	63,004
15,023	-	15,023
15,164	-	15,164
807,205	-	807,205
88,221	-	88,221
174,378	-	174,378
303,453	-	303,453
108,179	389	108,568
75,867	14,496	90,363
1,821,911	14,885	1,836,796
(24,152)	24,152	
(24,737)	181,833	157,096
6,647,332	5,001,996	11,649,328
\$ 6,622,595	\$ 5,183,829	\$ 11,806,424

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	General		Ma	Street nstruction, nintenance nd Repair	H Imp	mmunity lousing rovement rogram		Capital provements	 Other ernmental Funds
Assets:							_		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents		169,047	\$	129,922	\$	3,215	\$	309,360	\$ 424,679
Cash in segregated accounts		13,512		-		-		-	3,122
Receivables (net of allowance for									
Income taxes		402,214		45,322		-		88,978	
Property and other taxes		172,774		-		-		-	92,794
Accounts		7,688		-		-		-	-
Accrued interest		12,318		1,075		-		-	922
Special assessments		3,718		-		-		-	-
Intergovernmental		130,750		84,560		-		-	36,644
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-	2,018
Loans to other funds		-		-		-		118,000	-
Prepayments		15,579		7,667					 -
Total assets	\$	927,600	\$	268,546	\$	3,215	\$	516,338	\$ 560,179
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	24,245	\$	6,018	\$	-	\$	66,736	\$ 476
Accrued wages and benefits		42,735		3,725		-		-	-
Due to other governments		26,498		2,622		-		-	1,085
Pension obligation payable		92,091		2,461		-		-	-
Due to other funds		2,018		-		-		-	-
Deferred revenue		450,376		105,954		-		68,823	40,580
Unearned revenue		160,600						-	 86,256
Total liabilities		798,563		120,780				135,559	 128,397
E IDI									
Fund Balances: Reserved for encumbrances		10.201		0 442		3,123		2 000	14 642
		10,291		8,442		3,123		3,800	14,642
Reserved for prepayments		15,579		7,667		-		110,000	-
Reserved for loans		-		-		-		118,000	100 204
Reserved for debt service		-		-		-		-	102,204
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:		100 167							
General fund.		103,167		-		-		-	-
Special revenue funds		-		131,657		92		-	220,156
Capital projects funds								258,979	 94,780
Total fund balances		129,037		147,766		3,215		380,779	 431,782
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	927,600	\$	268,546	\$	3,215	\$	516,338	\$ 560,179

Total Governmental Funds				
\$	1,036,223 16,634			
	536,514 265,568 7,688 14,315 3,718 251,954 2,018 118,000			
\$	23,246			
\$	97,475 46,460 30,205 94,552 2,018 665,733 246,856			
	1,183,299			
	40,298 23,246 118,000 102,204			
	103,167 351,905 353,759			
	1,092,579			

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RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2007

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 1,092,579
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.		5,221,505
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Income taxes \$	414,984	
Property and other taxes	18,712	
Fines and forfeitures	7,688	
Special assessments	3,718	
Intergovernmental revenues	215,481	
Accrued interest	5,150	
Total		665,733
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,		
whereas in governmental funds, interest expenditures are reported		
when due.		(804)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore		
are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are as follows:		
General obligation bonds	(130,000)	
Police and fire pension	(108,115)	
Compensated absences	(118,303)	
•	· / /	(356,418)
Net assets of governmental activities		\$ 6,622,595

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	General		General		Con Ma	Street astruction, intenance d Repair	H Imp	nmunity ousing rovement ogram	Capital rovements	Gov	Other vernmental Funds
Revenues:											
Municipal income taxes	\$	797,148	\$	87,794	\$	-	\$ 173,663	\$	-		
Property and other taxes		169,546		-		-	-		92,029		
Charges for services		108,034		-		-	-		50,070		
Licenses and permits		4,891		-		-	-		_		
Fines and forfeitures		88,345		-		-	-		13,286		
Intergovernmental		283,661		231,200		457,158	-		98,851		
Investment income		89,735		7,485		-	-		12,145		
Rental income		55,483		-		-	-		-		
Other		56,873		698		-	15,724		2,572		
Total revenues		1,653,716		327,177		457,158	189,387		268,953		
Expenditures:											
Current:											
General government		328,804		-		-	-		-		
Security of persons and property		1,112,176		-		-	-		10,265		
Transportation		-		312,852		-	-		94,660		
Community environment		41,492		-		453,943	-		246,895		
Leisure time activity		48,188		-		-	-		51,609		
Capital outlay		-		-		-	235,339		9,760		
Debt service:											
Principal retirement		2,049		-		-	40,499		65,000		
Interest and fiscal charges		4,661		-		-	2,438		14,088		
Total expenditures		1,537,370		312,852		453,943	278,276		492,277		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues											
over (under) expenditures		116,346		14,325		3,215	 (88,889)	-	(223,324)		
Other financing sources (uses):											
Insurance proceeds		_		_		_	23,933		_		
Transfers in		_		_		_			52,263		
Transfers out		_		_		_	(24,152)		(52,263)		
Total other financing sources (uses)				-		-	(219)		-		
Net change in fund balances		116,346		14,325		3,215	(89,108)		(223,324)		
Fund balances at beginning of year		12,691		133,441			 469,887		655,106		
Fund balances at end of year	\$	129,037	\$	147,766	\$	3,215	\$ 380,779	\$	431,782		

Total Governmental Funds
\$ 1,058,605 261,575 158,104 4,891 101,631 1,070,870 109,365
55,483 75,867 2,896,391
328,804 1,122,441 407,512 742,330 99,797 245,099
107,548 21,187 3,074,718
(178,327)
23,933 52,263 (76,415) (219)
(178,546)
1,271,125 \$ 1,092,579

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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, 2007

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ (178,546)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over			
their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital outlays exceed depreciation expense in the current period accordingly.			
Capital asset additions	\$	221,669	
Current year depreciation	Ψ	(216,623)	
,		(===,===)	5,046
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current			
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Income taxes		11,199	
Property and other taxes		3,033	
Fines and forfeitures		(1,091)	
Special assessments		3,718	
Intergovernmental		6,446	
Interest		(1,186)	•• • • •
			22,119
Repayment of bond, note and capital lease principal is an expenditure			
in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets.			107,548
naomities on the statement of het assets.			107,348
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due.			39
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.			 19,057
Change in net assets of governmental activities			\$ (24,737)

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Variance with

	Budgeted Amounts						Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
	Original		<u>Final</u>		Actual				
Revenues:									
Municipal income taxes	\$	790,229	\$	749,122	\$	784,870	\$	35,748	
Property and other taxes		170,704		161,824		169,546		7,722	
Charges for services		108,772		103,113		108,034		4,921	
Licenses and permits		4,924		4,668		4,891		223	
Fines and forfeitures		92,507		87,695		91,880		4,185	
Intergovernmental		284,228		269,443		282,301		12,858	
Investment income		65,419		62,016		64,975		2,959	
Rental income		55,862		52,956		55,483		2,527	
Other		61,373		58,181		60,957		2,776	
Total revenues		1,634,018		1,549,018		1,622,937		73,919	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
General government		386,170		419,674		333,638		86,036	
Security of persons and property		1,030,751		1,120,178		1,093,228		26,950	
Community environment		38,440		41,775		41,775		-	
Leisure time activity		48,225		52,440		48,882		3,558	
Total expenditures		1,503,586		1,634,067		1,517,523		116,544	
Net change in fund balance		130,432		(85,049)		105,414		190,463	
Fund balance at beginning of year		37,470		37,470		37,470		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		8,874		8,874		8,874			
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$	176,776	\$	(38,705)	\$	151,758	\$	190,463	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) STREET CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & REPAIR FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Variance with

		Budgeted	Amour	nts				al Budget ositive
	0	riginal		Final	Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:	'							
Municipal income taxes	\$	86,181	\$	86,181	\$	86,576	\$	395
Intergovernmental		169,800		169,800		170,577		777
Investment income		5,645		5,645		5,671		26
Other		695		695		698		3
Total revenues		262,321		262,321		263,522		1,201
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Transportation		346,895		346,895		268,501		78,394
Total expenditures		346,895		346,895		268,501		78,394
Net change in fund balance		(84,574)		(84,574)		(4,979)		79,595
Fund balance at beginning of year		117,172		117,172		117,172		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		7,371		7,371		7,371		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	39,969	\$	39,969	\$	119,564	\$	79,595

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) COMMUNITY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Variance with

	Budgeted	l Amoui	nts			nal Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual	(1	Negative)
Revenues:	 					
Intergovernmental	\$ 722,000	\$	722,000	\$ 457,158	\$	(264,842)
Total revenues	722,000		722,000	457,158		(264,842)
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Community environment	722,000		722,000	457,066		264,934
Total expenditures	722,000		722,000	457,066		264,934
Net change in fund balance	-		-	92		92
Fund balance at beginning of year	-		-	-		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 			 		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 	\$		\$ 92	\$	92

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Business-type Activities				
	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor	Total	
Assets:					
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	\$ 579,601	\$ 61,388	\$ 122,101	\$ 763,090	
Accounts	126,155 5,976	98,899 1,016	52,166 5	277,220 6,997	
Total current assets	711,732	161,303	174,272	1,047,307	
Noncurrent assets: Restricted assets: Cash with fiscal agents	179,300 75,000	-	- -	179,300 75,000	
Land	74,323 2,550,404	37,235 3,429,266	160,710	111,558 6,140,380	
Total capital assets	2,624,727	3,466,501	160,710	6,251,938	
Total noncurrent assets	2,879,027	3,466,501	160,710	6,506,238	
Total assets	3,590,759	3,627,804	334,982	7,553,545	
Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable	6,708	9,526	2,411	18,645	
Accrued wages and benefits	10,664 6,417 8,469	9,486 6,417 7,659	221 - 2,604	20,371 12,834 18,732	
Loans from other funds	7,148 2,615 - 125,000	118,000 6,525 27,711 15,000 - 26,986 24,753	402	118,000 14,075 30,326 15,000 125,000 26,986 24,753	
Total current liabilities	167,021	252,063	5,638	424,722	
Long-term liabilities: Lease purchase agreement. Revenue bonds OPWC loans Bond anticipation notes payable. Compensated absences	420,000 - - 19,271	186,832 - 461,620 838,000 19,271	- - - -	186,832 420,000 461,620 838,000 38,542	
Total long-term liabilities	439,271	1,505,723		1,944,994	
Total liabilities	606,292	1,757,786	5,638	2,369,716	
Net assets: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted:	2,079,727	1,913,310	160,710	4,153,747	
Revenue bond renewal and replacement Revenue bond future debt service	60,000 15,000	-	-	60,000 15,000	
Revenue bond current debt service	179,300	- -	-	179,300	
Unrestricted (deficit).	650,440	(43,292)	168,634	775,782	
Total net assets	\$ 2,984,467	\$ 1,870,018	\$ 329,344	\$ 5,183,829	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Dusiness-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor	Total	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 840,490	\$ 662,049	\$ 124,190	\$ 1,626,729	
Other	9,795	4,701		14,496	
Total operating revenues	850,285	666,750	124,190	1,641,225	
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	351,894	320,149	91,026	763,069	
Contract services	78,090	114,830	22,887	215,807	
Materials and supplies	55,959	25,883	13,291	95,133	
Utilities	32,924	70,801	, -	103,725	
Depreciation	98,034	117,410	28,187	243,631	
Other	2,130	1,161	1,169	4,460	
Total operating expenses	619,031	650,234	156,560	1,425,825	
Operating income (loss)	231,254	16,516	(32,370)	215,400	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest revenue	_	389	_	389	
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(18,744)	(37,994)	(1,370)	(58,108)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(18,744)	(37,605)	(1,370)	(57,719)	
Income (loss) before transfers	212,510	(21,089)	(33,740)	157,681	
Transfers in			24,152	24,152	
Changes in net assets	212,510	(21,089)	(9,588)	181,833	
Net assets at beginning of year	2,771,957	1,891,107	338,932	5,001,996	
Net assets at end of year	\$ 2,984,467	\$ 1,870,018	\$ 329,344	\$ 5,183,829	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Nonmajor Total Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers \$ 832,304 652,487 \$ 113,797 1,598,588 Cash received from other operations. 9,795 4,701 14,496 Cash payments for personal services (354,211)(324,677)(88,782)(767,670)Cash payments for contract services (75,624)(108,693)(21,748)(206,065)(56,822)(13,291)Cash payments for materials and supplies (26,911)(97,024)Cash payments for utilities. (32,924)(70,801)(103,725)Cash payments for other expenses. (2,130)(1,161)(1,169)(4,460)Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities. 320,388 124,945 (11,193)434,140 Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from transfers in 24,152 24,152 Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities 24,152 24,152 Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: (47,696)(7,670)Acquisition of capital assets (55,366)Principal retirement on revenue bonds (120,000)(120,000)Principal retirement on OPWC loans. (39.049)(39.049)(865,000)(865,000)Principal retirement on notes Principal retirement on capital leases. (22,782)(22,782)Principal retirement on lease purchase agreement. . . (34,634)(34,634)853,000 853,000 Interest and fiscal charges. (19,294)(38,384)(1,370)(59,048)Net cash used in capital and related financing activities (186,990)(131,737)(24,152)(342,879)Cash flows from investing activities: 389 389 Net cash provided by investing activities. 389 389 Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents . . 133,398 (6,403)(11,193)115,802 700,503 67,791 133,294 901,588 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year . . . Cash and cash equivalents at end of year. 833,901 61.388 1,017,390 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: \$ 231,254 16,516 \$ (32,370)Operating income (loss) \$ 215,400 Adjustments: 98,034 117,410 28,187 243,631 Changes in assets and liabilities: (8,186)(9,562)(10,393)(28,141)1,421 1,810 3,230 (Increase) decrease in prepayments (1)18 3.135 1.140 4.293 Increase in accrued wages and benefits 1,587 560 35 2,182 Increase in due to other governments 1,938 1,975 5,068 1,155 3,476 3.075 234 6.785 Increase in pension obligation payable (Decrease) in compensated absences payable (9,154)(9,154)(18,308)Net cash provided by (used in) 320,388 124,945 (11,193)434,140

Non-cash transactions:

The Sewer fund borrowed \$246,219 under a lease purchase agreement during 2007.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Private-Purpose Trust		
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	27,029	
Total assets		27,029	
Net assets: Held in trust for other purposes		27,029	
Total net assets	\$	27,029	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Private-Purpose Trust
Additions: Gifts and contributions	\$ 7,000
Total Additions	7,000
Deductions: Other	8,000
Changes in net assets	(1,000)
Net assets at the beginning of the year	28,029
Net assets at the end of the year	\$ 27,029

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY

A. The City

The City of Crestline (the "City") is a statutory municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated as a city on April 29, 2001, by proclamation of the Secretary of State of Ohio as a result of the federal census of 2000.

The City operates under a mayor-council form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven member council plus a council president, each elected to four-year terms. The Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Solicitor are elected to four-year terms. The Service-Safety Director and Magistrate are appointed by the Mayor.

The City is divided into various departments and financial management and control systems. Services provided include police protection, fire protection, street construction and maintenance, parks and recreation, and water, sewer, and ambulance services as well as a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures.

B. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes the Mayor's Court and all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected City officials.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. There were no component units of the City in 2007.

The City participates in the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan, an insurance purchasing pool. This organization is further described in Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY - (Continued)

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounted principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and to its enterprise funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City does not apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities or to its enterprise funds. The following are the more significant of the City's accounting policies.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type 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 and business-type 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 each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws 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 and enterprise 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.

B. 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. For the City, there are three categories of funds; governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City 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 purpose 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. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Street construction, maintenance and repair fund</u> - This fund accounts for transactions relating to street maintenance and construction.

<u>Community housing improvement program</u> - This fund accounts for transactions relating to revenue from the Federal government to be expended for administrative costs of the community housing improvement grant program.

<u>Capital improvements fund</u> - This fund accounts for a portion of municipal income taxes designated for large equipment purchases.

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, change in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no internal service funds.

<u>Enterprise funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

<u>Water fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to residential and commercial users within the City.

 $\underline{\textit{Sewer fund}}$ - This fund accounts for the provision of wastewater treatment service to residential and commercial users within the City.

The City has one nonmajor enterprise fund to account for the operations of providing ambulance services within the City.

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 not available to support the City's own programs. The City's private purpose trust fund accounts for resources provided to various organizations which are then generally used to benefit the community.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has no agency funds.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total 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 are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance reflects 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 financial statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the enterprise funds are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net assets. The statement of revenues, expenses, and change in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The statement of cash flows reflects how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

D. 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; enterprise funds and fiduciary 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.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenues 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 the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty-one days after year end.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the year in which the income is earned. 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 the 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 both measurable and available at year end: income taxes, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license tax), grants, and interest.

Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue - Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise 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, 2007, but which were levied to finance year 2008 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2007, are recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis, 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.

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget indicates the projected revenues and expenditures for those funds receiving tax monies. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount City Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is City Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures at the level of control selected by City Council. The legal level of control has been established by City Council at the fund, department, personal services and other level for all funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by City Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by City Council during the year.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City, except cash in segregated accounts or held by a trustee, is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the City are recorded as "Cash in segregated accounts".

The City utilizes a financial institution as trustee to service its mortgage revenue bonded debt as principal and interest payments come due. Money held by the trustee is invested in mutual funds and is presented as "Cash with fiscal agents".

At December 31, 2007, the City had monies invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, federal agency securities, and U.S. government money market mutual funds. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or current share price for mutual funds.

Interest earnings are allocated to City funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2007 was \$89,735, of which \$83,810 was assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2007, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

H. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Restricted assets represent certain resources which are segregated from other resources of the City to comply with various covenants established by bond financing agreements. These assets are generally held in separate accounts of the City or by a trustee. The various covenants place restrictions on the use of these resources, require minimum balances to be maintained in certain accounts, and establish annual amounts to be accumulated for specific purposes.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported on the fund financial statements. Capital assets used by the enterprise funds are reported in both the business-type activities column on the government-wide statement of net assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date donated. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. 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 capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of enterprise fund capital assets is also capitalized.

All 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 assets 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	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Land Improvements	20-50 years	100 years
Streets	10-75 years	N/A
Bridges	50 years	N/A
Water, Sewer, and Storm Water Lines	N/A	50 years
Equipment	8-40 years	10-50 years
Vehicles	8-15 years	8-15 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

J. Interfund Receivables/Payables

On fund financial statements, long-term interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "Loans to/from other funds". Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net assets. Interfund loans between governmental and business-type activities appear as internal balances on the statement of net assets.

On fund financial statements, receivables, and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "Due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation 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 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 when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from the enterprise funds are reported on the enterprise fund 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, claims and judgments and compensated absences 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance 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 constitutional provisions or enabling legislation adopted or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include activities for permissive motor vehicle license tax, and various police and fire department grants and programs. The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

The City's water fund has restricted net assets relative to those resources necessary to comply with various covenants of bond financing agreements.

N. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Fund balance reserves have been established for prepayments, debt service, loans and encumbrances.

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the enterprise funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer, and ambulance services. Operating expenses are the necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

P. Interfund Transactions

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items in 2007.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

R. Estimates

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2007, included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor Governmental Fund

Swimming pool

\$ 888

This fund complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

B. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2007, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 48 "Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues". GASB Statement No. 48 established criteria to ascertain whether certain transactions should be regarded as sales or as collateralized borrowings, as well as disclosure requirements for future revenues that are pledged and sold. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 48 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City; however, additional disclosure related to revenues pledged for the repayment of revenue bonds has been provided in Note 16.

NOTE 4 - 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 statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair fund, and community housing improvement program fund are 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 and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses and other financing uses 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).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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.

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

		Street	Community
		Construction,	Housing
		Maintenance	Improvement
	General	and Repair	Program
Budget basis	\$ 105,414	\$ (4,979)	\$ 92
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	30,779	63,655	-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(33,183)	(54,713)	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	13,336	10,362	3,123
GAAP basis	\$ 116,346	\$ 14,325	\$ 3,215

NOTE 5 - 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 may 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;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 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 items 1 and 2 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time: and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of 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 City Auditor 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 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. 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. 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 City Auditor or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash with Fiscal Agents

At year-end, the City had \$179,300 on deposit with Huntington National Bank. Information regarding the City's Water System Revenue Bonds can be obtained from the City Auditor. This amount is not included in the City's depository balance below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the City had \$1,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents." This amount is not included in the City's depository balance below.

C. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year-end, the City had \$13,512 deposited with a financial institution for monies related to the Mayor's Court, police auxiliary and food service which are reported as components of the City's general fund and the remaining \$3,122 related to DARE is reported in other governmental funds. This amount is included in the City's depository balance below.

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2007, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$917,031. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2007, \$605,685 of the City's bank balance of \$922,319 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$316,634 was covered by the 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.

E. Investments

As of December 31, 2007, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturites					
		6 months	7 to 12	13 to 18	Greater than		
Investment type	Fair Value	or Less	Months	Months	24 Months		
ETH D	A 220 550	Φ.	4.04.553	A 25.021	A 20.155		
FHLB	\$ 239,779	\$ -	\$ 194,573	\$ 25,031	\$ 20,175		
FHLMC	414,413	-	84,361	-	330,052		
FNMA	337,271	-	256,993	-	80,278		
Money market fund	8,482	8,482					
Total	\$ 999,945	\$ 8,482	\$535,927	\$ 25,031	\$ 430,505		

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.07 years.

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: The City's investments in federal agency securities carry a rating of AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

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, 2007:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value		% of Tot	al
EIII D	Œ.	220 770	22.00	0/
FHLB	\$	239,779	23.98	%
FHLMC		414,413	41.44	%
FNMA		337,271	33.73	%
Money market fund		8,482	0.85	%
Total	\$	999,945	100.00	%

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2007:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	917,031
Investments		999,945
Cash with fiscal agents		179,300
Cash on hand	_	1,000
Total	\$	2,097,276
Cash and investments per statement of net assets		
Governmental activities	\$	1,052,857
Business type activities		1,017,390
Private-purpose trust fund	_	27,029
Total	\$	2,097,276

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2007, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are both measurable and available at December 31, 2007.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:

Income taxes	\$ 536,514
Property and other taxes	265,568
Accounts	7,688
Accrued interest	14,315
Special assessments	3,718
Intergovernmental	251,954

Business-Type Activities:

Accounts 277,220

NOTE 7 - MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

The City levies and collects an income tax of 2 percent based on all income earned within the City as well as on the income of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 75 percent of the tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually. The City's income tax is distributed to the general fund, street construction and maintenance fund, and capital improvements fund.

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the City. Real property tax revenues received in 2007 represent the collection of 2006 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2007 were levied after October 1, 2006, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenues received in 2007 represent the collection of 2006 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2007 became a lien on December 31, 2005, were levied after October 1, 2006, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2007 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2007 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2007 were levied after October 1, 2006, on the true value as of December 31, 2006. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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 2007-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City of Crestline. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property taxes which were measurable as of December 31, 2007, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31 and are not intended to finance 2007 operations.

Collectible delinquent real property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue on the full accrual basis. On the modified accrual basis, the revenue is deferred.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$7.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2007 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$ 51,395,750
Public Utility Property	1,434,060
Tangible Personal Property	445,192
Total	\$ 53,275,002

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following activity occurred in the City's governmental activities and business-type activities capital assets during 2007:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Activities:	12/31/06	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	12/31/07
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 380,645	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,645
Construction in progress	<u> </u>	60,420		60,420
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	380,645	60,420		441,065
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	92,868	-	-	92,868
Buildings	1,765,363	-	-	1,765,363
Equipment	261,029	-	-	261,029
Vehicles	1,002,040	28,068	(40,251)	989,857
Infrastructure:		-	-	
Streets	5,343,183	133,181	-	5,476,364
Bridges	56,486			56,486
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,520,969	161,249	(40,251)	8,641,967
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(44,982)	(1,596)	-	(46,578)
Buildings	(763,609)	(35,305)	-	(798,914)
Equipment	(177,122)	(14,484)	-	(191,606)
Vehicles	(750,428)	(37,830)	40,251	(748,007)
Infrastructure:				
Streets	(1,918,504)	(126,278)	-	(2,044,782)
Bridges	(30,510)	(1,130)		(31,640)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,685,155)	(216,623)	40,251	(3,861,527)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	4,835,814	(55,374)		4,780,440
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,216,459	\$ 5,046	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 5,221,505

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

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 10,160
Security of persons and property	61,978
Leisure time activities	7,840
Transportation	136,645
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 216,623

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:	Balance	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/07
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 111,558	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,558
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	111,558			111,558
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	133,000	-	-	133,000
Buildings	2,159,900	-	-	2,159,900
Water, sewer, and storm water lines	2,520,141	49,656	-	2,569,797
Equipment	4,518,775	246,219	-	4,764,994
Vehicles	477,216	5,710	(8,809)	474,117
Total capital assets, being depreciated	9,809,032	301,585	(8,809)	10,101,808
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(115,710)	(1,330)	-	(117,040)
Buildings	(782,120)	(43,090)	-	(825,210)
Water, sewer, and storm water lines	(932,441)	(51,396)	-	(983,837)
Equipment	(1,602,170)	(121,068)	-	(1,723,238)
Vehicles	(294,165)	(26,747)	8,809	(312,103)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,726,606)	(243,631)	8,809	(3,961,428)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	6,082,426	57,954		6,140,380
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,193,984	\$ 57,954	<u> -</u>	\$ 6,251,938

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

Business-type activities:

Sewer	\$ 117,410
Water	98,034
Ambulance	28,187
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 243,631

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Due from/to other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2007, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	Ι	Due to		ie from	
	oth	er funds	oth	er funds	
Major fund:		• 040			
General	\$	2,018	\$	-	
Nonmajor governmental funds				2,018	
Total	\$	2,018	\$	2,018	

These balances resulted from a time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

B. Loans to/from other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2007, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Loan from</u>	<u>Loan to</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital improvement	Sewer	\$ 118,000

This interfund balance is expected to be repaid in future fiscal years as resources become available. On the statement of net assets this interfund activity appears as internal balances between governmental and business-type activities.

C. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2007, consisted of the following, as reported in the fund financial statements:

	 Transf	_		
<u>Transfers to</u>	Capital rovements	onmajor ernmental		Total
Nonmajor governmental Ambulance	\$ 24,152	\$ 52,263	\$	52,263 24,152
Total	\$ 24,152	\$ 52,263	\$	76,415

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires 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 as debt service payments become 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. The transfer from the capital improvement fund to the ambulance fund was recorded to move principal and interest payments on a capital lease obligation to the proper fund that utilizes the related capital asset. The transfer in the amount of \$52,263 is from the debt service nonmajor governmental fund to the swimming pool nonmajor governmental fund where the proceeds of the debt were recorded. These 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, 2007

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Casualty Insurance

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2007, the City contracted for the following insurance coverage.

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
General Liability		
Each Occurrence	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -
Annual Aggregate	3,000,000	-
Employer's Liability	1,000,000	-
Wrongful Acts Liability		
Each Occurrence	1,000,000	5,000
Annual Aggregate	1,000,000	5,000
Excess Liability		
Each Occurrence	2,000,000	-
Annual Aggregate	2,000,000	-
Law Enforcement Officers Liability		
Each Occurrence	1,000,000	5,000
Annual Aggregate	1,000,000	5,000
Property (building and contents)	12,247,565	1,000
Inland Marine	662,759	1,000
Automobile Coverage		
Liability	1,000,000	-
Medical Payments	10,000	-

For 2007, the City participated in the Ohio Government Risk Management (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. Each participant enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant.

Workers' Compensation coverage is provided by the State of Ohio. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

B. Employee Health Benefits

The City provides employee medical and dental insurance. Medical insurance is provided by Anthem and dental is provided by Delta Dental. The risk of loss transfers entirely to the insurance carriers. The City pays 100% of the premiums.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2006, and no insurance settlement has exceeded insurance coverage during the last three years.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 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 Pension 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 Pension 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 Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish 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, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement under the Traditional Pension Plan, were required to contribute 9.5% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the Traditional Pension Plan that were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2007 was 8.85% for the period January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2007 and 7.85% for the period July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, except for those plan members in law enforcement and public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.17% of covered payroll for the period January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2007 and 11.17% of covered payroll for the period July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The City's required contributions to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$126,007, \$127,647, and \$118,924, respectively; 85.17% has been contributed for 2007 and 100% has been contributed for 2006 and 2005.

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 OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 12 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75% for police officers and 17.25% for firefighters. The City's required contributions to OP&F for police officers and firefighters for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$140,642, \$125,856 and \$140,890, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2006 and 2005; 44.81% has been contributed for 2007.

NOTE 13 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides post-employment health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the Traditional Pension 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 post-employment health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by OPERS is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Post-employment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". A portion of each employer's contribution to the Traditional Pension or Combined Plans is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2007 local government employer contribution rate was 13.85% of covered payroll (17.17% for public safety and law enforcement); 5.00% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care for the period January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2007 and 6.00% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care for the period July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007.

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, 2006, 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 5.00% for the next eight years. In subsequent years, (nine 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.

The number of active contributing participants in the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans was 374,979 as of December 31, 2007. The City's actual employer contributions for 2007 which were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$50,357. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2006 (the latest information available) were \$12.0 billion. At December 31, 2006 (the latest information available), the actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 13 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides post-employment 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 OP&F is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Post-employment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the OP&F'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 6.75% of covered payroll was applied to the post-employment health care program during 2007. 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 2007 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$23,868 for police officers and \$20,136 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 (the latest information available) was \$120.374 million, which was net of member contributions of \$58.533 million. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2006 (the latest information available), was 14,120 for police officers and 10,563 for firefighters.

NOTE 14 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criterion for determining vacation and sick leave benefits is derived from negotiated agreements and State laws.

City employees earn and accumulate vacation at varying rates depending on length of service. Current policy credits vacation leave on the employee's anniversary date. Employees are paid for 100 percent of earned unused vacation leave upon termination.

Sick leave is earned at various rates as defined by City policy and union contracts. All employees with ten or more years of full-time service with the City, who elect to retire, are entitled to receive one-third of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave up to a maximum of three hundred twenty hours, except for the police and fire departments. Police department employees are entitled to receive one-half of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave up to a maximum of 1,440 hours. Fire department employees are entitled to receive one-third of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave. Compensated absences are recorded in the fund from which the liability is recorded.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 15 - NOTES PAYABLE

The City's note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2007, were as follows:

	Interest	Balance			Balance
	Rate	12/31/06	Additions	Retirements	12/31/07
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes					
Capital Projects Fund					
2006 Swimming Pool Note	5.05%	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)	\$ -
Total Governmental Activities		\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)	\$ -

According to Ohio law, notes can be issued in anticipation of bond proceeds and levies or for up to 50 percent of anticipated revenue collections. The liability for all notes is presented in the fund receiving the proceeds. The notes were paid in full during 2007.

All of the City's bond anticipation notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Crestline and have a maturity of one year. The swimming pool notes were issued for improving the swimming pool facility by reconstructing and renovating the pool and bathhouse, installing a new filter system, and improving the site.

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City's long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2007, was as follows:

	Ŧ.,	Principal						Principal		mount
	Interest	utstanding						utstanding		Due in
	Rate	 12/31/06	_	Issued	_	Retired	_	12/31/07	0	ne Year
Governmental Activities										
General Obligation Bonds										
1992 City Hall Bonds	5.88%	\$ 195,000	\$	-	\$	(65,000)	\$	130,000	\$	65,000
Other Long-Term Obligations										
Capital leases payable		40,499		-		(40,499)		-		-
Police and fire pension liability		110,164		-		(2,049)		108,115		2,138
Compensated absences payable		137,360		4,312		(23,369)		118,303		21,374
Total other long-term obligations		 288,023	_	4,312		(65,917)		226,418		23,512
Total governmental long-term liabilities		\$ 483,023	\$	4,312	\$	(130,917)	\$	356,418	\$	88,512

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal							Principal		Amount	
	Outstanding					Outstanding		Due in		
Business-type Activities	1	12/31/06	Issued		Retired		12/31/07		One Year	
Mortgage Revenue Bonds										
1996 Water Bonds	\$	665,000	\$	-	\$	(120,000)	\$	545,000	\$	125,000
OPWC loans										
West Side Storm Sewer		470,436		-		(36,188)		434,248		24,125
Cloverdale Ave. Sewer Replacement		57,219		-		(2,861)		54,358		2,861
Bond Anticipation Notes		865,000		853,000		(865,000)		853,000		15,000
Other Long-Term Obligations										
Capital leases payable		22,782		-		(22,782)		-		-
Lease purchase agreement payable		-		246,219		(34,634)		211,585		24,753
Compensated absences payable		69,684		21,374		(39,682)		51,376		12,834
Total other long-term obligations		92,466		267,593	_	(97,098)	_	262,961		37,587
Total business-type long-term liabilities	\$	2,150,121	\$	1,120,593	\$	(1,121,147)	\$	2,149,567	\$	204,573

General Obligation Bonds

The City Hall Bonds were issued for constructing, furnishing, and equipping new facilities to house municipal operations, including the police and fire departments. The bonds pledge the full faith and credit and taxing ability of the City. As of December 31, 2007, the balance of unpaid principal was \$130,000, with future annual principal payments of \$65,000 through 2009.

Mortgage Revenue Bonds

Mortgage revenue bonds are special obligations of the City secured by a mortgage upon all assets of the respective system. These bonds are payable solely from the gross revenues of the respective system after provisions for reasonable operating and maintenance expenses. The bond indentures have certain restrictive covenants and principally require that bond reserve funds be maintained and charges for services to customers be in sufficient amounts to satisfy the obligations under the indenture agreements. In addition, special provisions exist regarding covenant violations, redemptions of principal, and maintenance of properties.

Fund assets, whose use are restricted under the bond indenture, are presented as restricted assets on the statement of net assets. At December 31, 2007, restricted assets relating to the 1996 water mortgage revenue bonds were as follows:

Restricted Assets Held by the City	
Renewal and Replacement	\$ 60,000
Future Debt Service	15,000
Restricted Assets Held by the Trustees	
Current Debt Service	179,300

The Water Mortgage Revenue Bonds were issued in 1996 to finance improvements to the water system. Payment of the bonds is secured by a pledge of the net revenues of the water enterprise fund. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 42.48 percent of net revenues. As of December 31, 2007, the balance of unpaid principal was \$545,000, with future annual payments ranging from \$125,000 to \$150,000 through 2011.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2007, are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the City, either in whole or in part, on any date on or after December 1, 2006, in integral multiple of \$5,000, at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount redeemed) plus accrued interest to the redemption date:

Redemption Dates	Redemption Price
December 1, 2006 through November 30, 2007	102 percent
December 1, 2007 through November 30, 2008	101 percent
December 1, 2008 and thereafter	100 percent

Bond Anticipation Notes

The sewer improvement notes were issued on March 27, 2007 for improving the quality and capacity of treatment and retention capacity at the wastewater treatment plant by constructing an aeration tank, sludge holding tanks, and providing pumping, piping, and electrical facilities. They were issued at a 4.25% interest rate and have a maturity date of March 26, 2008.

A portion of the bond anticipation notes will be rolled over at their maturity, see Note 20.

Lease Purchase Agreement

Lease purchase agreements will be paid from the fund that maintains custody of the related assets, see Note 17.

Police and Fire Pension Liability

The City pays installments on the accrued liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire personnel in 1967. The liability is payable semiannually from the General fund.

Compensated Absences Payable

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the general fund, street construction and maintenance fund, and the water and sewer funds.

OPWC Loans

OPWC loans consist of money owed to the Ohio Public Works Commission for the replacement of the West Side Storm Sewer, upgrades to the City's wastewater treatment plant and for the replacement of the Cloverdale Avenue Sewer. The loans are interest free. OPWC loans are payable solely from the gross revenues of the Sewer enterprise fund.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2007, the City's total debt margin was \$5,495,563 and the unvoted debt margin was \$2,763,188.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for governmental activities:

	Governmental Activities											
Year		G. O. Bonds				Police and Fire Pension						
Ending December 31,	Pı	rincipal	Interest		Total		Principal		Interest			Total
2008	\$	65,000	\$	7,638	\$	72,638	\$	2,138	\$	4,572	\$	6,710
2009		65,000		3,819		68,819		2,229		4,481		6,710
2010		-		-		-		2,325		4,385		6,710
2011		-		-		-		2,425		4,285		6,710
2012		-		-		-		2,529		4,182		6,711
2013 - 2017		-		-		-		14,369		19,179		33,548
2018 - 2022		-		-		-		17,733		15,817		33,550
2023 - 2027		-		-		-		21,882		11,665		33,547
2028 - 2032		-		-		-		27,002		6,545		33,547
2033 - 2035								15,483		988		16,471
Total	\$	130,000	\$	11,457	\$	141,457	\$.	108,115	\$	76,099	\$	184,214

The City's future annual debt service requirements payable from the enterprise funds are as follows:

	Business-Type Activities								
Year	Mor	tgage Revenu	e Bonds		8				
Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total			
2008	\$ 125,000	\$ 31,380	\$ 156,380	\$ 26,986	\$ -	\$ 26,986			
2009	130,000	24,380	154,380	26,986	-	26,986			
2010	140,000	16,970	156,970	26,986	-	26,986			
2011	150,000	8,850	158,850	26,986	-	26,986			
2012	-	-	-	26,986	-	26,986			
2013 - 2016	-	-	-	134,929	-	134,929			
2018 - 2022	-	-	-	134,929	-	134,929			
2023 - 2027				83,818		83,818			
Total	\$ 545,000	\$ 81,580	\$ 626,580	\$ 488,606	\$ -	\$ 488,606			

NOTE 17 - LESSEE DISCLOSURES

A. Capital Leases

In previous years, the City entered into capitalized leases for equipment. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the governmental funds and as a reduction of the liability in the enterprise funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 17 - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The final principal payments were made in 2007 of \$40,499 for governmental funds and \$22,782 for the enterprise funds.

The value of assets acquired through capital lease at December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>			Business-Type Activities				
Property under capital lease Less: accumulated depreciation	\$	299,944 (139,972)	\$	169,187 (78,953)				
Total	\$	159,972	\$	90,234				

B. Lease Purchase Agreement

During 2007, the City entered into a lease purchase agreement for sewer equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Lease payments are reflected as a reduction of the liability in the enterprise funds.

Principal payments in 2007 were \$34,634 were made in the sewer fund.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	Business-Type Activities					
Property under lease purchase agreement Less: accumulated depreciation	\$	246,219 (16,415)				
Total	\$	229,804				

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007:

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	<u></u>	Amount_
2008	\$	34,634
2009		34,634
2010		34,634
2011		34,634
2012		110,340
Total		248,876
Less: amount representing interest		(37,291)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	211,585

CITY OF CRESTLINE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

The City participates in the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by an eleven member board consisting of public officials selected from the membership. Financial information can be obtained from Ohio Government Risk Management Plan, 420 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43204.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Litigation

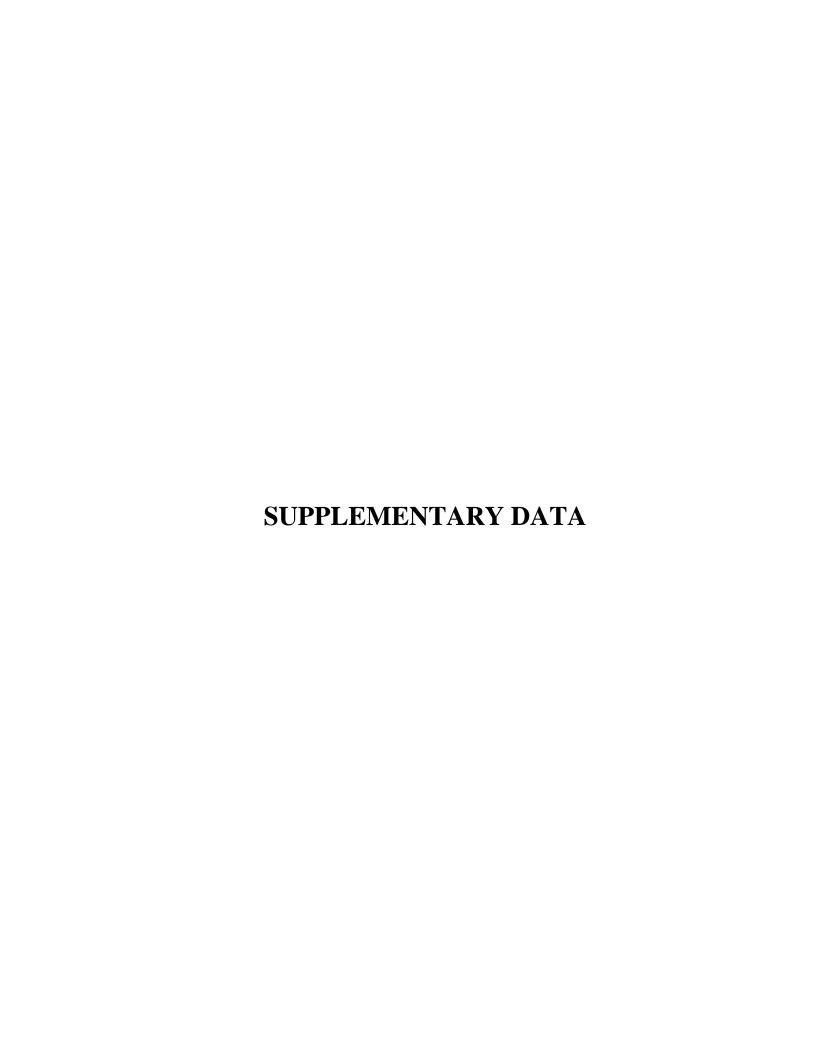
The City is party to other legal proceedings as a defendant. The outcome of the legal proceedings is not presently determinable.

B. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2007, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 26, 2008 the City rolled over a portion of its bond anticipation notes. The new notes were issued in the amount of \$838,000 and have a maturity date of March 25, 2009.



CITY OF CRESTLINE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE		CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS	
AND U	PARTMENT OF HOUSING RBAN DEVELOPMENT D THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT				
(B)	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program Community Development Block Grants/State's Program Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228 14.228 14.228	A-C-06-110-1 A-E-05-110-1 N/A	\$	105,169 225,709 35,731
	Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program				366,609
	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	A-C-06-110-2		348,774
	Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				715,383
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$	715,383

⁽A) This schedule was prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

⁽B) The City has a revolving loan cash fund balance of \$35,731 which is subject to compliance requirements set forth by the awarding agency. There were no loans outstanding at December 31, 2007.



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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 Crestline 100 North Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City of Crestline's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Crestline'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 Crestline's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Crestline's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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 Crestline'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 Crestline's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Crestline's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting as item 2007-COC-001.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Crestline

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 Crestline's internal control.

Our consideration of the 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 the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above as item 2007-COC-001 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Crestline'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 response as item 2007-COC-002.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of the City of Crestline in a separate letter dated June 30, 2008.

The City of Crestline's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the City of Crestline's responses, and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, members of Council and Mayor of the City of Crestline, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the

June 30, 2008

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Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to Its Major Programs and Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With *OMB Circular A-133*

Members of Council and Mayor City of Crestline 100 North Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2007. The City of Crestline's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal programs are the responsibility of the City of Crestline's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City of Crestline's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *OMB Circular A-133*, *Audit of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and *OMB Circular A-133* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Crestline's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City of Crestline's compliance with those requirements.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Crestline

In our opinion, the City of Crestline complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the City of Crestline is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Crestline's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we no not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Crestline's internal control over compliance.

A control deficiency in the City of Crestline's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City of Crestline's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Crestline's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the City of Crestline's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance 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 compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, members of Council and Mayor of the City of Crestline, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube Enc

June 30, 2008

CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2007

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS			
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under \$.510?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (listed):	CFDA #14.228 - Community Development Block Grants/State's Program; CFDA #14.239 - Home Investment Partnerships Program	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A:>\$300,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No	

CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2007

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS Finding Number 2007-COC-001

Significant Deficiency/Material Weakness

In May of 2006, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the national professional organization for certified public accountants, issued its Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 112, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit*. This standard became effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2006.

The AICPA establishes auditing standards generally accepted in the United States that certified public accountants and government auditors must follow in conducting audits of state and local governments. SAS No. 112 establishes standards, responsibilities and guidance for auditors during a financial statement audit engagement for identifying and evaluating a client's internal control over financial reporting. This new standard requires the audit to report *in writing* to management and the governing body any control deficiencies found during the audit that are considered significant deficiencies and/or material weaknesses. To this end, SAS No. 112 lists specific control deficiencies that should be regarded as at least a significant deficiency and a strong indicator of a material weakness in internal control. One of those deficiencies, which is applicable to the City is the following:

We identified a misstatement in the financial statements for the year under audit that was not initially identified by the City's internal control. The audit adjustment was necessary to correct an error in the City's financial statements. A description of the material adjustment follows:

Accounts Payable - The City's 2007 financial statements did not include a payable in the capital improvement fund. An audit adjustment was made to increase the accounts payable and the related capital outlay expenditure in the amount of \$53,040.

We recommend the City monitor the recording of payables for proper inclusion in the financial statements.

Client Response: The City will attempt to better monitor potential payables in the future.

Finding Number 200	2007-COC-002
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Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41 (D) requires that no orders or contracts involving the disbursement of monies are to be made unless there is a certificate of the fiscal officer that the amount required for the order or contract has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances.

During the audit for the year ended December 31, 2007, 22.92% of expenditures tested were not certified in a timely manner.

CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2007

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS			
Finding Number	2007-COC-002 - (Continued)		

Without timely certification, the City may expend more funds than available in the treasury, in the process of collection or than funds appropriated. In addition, by purchasing items prior to Council approval or absent the fiscal officer's certificate process, the potential for unnecessary purchases or items for improper public purpose cannot be prevented if approval is after the fact.

We recommend that the City implement a policy and procedure for the use of fiscal officer certificates to help ensure that the disbursements are timely certified. This will help ensure that all monies expended are lawfully appropriated and available in the treasury or in the process of collection. The City should issue approved fiscal officer certificates and consider using regular blanket and super blanket purchase orders, and/or "Then and Now" certificates where applicable.

<u>Client Response:</u> The City Auditor will attempt to certify disbursements in a more timely manner.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None.

CITY OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS *OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505* DECEMBER 31, 2007

			Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action
Finding	Finding	Fully	Taken; or Finding No
<u>Number</u>	<u>Summary</u>	Corrected?	Longer Valid; Explain:
2006-COC-001	Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.39 requires that the total appropriation from each fund should not exceed total estimated resources monies to cover expenditures.	No	Partially Corrected; Amounts are not material in 2007. Citation will be moved to Management Letter.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF CRESTLINE

CRAWFORD COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 4, 2008