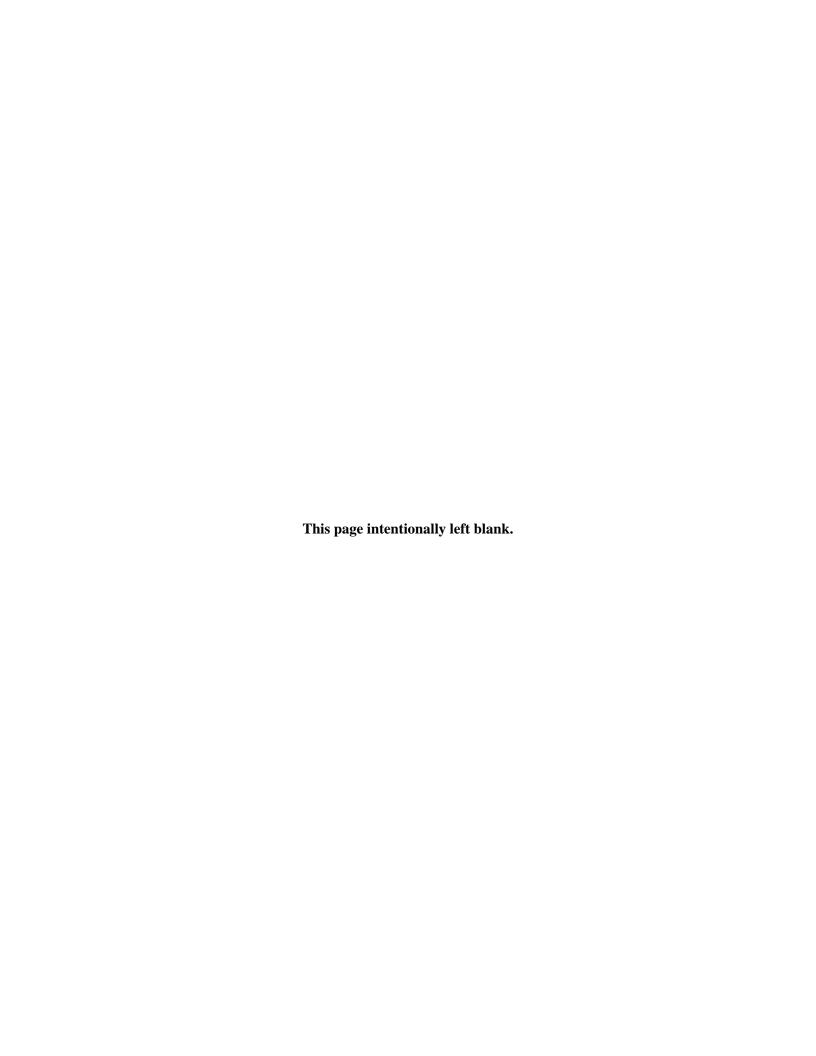




CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 20, 2010, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters.

City of Wauseon Fulton County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 20, 2010

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wauseon's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets decreased \$664,654. Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$1,159,057, which represents a 7.9% decrease from 2008. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$494,403 or 3.8% from 2008.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$3,843,036 in revenue or 53.9% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,282,865, 46.1% of total revenues of \$7,125,901.
- □ The City had \$5,478,062 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,016,390 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$3,809,407 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,233,390 in revenues and other financing sources and \$4,102,400 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,326,886 to \$453,316.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) are one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2009 compared to 2008.

	Governme	ental	Business-	type		
	Activiti	es	Activiti	es	Tota	1
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current and other assets	\$4,553,711	\$5,732,211	\$3,242,618	\$3,373,978	\$7,796,329	\$9,106,189
Capital assets, Net	13,077,771	13,150,618	12,649,250	12,145,218	25,727,021	25,295,836
Total assets	17,631,482	18,82,829	15,891,868	15,519,196	33,523,350	34,402,025
Long-term debt outstanding	3,412,934	3,557,653	2,241,123	2,355,075	5,654,057	5,912,728
Other liabilities	629,745	577,316	97,358	105,137	727,103	682,453
Total liabilities	4,042,679	4,134,969	2,338,481	2,460,212	6,381,160	6,595,181
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	9,977,771	9,877,678	10,459,980	9,842,787	20,437,751	19,720,465
Restricted	3,226,493	3,629,161	0	0	3,226,493	3,629,161
Unrestricted	384,539	1,241,021	3,093,407	3,216,197	3,477,946	4,457,218
Total net assets	\$13,588,803	\$14,747,860	\$13,553,387	\$13,058,984	\$27,142,190	\$27,806,844

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Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for 2009 compared to 2008:

	Governme Activitie		Business- Activiti	* *	Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$516,903	\$506,605	\$2,076,028	\$1,984,750	\$2,592,931	\$2,491,355
Operating Grants and Contributions	499,487	389,523	0	0	499,487	389,523
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	0	190,447	239,460	190,447	239,460
Total ProgramRevenues	1,016,390	896,128	2,266,475	2,224,210	3,282,865	3,120,338
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	253,225	257,085	0	0	253,225	257,085
Income Taxes	2,995,850	3,366,145	0	0	2,995,850	3,366,145
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unestricted	424,348	605,482	0	0	424,348	605,482
Investment Earnings	30,218	100,328	33,629	79,319	63,847	179,647
Mscellaneous	105,766	148,467	0	0	105,766	148,467
Total General Revenues	3,809,407	4,477,507	33,629	79,319	3,843,086	4,556,826
Total Revenues	4,825,797	5,373,635	2,300,104	2,303,529	7,125,901	7,677,164
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	2,281,293	2,297,555	0	0	2,281,293	2,297,555
Basic Utility Services	115,959	89,477	0	0	115,959	89,477
Leisure Time Activities	787,729	757,242	0	0	787,729	757,242
Community Environment	241,940	273,870	0	0	241,940	273,870
Tiansportation	1,016,215	912,117	0	0	1,016,215	912,117
General Government	920,730	903,315	0	0	920,730	903,315
Interest and Fiscal Charges	114,196	149,578	0	0	114,196	149,578
Water	0	0	1,309,247	1,387,690	1,309,247	1,387,690
Wastewater	0	0	1,003,246	991,659	1,003,246	991,659
Total expenses	5,478,062	5,383,154	2,312,493	2,379,349	7,790,555	7,762,508
Change in Net Assets Before Transfers	(652,265)	(9,519)	(12,389)	(75,820)	(664,654)	(85,339)
Tiansfers	(506,792)	(62,260)	506,792	62,260	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	(1,159,057)	(71,779)	494,403	(13,560)	(664,654)	(85,339)
Beginning Net Assets	14,747,860	14,819,639	13,058,984	13,072,544	27,806,844	27,892,183
Ending Net Assets	\$13,588,803	\$14,747,860	\$13,553,387	\$13,058,984	\$27,142,190	\$27,806,844

Governmental Activities

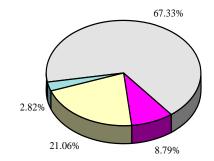
Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased \$1,159,057. An increase in permissive license tax resulted in the increase in operating grants while a decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in unrestricted intergovernmental revenues. The decrease in income taxes can be attributed to the overall decline in economic conditions. A decrease in interest rates resulted in a decrease in investment earnings. Expenses remained stable, increasing approximately 2%.

Unaudited

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

Income taxes and property taxes made up 62.1% and 5.2% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2009. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 67.33% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2009	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$3,249,075	67.33%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	424,348	8.79%
Program Revenues	1,016,390	21.06%
General Other	135,984	2.82%
Total Revenue	\$4,825,797	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased \$494,403. This represents a 3.8% change from the previous year. This increase was due mostly to the contribution of capital assets from governmental activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,617,808, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$4,726,473. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	(Decrease)
General	\$453,316	\$1,326,886	(\$873,570)
Income Tax Capital Improvement	1,771,553	2,039,747	(268,194)
Other Governmental	1,392,939	1,359,840	33,099
Total	\$3,617,808	\$4,726,473	(\$1,108,665)

Unaudited

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

	2009	2008	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,047,543	\$2,278,921	(\$231,378)
Intergovernmental Revenue	479,980	620,029	(140,049)
Charges for Services	475,007	459,744	15,263
Licenses and Permits	11,165	12,163	(998)
Investment Earnings	18,099	85,440	(67,341)
Fines and Forfeitures	29,449	34,418	(4,969)
All Other Revenue	84,189	100,104	(15,915)
Total	\$3,145,432	\$3,590,819	(\$445,387)

General Fund revenues in 2009 decreased approximately 12.4% compared to revenues in 2008. The decrease in income taxes can be attributed to the overall decline in economic conditions. A decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in intergovernmental revenue while the decrease in investment earnings can be attributed to a decrease in interest rates.

	2009	2008	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,227,712	\$2,238,787	(\$11,075)
Basic Utility Services	55,896	43,916	11,980
Leisure Time Activities	562,362	658,821	(96,459)
Community Environment	189,198	215,279	(26,081)
Transportation	279,796	323,545	(43,749)
General Government	688,318	730,902	(42,584)
Capital Outlay	19,042	42,990	(23,948)
Total	\$4,022,324	\$4,254,240	(\$231,916)

General Fund expenditures decreased \$231,916 or 5.5% when compared with the previous year. This decrease can be attributed to decreases in costs for salaries across several City departments.

	2009	2008	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Other Financing Sources	\$87,958	\$100,297	(\$12,339)
Other Financing Uses	(80,076)	(69,789)	(10,287)
Total	\$7,882	\$30,508	(\$22,626)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Unaudited

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund – The Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund Balance decreased approximately 13.1%. Income tax receipts declined 11.1% due to economic conditions. Expenditures for capital outlay increased substantially due to preliminary costs related to a wet weather storage basin project at the waste water treatment plant.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of fiscal year 2009 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$3.2 million was less than original budget estimates of \$3.7 million due to a change in tax revenue estimates. Actual budget basis revenue was not significantly different from final budget estimates. Actual budget basis expenditures of \$4.2 million were less than final and original budget estimates.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009 the City had \$25,727,021 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$13,077,771 was related to governmental activities and \$12,649,250 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2009 and 2008 balances:

_	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2009	2008	
Land	\$862,323	\$862,323	\$0
Construction In Progress	362,426	241,199	121,227
Buildings	3,820,038	3,807,788	12,250
Improvements Other than Buildings	3,088,685	2,845,940	242,745
Machinery and Equipment	2,986,946	2,856,395	130,551
Infrastructure	7,434,532	7,434,532	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(5,477,179)	(4,897,559)	(579,620)
Totals	\$13,077,771	\$13,150,618	(\$72,847)

Additions to improvements included the complete removal and rebuilding of tennis courts. The purchase of a bucket truck in the street department contributed to the increase in machinery and equipment. The increase in construction in progress was the result of building demolition on property acquired at Clinton and Depot streets. The land will be utilized as a parking lot.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Unaudited

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2009	2008	
Land	\$103,710	\$77,875	\$25,835
Construction in Progress	506,792	0	506,792
Buildings	7,116,172	7,116,172	0
Improvements other than Buildings	11,174,549	10,815,192	359,357
Machinery and Equipment	4,807,878	4,757,145	50,733
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(11,059,851)	(10,621,166)	(438,685)
Totals	\$12,649,250	\$12,145,218	\$504,032

Increases in Business-Type capital assets can mostly be attributed to additions within the wastewater revenue department. Additions to improvements are the result of a combined sewer over flow project while construction in progress represents costs related to a wet weather storage basin project at the waste water treatment plant. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 5.

DebtThe following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009	2008
Governmental Activities:		
Capital Leases	\$0	\$22,940
Long Term Note Payable	3,100,000	3,250,000
Compensated Absences	312,934	284,713
Total Governmental Activities	3,412,934	3,557,653
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	239,270	252,431
Long Term Note Payable	1,950,000	2,050,000
Compensated Absences	51,853	52,644
Total Business-Type Activities	2,241,123	2,355,075
Totals	\$5,654,057	\$5,912,728

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2009, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 8.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

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

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

A new street has been constructed through what was previously farmland in the northeast corner of the City. This has opened a whole new area for future economic development and will allow the City's income tax base to grow. A Senior Villas housing complex has been constructed and an option has been taken on additional acreage.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,366,553	\$ 1,177,989	\$	2,544,542
Investments		1,119,371	1,180,390		2,299,761
Receivables:					
Taxes		606,013	0		606,013
Accounts		28,374	278,828		307,202
Intergovernmental		427,669	189,691		617,360
Interest		643	7		650
Special Assessments		1,819	0		1,819
Loans		419,700	239,270		658,970
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		51,497	125,659		177,156
Prepaid Items		50,391	50,784		101,175
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		32,613	0		32,613
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		449,068	0		449,068
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		1,224,749	610,502		1,835,251
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		11,853,022	 12,038,748		23,891,770
Total Assets		17,631,482	15,891,868		33,523,350
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		136,196	24,371		160,567
Accrued Wages and Benefits		191,993	44,379		236,372
Intergovernmental Payable		0	4,558		4,558
Unearned Revenue		246,402	0		246,402
Accrued Interest Payable		55,154	24,050		79,204
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year		3,227,795	1,992,310		5,220,105
Due in more than one year		185,139	 248,813		433,952
Total Liabilities		4,042,679	 2,338,481		6,381,160
Net Assets:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		9,977,771	10,459,980		20,437,751
Restricted For:					
Capital Projects		1,727,611	0		1,727,611
Other Purposes		1,498,882	0		1,498,882
Unrestricted		384,539	 3,093,407		3,477,946
Total Net Assets	\$	13,588,803	\$ 13,553,387	\$	27,142,190

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

		Program Revenues					
			Charges for		rating Grants	Cap	oital Grants
		S	ervices and		and		and
	Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Co	ntributions
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 2,281,293	\$	469,731	\$	94,692	\$	0
Basic Utility Services	115,959		3,815		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	787,729		0		0		0
Community Environment	241,940		11,474		4,999		0
Transportation	1,016,215		0		399,796		0
General Government	920,730		31,883		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 114,196		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	 5,478,062		516,903		499,487		0
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	1,309,247		1,309,425		0		0
Wastewater	 1,003,246		766,603		0		190,447
Total Business-Type Activities	 2,312,493		2,076,028		0		190,447
Totals	\$ 7,790,555	\$	2,592,931	\$	499,487	\$	190,447

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (1,716,870)	\$ 0	\$ (1,716,870)
(112,144)	0	(112,144)
(787,729)	0	(787,729)
(225,467)	0	(225,467)
(616,419)	0	(616,419)
(888,847)	0	(888,847)
(114,196)	0	(114,196)
(4,461,672)	0	(4,461,672)
(4,401,072)		(4,401,072)
0	178	178
0	(46,196)	(46,196)
0	(46,018)	(46,018)
(4,461,672)	(46,018)	(4,507,690)
253,225	0	253,225
2,995,850	0	2,995,850
424,348	0	424,348
30,218	33,629	63,847
105,766	0	105,766
(506,792)	506,792	0
3,302,615	540,421	3,843,036
(1,159,057)	494,403	(664,654)
14,747,860	13,058,984	27,806,844
\$ 13,588,803	\$ 13,553,387	\$ 27,142,190

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

		General		ncome Tax Capita l nprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total ove mmental Funds
Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	192,498	\$	931,509	\$	242,546	\$	1,366,553
Investments		149,557		769,461		200,353		1,119,371
Receivables:								
Taxes		465,157		140,856		0		606,013
Accounts		28,374		0		0		28,374
Intergovemmental		235,952		0		191,717		427,669
Interest		643		0		0		643
Special Assessments		1,819		0		0		1,819
Loans		0		0		419,700		419,700
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		25,997		0		25,500		51,497
Prepaid Items		45,797		0		4,594		50,391
Restricted Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0		0		32,613		32,613
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		0		449,068		449,068
Total Assets	\$	1,145,794	\$	1,841,826	\$	1,566,091	\$	4,553,711
Liabilities:								
Ac counts Payable	\$	77,666	\$	58,354	\$	176	\$	136,196
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		178,710		707		12,576		191,993
Deferred Revenue		436,102		11,212		160,400		607,714
Total Liabilities		692,478		70,273		173,152		935,903
Fund Balance:								
Reserved for Encumbrances		100,354		510,441		45,939		656,734
Reserved for Prepaid Items		45,797		0		4,594		50,391
Reserved for Supplies Inventory		25,997		0		25,500		51,497
Reserved for Loans Receivable		0		0		419,700		419,700
Undesignated, Unreserved in:								
General Fund		281,168		0		0		281,168
Special Revenue Funds		0		0		897,206		897,206
Capital Project Funds		0		1,261,112		0		1,261,112
Total Fund Balance		453,316		1,771,553		1,392,939		3,617,808
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	1,145,794	\$	1,841,826	\$	1,566,091	\$	4,553,711
TOWN AND MINE I SHEET DESCRIPTION	ψ	1,143,174	ψ	1,041,020	ψ	1,500,071	ψ	7,333,711

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2009

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 3,617,808
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	13,077,771
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	361,312
Long-term liabilities, including capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Long Term Note Payable (3.	,100,000)
Compensated Absences Payable	(312,934)
Accrued Interest Payable	(55,154) (3,468,088)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 13,588,803

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	General	Income Tax Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 2,047,543	\$ 1,197,765	\$ 0	\$ 3,245,308
Intergovernmental Revenue	479,980	73,285	453,564	1,006,829
Charges for Services	475,007	0	0	475,007
Licenses and Permits	11,165	0	0	11,165
Investment Earnings	18,099	0	12,119	30,218
Fines and Forfeitures	29,449	0	973	30,422
All Other Revenue	84,189	13,194	501	97,884
Total Revenue	3,145,432	1,284,244	467,157	4,896,833
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,227,712	0	881	2,228,593
Basic Utility Services	55,896	0	0	55,896
Leisure Time Activities	562,362	0	0	562,362
Community Environment	189,198	36,126	5,040	230,364
Transportation	279,796	0	419,330	699,126
General Government	688,318	0	307	688,625
Capital Outlay	19,042	1,295,462	0	1,314,504
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	3,250,000	0	3,250,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	70,850	0	70,850
Total Expenditures	4,022,324	4,652,438	425,558	9,100,320
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(876,892)	(3,368,194)	41,599	(4,203,487)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long Term Note Issuance	0	3,100,000	0	3,100,000
Other Financing Sources	87,958	0	0	87,958
Other Financing Uses	(80,076)	0	0	(80,076)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	7,882	3,100,000	0	3,107,882
Net Change in Fund Balance	(869,010)	(268,194)	41,599	(1,095,605)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,326,886	2,039,747	1,359,840	4,726,473
Decrease in Inventory Reserve	(4,560)	0	(8,500)	(13,060)
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 453,316	\$ 1,771,553	\$ 1,392,939	\$ 3,617,808

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, 2009

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (1,095,605)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	542,146 (606,762)	(64,616)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets. The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(8,231)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(78,918)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Issuance Long Term Note Principal Retirement Capital Lease Principal Retirement Accrued Interest Payable	(3,100,000) 3,250,000 22,940 (43,346)	129,594
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences Change in Inventory	(28,221) (13,060)	(41,281)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	· · /	\$ (1,159,057)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Orig	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	Actual	Fir l	riance with all Budget Positive Vegative)
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	2,420,000	\$	2,076,840	\$ 2,091,954	\$	15,114
Intergovernmental Revenue		613,500		519,960	475,564		(44,396)
Charges for Services		457,500		480,600	476,046		(4,554)
Licenses and Permits		13,000		11,600	11,165		(435)
Investment Earnings		75,000		42,000	42,500		500
Fines and Forfeitures		32,000		29,000	29,104		104
All Other Revenues		90,000		86,500	84,091		(2,409)
Total Revenues		3,701,000		3,246,500	3,210,424		(36,076)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		2,433,486		2,350,486	2,291,327		59,159
Public Health and Welfare		500		500	0		500
Basic Utility Services		113,479		85,479	67,206		18,273
Leisure Time Activities		785,772		604,372	584,774		19,598
Community Environment		290,381		230,431	196,664		33,767
Transportation		334,052		322,052	293,457		28,595
General Government		841,732		809,732	739,272		70,460
Capital Outlay		66,240		53,240	51,766		1,474
Total Expenditures		4,865,642		4,456,292	4,224,466		231,826
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,164,642)		(1,209,792)	(1,014,042)		195,750
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Other Financing Sources		85,000		90,000	91,284		1,284
Other Financing Uses		(96,000)		(89,350)	(80,076)		9,274
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(11,000)		650	11,208		10,558
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,175,642)		(1,209,142)	(1,002,834)		206,308
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,001,946		1,001,946	1,001,946		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		174,377		174,377	174,377		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	681	\$	(32,819)	\$ 173,489	\$	206,308

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds					
	-				_	m . 1
ASSETS		Water		Vastewater	_	Total
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	295,650	\$	882,339	\$	1,177,989
Investments	Ψ	0	Ψ	1,180,390	Ψ	1,180,390
Receivables:		Ů		1,100,000		1,100,000
Accounts		170,859		107,969		278,828
Intergovernmental		0		189,691		189,691
Interest		0		7		7
Loans		239,270		0		239,270
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		116,878		8,781		125,659
Prepaid Items		23,373		27,411		50,784
Total Current Assets		846,030		2,396,588		3,242,618
Noncurrent Assets:						
Capital Assets, Net		7,409,177		5,240,073		12,649,250
Total Noncurrent Assets		7,409,177		5,240,073		12,649,250
Total Assets		8,255,207		7,636,661		15,891,868
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		10,793		13,578		24,371
Accrued Wages and Benefits		25,854		18,525		44,379
Intergovernmental Payable		4,558		0		4,558
Compensated Absences Payable - Current		17,062		11,637		28,699
Accrued Interest Payable		24,050		0		24,050
Long Term Note Payable		1,950,000		0		1,950,000
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		13,611		0		13,611
Total Current Liabilities		2,045,928		43,740		2,089,668
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
OWDA Loans Payable		225,659		0		225,659
Compensated Absences Payable		11,431		11,723		23,154
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		237,090		11,723		248,813
Total Liabilities		2,283,018		55,463		2,338,481
NET ASSETS						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		5,219,907		5,240,073		10,459,980
Unrestricted		752,282		2,341,125		3,093,407
Total Net Assets	\$	5,972,189	\$	7,581,198	\$	13,553,387

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Water Wastewater Total **Operating Revenues:** Charges for Services 1,260,290 766,603 2,026,893 **Total Operating Revenues** 1,260,290 766,603 2,026,893 **Operating Expenses:** Personal Services 553,196 439,235 992,431 Contractual Services 86,545 112,072 198,617 Materials and Supplies 314,776 211,767 526,543 Depreciation 205,224 233,461 438,685 1,159,741 996,535 2,156,276 **Total Operating Expenses Operating Income (Loss)** 100,549 (229,932)(129,383)**Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):** Interest Income 1,025 32,604 33,629 Interest and Fiscal Charges (82,144)0 (82,144)Other Nonoperating Revenue 49,135 0 49,135 Other Nonoperating Expense (67,362)(6,711)(74,073)**Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)** (99,346) 25,893 (73,453) **Income (Loss) Before Contributions** 1,203 (204,039)(202,836)**Contributions:** Capital Contributions 0 697,239 697,239 **Total Contributions** 0 697,239 697,239 **Change in Net Assets** 1,203 493,200 494,403 **Net Assets Beginning of Year** 5,970,986 13,058,984 7,087,998 **Net Assets End of Year** 5,972,189 7,581,198 13,553,387

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			_
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,289,099	\$755,095	\$2,044,194
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(462,232)	(319,901)	(782,133)
Cash Payments to Employees	(563,785)	(438,775)	(1,002,560)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	263,082	(3,581)	259,501
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(24,948)	(417,930)	(442,878)
Capital Contributions	0	240,745	240,745
Note Retirement	(100,000)	0	(100,000)
OWDA Loan Retirement	(13,161)	0	(13,161)
Interest Paid on All Debt	(83,799)	0	(83,799)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(221,908)	(177,185)	(399,093)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Investments	0	(72,610)	(72,610)
Receipts of Interest	1,025	48,057	49,082
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	1,025	(24,553)	(23,528)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	42,199	(205,319)	(163,120)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	253,451	1,087,658	1,341,109
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$295,650	\$882,339	\$1,177,989
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash			
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$100,549	(\$229,932)	(\$129,383)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to	Ψ100,517	(422),552)	(412),505)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	205,224	233,461	438,685
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue	62,865	0	62,865
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense	(67,235)	(6,711)	(73,946)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	(07,200)	(0,711)	(, 5, 5 : 5)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(34,056)	(11,508)	(45,564)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	22,265	(1,300)	20,965
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Items	(17,833)	3,801	(14,032)
Increase in Accounts Payable	5,356	8,148	13,504
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(6,648)	(2,690)	(9,338)
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(3,464)	0	(3,464)
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(3,941)	3,150	(791)
Total Adjustments	162,533	226,351	388,884
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$263,082	(\$3,581)	\$259,501
, , , , ,			

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

During 2009 the Wastewater Fund received capital contributions from Governmental Activities of \$506,792.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2009 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

1. Jointly Governed Organization

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2009 but which are not intended to finance 2009 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 3.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

1. Tax Budget

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

2. Estimated Resources

Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

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

4. Encumbrances

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance				
	General Fund			
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$869,010)			
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2009				
received during 2010	(286,393)			
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2008				
received during 2009	354,708			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2009				
paid during 2010	256,376			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2008				
paid during 2009	(255,753)			
2008 Prepaids for 2009	21,051			
2009 Prepaids for 2010	(45,797)			
Outstanding Encumbrances	(178,016)			
Budget Basis	(\$1,002,834)			

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

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

H. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary funds, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2009, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities (Continued)

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

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

3. Depreciation

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - 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 balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

N. Pensions

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Reservations of Fund Balance

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

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2009.

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,992,960 and the bank balance was \$3,002,955. Federal depository insurance covered \$850,439 of the bank balance and \$2,152,516 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Rolonco

	Dalance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$876,447
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department in the City's name	1,276,069
Total Balance	\$2,152,516

The City had cash with fiscal agent in the amount of \$449,068, which was related to the Community Development Block Grant Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund. In addition, the City also had restricted cash in the amount of \$32,613, which was related to permissive tax monies held and secured by Fulton County. The City had petty cash in the amount of \$650.

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

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2009 are summarized below:

			Investment Ma	itunties (in Year	(S)
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
Government Money Market	\$638,514	AAA 1,2	\$638,514	\$0	
Treasury Notes	574,543	$AAA^{1,2}$	0	574,543	
FHLMC	125,419	AAA ^{1,2}	0	125,419	a
FHLB	859,750	$AAA^{1,2}$	251,250	608,500	
FNMA	101,535	AAA 1,2	0	101,535	b
Total Investments	\$2,299,761		\$889,764	\$1,409,997	

¹ Standard & Poor's

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 28% are invested in government money market accounts, 25% in treasury notes, 6% are FHLMC, 37% are FHLB, and 4% are FNMA.

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

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² Moody's Investor Service

^a Call Option – Callable from March 2010.

^b Call Option – Callable from March 2011.

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	<u>Equivalents</u>	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$3,026,223	\$2,299,761
Cash with Fiscal Agent	(32,613)	
Petty Cash	(650)	
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$2,992,960	\$2,299,761

NOTE 3 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008 on assessed values as of January 1, 2008 the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2008. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. In prior years, tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. As part of a phase out of the personal property tax, the assessment percentage for personal property was reduced to zero in 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20 of the year assessed. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due April 30; the remainder payable by September 20.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Wauseon. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2009 levy was based was \$125,236,570. This amount constitutes \$122,229,080 in real property assessed value and \$3,007,490 in public utility assessed value.

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

B. Income Tax

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

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2009 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable, special assessments, interest, loans receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2009:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$862,323	\$0	\$0	\$862,323
Construction in Progress	241,199	121,227	0	362,426
Subtotal	1,103,522	121,227	0	1,224,749
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,807,788	12,250	0	3,820,038
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,845,940	242,745	0	3,088,685
Machinery and Equipment	2,856,395	165,924	(35,373)	2,986,946
Infrastructure	7,434,532	0	0	7,434,532
Subtotal	16,944,655	420,919	(35,373)	17,330,201
Total Cost	\$18,048,177	\$542,146	(\$35,373)	\$18,554,950
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings	(\$1,768,992)	(\$112,736)	\$0	(\$1,881,728)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(366,414)	(103,501)	0	(469,915)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,713,472)	(167,122)	27,142	(1,853,452)
Infrastructure	(1,048,681)	(223,403)	0	(1,272,084)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$4,897,559)	(\$606,762) *	\$27,142	(\$5,477,179)
Net Value:	\$13,150,618			\$13,077,771

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

Security of Persons and Property	\$51,503
Basic Utility Services	55,989
Leisure Time Activities	104,360
Community Environment	10,994
Transportation	303,311
General Government	80,605
Total Depreciation Expense	\$606,762

Under GASB Statement No. 34, the City is not required to retroactively report infrastructure assets. Only infrastructure capital assets acquired or constructed beginning in 2003 are reflected in the basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2009:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2008	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2009
Class	2008	Additions	Defetions	2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$77,875	\$25,835	\$0	\$103,710
Construction in Progress	0	506,792	0	506,792
Subtotal	77,875	532,627	0	610,502
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,116,172	0	0	7,116,172
Improvements other than Buildings	10,815,192	359,357	0	11,174,549
Machinery and Equipment	4,757,145	50,733	0	4,807,878
Subtotal	22,688,509	410,090	0	23,098,599
Total Cost	\$22,766,384	\$942,717	\$0	\$23,709,101
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings	(\$3,386,101)	(\$162,981)	\$0	(\$3,549,082)
Improvements other than Buildings	(3,092,861)	(234,798)	0	(3,327,659)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,142,204)	(40,906)	0	(4,183,110)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$10,621,166)	(\$438,685)	\$0	(\$11,059,851)
Net Value:	\$12,145,218			\$12,649,250

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by OPERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2009, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2009 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, from January 1 through March 31, 2009 7.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations, and from April 1 through December 31, 2009 8.5% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$159,583, \$140,822 and \$162,659, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$87,101, \$85,092 and \$82,927 for police and \$10,109, \$9,815 and \$9,403 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2009, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. For 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 7.0% of covered payroll from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.5% from April 1 through December 31, 2009. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$115,391, \$140,822 and \$107,482, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

NOTE 7 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$46,112, \$45,049 and \$43,903 for police and \$3,956, \$3,840 and \$3,680 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2009 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Amount Due
Interest	Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate Purpose	Date	2008	Additions	Deductions	2009	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Capital Leases		\$22,940	\$0	(\$22,940)	\$0	\$0
Long Term Notes Payable:						
4.36% Street Improvement	2009	3,250,000	0	(3,250,000)	0	0
3.05% Street Improvement	2010	0	3,100,000	0	3,100,000	3,100,000
Compensated Absences		284,713	312,934	(284,713)	312,934	127,795
Total Governmental Activities		3,557,653	3,412,934	(3,557,653)	3,412,934	3,227,795
Business-Type Activities: Ohio Water Development Authority Loan:						
3.39% Tedrow Water Supply Improvements	2024	252,431	0	(13,161)	239,270	13,611
Total Ohio Water Development Authority Loan		252,431	0	(13,161)	239,270	13,611
Long Term Note Payable:						
3.70% Water Improvements	2010	2,050,000	0	(100,000)	1,950,000	1,950,000
Compensated Absences		52,644	51,853	(52,644)	51,853	28,699
Total Business-Type Activities		2,355,075	51,853	(165,805)	2,241,123	1,992,310
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		\$5,912,728	\$3,464,787	(\$3,723,458)	\$5,654,057	\$5,220,105

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The City's total debt margin was \$10,049,840 at December 31, 2009. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, when approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxable value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Governmental Activities			Business-Typ	e Activities		
	OWDA	A Loan Long Term Notes Long Te		Long Ter	m Notes	
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2010	\$13,611	\$7,997	\$3,100,000	\$94,550	\$1,950,000	\$71,225
2011	14,076	7,532	0	0	0	0
2012	14,558	7,050	0	0	0	0
2013	15,055	6,553	0	0	0	0
2014	15,569	6,038	0	0	0	0
2015-2019	86,205	21,833	0	0	0	0
2020-2023	80,196	6,235	0	0	0	0
Totals	\$239,270	\$63,238	\$3,100,000	\$94,550	\$1,950,000	\$71,225

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2009, the City participated in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), established as a risk sharing self insurance pool for the purpose of enabling the subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance program for its members. PEP is a corporation governed by a seven member board of directors, consisting of representatives elected by the 230 participating governments.

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

Coverage		
Legal Liability	\$3,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile Liability	3,000,000	per occurrence
Law Enforcement	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Wrongful Acts	3,000,000/5,000	per occurrence
Real Property	23,384,300/1,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	31,396,700/1,000	per occurrence
Automobile Physical Damage	1,681,216/500-1,000	per occurrence

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 11 – RAW WATERLINE COST SHARING AGREEMENT

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

NOTE 12 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

The City had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2009:

		Remaining Contractual
Project	Company	Commitment
North Fulton Street Development	Vernon Nagel, Inc.	\$388,656
CSO Elimination - Franklin Street	Arcadis U.S., Inc.	11,462
Wet Weather Storage Basin	Arcadis U.S., Inc.	50,054
South Interceptor Area Sanitary Sewer	Arcadis U.S., Inc.	14,029
		\$464,201

NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 3, 2010, the City passed an ordinance providing for the issuance and sale of \$3,000,000 of Notes, in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, to pay costs of improving certain streets in the City.

On August 4, 2010, the City passed an ordinance providing for the issuance and sale of \$1,850,000 of Notes, in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, for the purpose of improving the municipal waterworks system by acquiring, constructing and installing a water line and municipal water treatment plant by constructing an additional treatment building and lagoon, acquiring additional treatment tanks, a high service pump and additional piping and making other necessary improvements.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 20, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of opining on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in more than a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated September 20, 2010.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

September 20, 2010



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF WAUSEON

FULTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 4, 2010