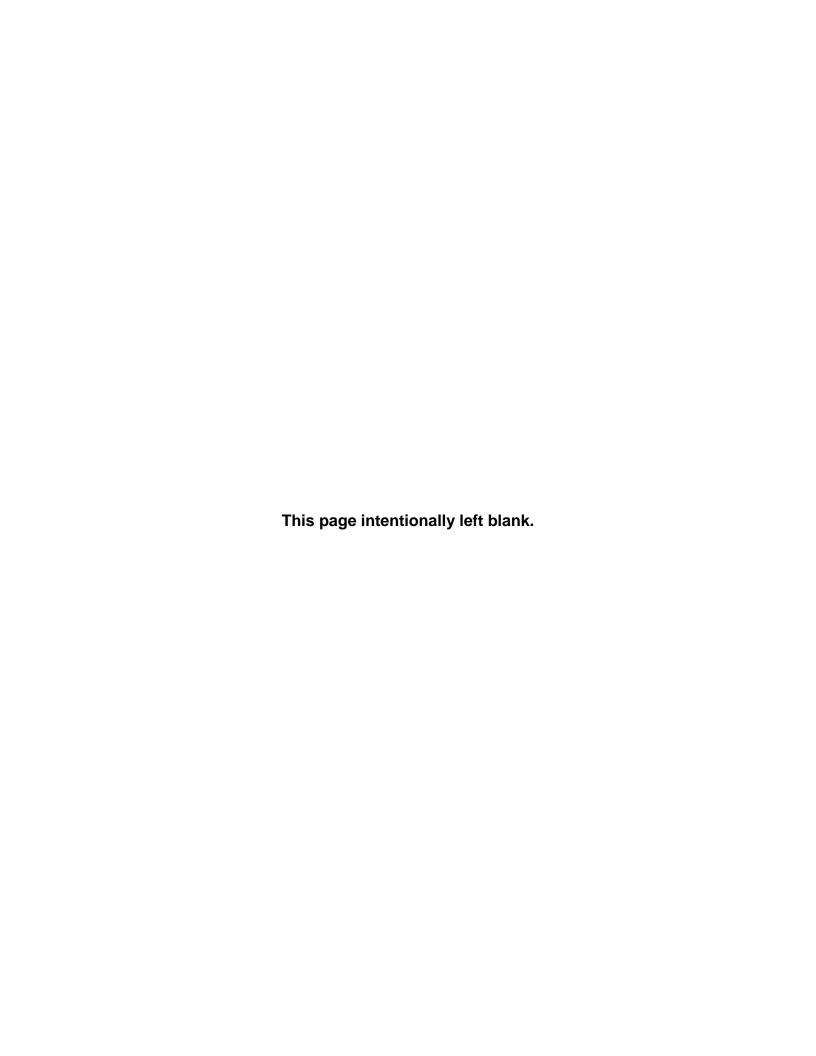




CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the Members of Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

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, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about the financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we considered internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design appropriate audit procedures, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

City of Wauseon Fulton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of 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 as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable its cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiring to management about the methods of preparing the information, and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report July 29, 2015, 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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 29, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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, 2014. 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 2014 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position increased \$398,133. Net position of governmental activities increased \$172,139, which represents a 1% increase from 2013. Net position of business-type activities increased \$225,994 or 1% from 2013.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,396,669 in revenue or 51% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,143,260, 49% of total revenues of \$8,539,929.
- □ The City had \$5,231,663 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,018,667 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,385,135 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,898,194 in revenues and \$3,943,366 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased from \$988,320 to \$934,904.

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 position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. 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 position and how it has changed. Net position is one way to measure the City's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is 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 Position 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 position for 2014 compared to 2013.

	Governme Activiti		Business- Activiti	-1	Tota	1
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current and Other Assets	\$5,670,483	\$5,621,216	\$5,536,755	\$5,740,604	\$11,207,238	\$11,361,820
Capital Assets, Net	12,579,305	12,550,360	14,992,348	14,756,023	27,571,653	27,306,383
Total Assets	18,249,788	18,171,576	20,529,103	20,496,627	38,778,891	38,668,203
Long-term Debt Outstanding	2,820,497	2,936,984	4,318,883	4,531,667	7,139,380	7,468,651
Other Liabilities	226,341	199,355	100,301	81,035	326,642	280,390
Total Liabilities	3,046,838	3,136,339	4,419,184	4,612,702	7,466,022	7,749,041
Deferred Inflows of Resources	215,311	219,737	0	0	215,311	219,737
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,114,305	9,955,360	10,761,233	10,303,663	20,875,538	20,259,023
Restricted	1,484,391	1,484,881	0	0	1,484,391	1,484,881
Unrestricted	3,388,943	3,375,259	5,348,686	5,580,262	8,737,629	8,955,521
Total Net Position	\$14,987,639	\$14,815,500	\$16,109,919	\$15,883,925	\$31,097,558	\$30,699,425

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Unaudited

Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for 2014 compared to 2013:

	Governmental		Business-	• 1	m . 1		
_	Activiti	Activities Acti		es	Total	Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Revenues							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services and Sales	\$569,682	\$559,611	\$3,114,555	\$3,120,107	\$3,684,237	\$3,679,718	
Operating Grants and Contributions	442,614	472,095	0	141,435	442,614	613,530	
Capital Grants and Contributions	6,371	0	10,038	0	16,409	0	
Total Program Revenues	1,018,667	1,031,706	3,124,593	3,261,542	4,143,260	4,293,248	
General revenues:							
Property Taxes	219,127	224,879	0	0	219,127	224,879	
Income Taxes	3,621,607	3,480,320	0	0	3,621,607	3,480,320	
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	188,316	279,268	0	0	188,316	279,268	
Investment Earnings	10,124	12,401	11,534	4,106	21,658	16,507	
Miscellaneous	345,961	188,176	0	0	345,961	188,176	
Total General Revenues	4,385,135	4,185,044	11,534	4,106	4,396,669	4,189,150	
Total Revenues	5,403,802	5,216,750	3,136,127	3,265,648	8,539,929	8,482,398	
Program Expenses							
Security of Persons and Property	2,548,681	2,303,994	0	0	2,548,681	2,303,994	
Basic Utility Services	79,391	43,370	0	0	79,391	43,370	
Leisure Time Activities	556,299	563,882	0	0	556,299	563,882	
Community Environment	328,856	338,900	0	0	328,856	338,900	
Transportation	898,259	924,716	0	0	898,259	924,716	
General Government	728,511	772,384	0	0	728,511	772,384	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	91,666	94,175	0	0	91,666	94,175	
Water	0	0	1,533,294	1,246,227	1,533,294	1,246,227	
Wastewater	0	0	1,376,839	1,148,648	1,376,839	1,148,648	
Total Expenses	5,231,663	5,041,421	2,910,133	2,394,875	8,141,796	7,436,296	
Total Change in Net Position	172,139	175,329	225,994	870,773	398,133	1,046,102	
Beginning Net Position	14,815,500	14,640,171	15,883,925	15,013,152	30,699,425	29,653,323	
Ending Net Position	\$14,987,639	\$14,815,500	\$16,109,919	\$15,883,925	\$31,097,558	\$30,699,425	

Governmental Activities

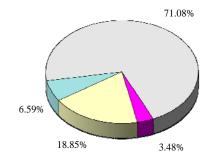
Net position of the City's governmental activities increased \$172,139. Revenues and expenses remained consistent with the previous year, resulting in an increase in net position of 1%.

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

Unaudited

Income taxes and property taxes made up 67% and 4% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2014. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 71% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2014	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$3,840,734	71.08%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	188,316	3.48%
Program Revenues	1,018,667	18.85%
General Other	356,085	6.59%
Total Revenue	\$5,403,802	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net position of the business-type activities increased \$225,994. This represents a 1% change from the previous year. Revenues remained consistent with the previous year. An increase in costs for materials and supplies contributed to an increase in expenses.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,886,814, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$4,902,866. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2014 December 31, 2013		(Decrease)
General	\$934,904	\$988,320	(\$53,416)
Income Tax Capital Improvement	2,593,953	2,527,327	66,626
Other Governmental	1,357,957	1,387,219	(29,262)
Total	\$4,886,814	\$4,902,866	(\$16,052)

Unaudited

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

	2014	2013	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$2,931,658	\$2,829,507	\$102,151
Intergovernmental Revenue	212,516	295,719	(83,203)
Charges for Services	484,547	487,901	(3,354)
Licenses and Permits	9,272	9,572	(300)
Investment Earnings	8,913	10,424	(1,511)
Fines and Forfeitures	24,088	20,833	3,255
All Other Revenue	227,200	127,028	100,172
Total	\$3,898,194	\$3,780,984	\$117,210

Overall, General Fund revenues remained stable in 2014, increasing approximately 3% when compared to revenues in 2013. A decrease in intergovernmental revenue can be attributed to a decrease in estate tax receipts.

	2014	2013	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,369,880	\$2,160,286	\$209,594
Basic Utility Services	29,368	23,300	6,068
Leisure Time Activities	440,479	430,984	9,495
Community Environment	181,334	189,307	(7,973)
Transportation	281,672	254,904	26,768
General Government	639,412	578,930	60,482
Capital Outlay	1,221	0	1,221
Total	\$3,943,366	\$3,637,711	\$305,655

General Fund expenditures increased \$305,655, or 8% when compared with the previous year. An increase in security of persons and property can be attributed to an increase in salaries and benefits. This was the result of having a fire chief for all of 2014, compared with only a part of 2013, as well as the police chief receiving a payout for accumulated sick and vacation time after retiring and then being rehired.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund – The Income Tax Capital Improvement fund balance increased approximately 3%. Moving Ohio Forward grants received in the prior year resulted in a decrease in intergovernmental revenues in 2014. Expenditures increased in 2014 due to outlays for improvements to Linfoot Street and a dump truck purchase.

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 2014 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, original budgeted, final budgeted and actual budget basis revenues were not significantly different. Actual budget basis expenditures of \$4.1 million were less than final and original budget estimates.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2014 the City had \$27,571,653 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$12,579,305 was related to governmental activities and \$14,992,348 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2014 and 2013 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	
Land	\$1,538,017	\$1,538,017	\$0
Construction In Progress	291,188	77,649	213,539
Buildings	3,838,753	3,816,327	22,426
Improvements Other than Buildings	3,615,990	3,610,990	5,000
Machinery and Equipment	3,928,127	3,530,461	397,666
Infrastructure	7,514,542	7,514,542	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(8,147,312)	(7,537,626)	(609,686)
Totals	\$12,579,305	\$12,550,360	\$28,945

An increase in construction in progress can be attributed to the Linfoot Street improvement project. Various equipment and vehicle purchases in the parks and street departments resulted in the increase in machinery and equipment.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

	Business Activi	Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	
Land	\$103,710	\$103,710	\$0
Construction in Progress	0	4,065,667	(4,065,667)
Buildings	7,738,090	7,116,172	621,918
Improvements other than Buildings	15,384,048	11,318,381	4,065,667
Machinery and Equipment	5,108,748	4,923,304	185,444
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(13,342,248)	(12,771,211)	(571,037)
Totals	\$14,992,348	\$14,756,023	\$236,325

Additions to buildings and improvements consisted of cleaning and repainting of the water tower and an addition to the wastewater plant that captures and treats heavy sanitary sewer flows.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7.

Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$2,465,000	\$2,595,000
Compensated Absences	355,497	341,984
Total Governmental Activities	2,820,497	2,936,984
Business-Type Activities:	_	
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	2,781,115	2,902,360
Long Term Note Payable	1,450,000	1,550,000
Compensated Absences	87,768	79,307
Total Business-Type Activities	4,318,883	4,531,667
Totals	\$7,139,380	\$7,468,651

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, 2014, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 10.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City of Wauseon is the county seat of Fulton County, located in the northwest corner of Ohio. 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. Income tax revenues collected are allocated between the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. Income tax receipts for 2014 were up by approximately 1.42% when compared to 2013.

The City is showing signs of economic recovery and stability as income tax receipts have been increasing steadily for the past four (4) years. Conservative budgeting continues to be a reflection of the general economic climate as well as State mandated local government funds reduction and the elimination of the estate tax. 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.

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 Jamie L. Giguere, Director of Finance, City of Wauseon at 419-335-9022 or jamie.giguere@cityofwauseon.com.

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Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

A	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:	¢ 2.707.120	e 2.571.694	¢ (279.922
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,707,139	\$ 3,571,684	\$ 6,278,823
Investments	1,161,946	1,214,149	2,376,095
Receivables:	601.004	0	601.004
Taxes	691,824	0	691,824
Accounts	72,089	383,323	455,412
Intergovernmental	294,061	0	294,061
Interest	529	0	529
Special Assessments	941	0	941
Loans	144,269	166,401	310,670
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	45,347	165,190	210,537
Prepaid Items	32,795	36,008	68,803
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	444,666	0	444,666
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	74,877	0	74,877
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,829,205	103,710	1,932,915
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	10,750,100	14,888,638	25,638,738
Total Assets	18,249,788	20,529,103	38,778,891
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	16,477	18,811	35,288
Accrued Wages and Benefits	202,672	78,927	281,599
Accrued Interest Payable	7,192	2,563	9,755
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	276,893	1,619,839	1,896,732
Due in more than one year	2,543,604	2,699,044	5,242,648
Total Liabilities	3,046,838	4,419,184	7,466,022
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	215,311	0	215,311
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,114,305	10,761,233	20,875,538
Restricted For:			
Other Purposes	1,484,391	0	1,484,391
Unrestricted	3,388,943	5,348,686	8,737,629
Total Net Position	\$ 14,987,639	\$ 16,109,919	\$ 31,097,558

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

			Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:	1	Expenses		harges for ces and Sales	•	rating Grants Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Security of Persons and Property	\$	2,548,681	\$	521,527	\$	47,943	\$	6,371
Basic Utility Services	Ψ	79,391	Ψ	2,780	Ψ	0	Ψ	0,571
Leisure Time Activities		556,299		0		0		0
Community Environment		328,856		8,708		0		0
Transportation		898,259		0		394,671		0
General Government		728,511		36,667		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		91,666		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities		5,231,663		569,682		442,614		6,371
Business-Type Activities:								
Water		1,533,294		1,665,581		0		0
Wastewater		1,376,839		1,448,974		0		10,038
Total Business-Type Activities		2,910,133		3,114,555		0		10,038
Totals	\$	8,141,796	\$	3,684,237	\$	442,614	\$	16,409

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

G	overnmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total
\$	(1,972,840)	\$	0	\$	(1,972,840)
·	(76,611)	·	0	·	(76,611)
	(556,299)		0		(556,299)
	(320,148)		0		(320,148)
	(503,588)		0		(503,588)
	(691,844)		0		(691,844)
	(91,666)		0		(91,666)
	(4,212,996)		0		(4,212,996)
	0		132,287		132,287
	0		82,173		82,173
	0		214,460		214,460
\$	(4,212,996)	\$	214,460	\$	(3,998,536)
	219,127		0		219,127
	3,621,607		0		3,621,607
	188,316		0		188,316
	10,124		11,534		21,658
	345,961		0		345,961
	4,385,135		11,534		4,396,669
	172,139		225,994		398,133
	14,815,500		15,883,925		30,699,425
\$	14,987,639	\$	16,109,919	\$	31,097,558

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2014

	General		Income Tax Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	463,542	\$	1,757,235	\$	486,362	\$	2,707,139
Investments		205,575		740,672		215,699		1,161,946
Receivables:								
Taxes		574,514		117,310		0		691,824
Accounts		71,989		0		100		72,089
Intergovernmental		104,508		0		189,553		294,061
Interest		529		0		0		529
Special Assessments		941		0		0		941
Loans		0		0		144,269		144,269
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		27,538		0		17,809		45,347
Prepaid Items		32,795		0		0		32,795
Restricted Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0		0		444,666		444,666
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		0		74,877		74,877
Total Assets	\$	1,481,931	\$	2,615,217	\$	1,573,335	\$	5,670,483
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	14,606	\$	1,200	\$	671	\$	16,477
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		186,772		2,439		13,461		202,672
Total Liabilities		201,378		3,639		14,132		219,149
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		130,338		17,625		201,246		349,209
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		215,311		0		0		215,311
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		345,649		17,625		201,246		564,520
Fund Balance:								
Nonspendable		60,333		0		162,078		222,411
Restricted		0		0		1,195,879		1,195,879
Committed		0		2,593,953		0		2,593,953
Assigned		553,425		0		0		553,425
Unassigned		321,146		0		0		321,146
Total Fund Balance		934,904		2,593,953		1,357,957		4,886,814
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources and Fund Balance	\$	1,481,931	\$	2,615,217	\$	1,573,335	\$	5,670,483

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2014

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 4,886,814
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	12,579,305
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	349,209
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
General Obligation Bonds Payable (2,465,000)	
Compensated Absences Payable (355,497)	
Accrued Interest Payable (7,192)	(2,827,689)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 14,987,639

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Income Tax Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmen Funds	
Revenues:		_				_	
Taxes	\$ 2,931,658	\$	902,978	\$	0	\$	3,834,636
Intergovernmental Revenue	212,516		0		355,784		568,300
Charges for Services	484,547		0		0		484,547
Licenses and Permits	9,272		0		0		9,272
Investment Earnings	8,913		(3,173)		4,384		10,124
Fines and Forfeitures	24,088		0		52,339		76,427
All Other Revenue	 227,200		147,221		1,549		375,970
Total Revenue	 3,898,194		1,047,026		414,056		5,359,276
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	2,369,880		0		44,788		2,414,668
Basic Utility Services	29,368		0		0		29,368
Leisure Time Activities	440,479		0		0		440,479
Community Environment	181,334		31,391		101,977		314,702
Transportation	281,672		0		301,234		582,906
General Government	639,412		0		0		639,412
Capital Outlay	1,221		727,134		0		728,355
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	0		0		130,000		130,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		0		91,875		91,875
Total Expenditures	3,943,366		758,525		669,874		5,371,765
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	(45,172)		288,501		(255,818)		(12,489)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In	0		0		221,875		221,875
Transfers Out	0		(221,875)		0		(221,875)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0		(221,875)		221,875		0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(45,172)		66,626		(33,943)		(12,489)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	988,320		2,527,327		1,387,219		4,902,866
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory	(8,244)		0		4,681		(3,563)
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 934,904	\$	2,593,953	\$	1,357,957	\$	4,886,814

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, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (12,489)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	734,467 (687,785)	46,682
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net position. 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.		(17,737)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		44,526
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 position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
General Obligation Bond Principal Retirement Accrued Interest Payable	130,000 209	130,209
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	(15,489)	(10.050)
Change in Inventory	(3,563)	 (19,052)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 172,139

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive legative)
Revenues:	-							
Taxes	\$	2,751,000	\$	2,843,591	\$	2,893,295	\$	49,704
Intergovernmental Revenue		229,450		201,873		207,469		5,596
Charges for Services		489,500		486,500		486,490		(10)
Licenses and Permits		7,250		9,200		9,272		72
Investment Earnings		15,000		9,900		9,891		(9)
Fines and Forfeitures		20,900		23,100		23,096		(4)
All Other Revenues		200,500		228,686		228,636		(50)
Total Revenues		3,713,600		3,802,850	_	3,858,149		55,299
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,567,409		2,556,609		2,501,768		54,841
Basic Utility Services		39,470		34,470		30,449		4,021
Leisure Time Activities		561,056		501,956		460,242		41,714
Community Environment		231,635		204,635		190,082		14,553
Transportation		316,678		301,778		285,956		15,822
General Government		688,086		715,036		661,755		53,281
Capital Outlay		400		3,400		1,221		2,179
Total Expenditures		4,404,734		4,317,884		4,131,473		186,411
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(691,134)		(515,034)		(273,324)		241,710
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		150,000		0		0		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		150,000		0		0		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		(541,134)		(515,034)		(273,324)		241,710
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		534,534		534,534		534,534		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		191,132		191,132		191,132		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	184,532	\$	210,632	\$	452,342	\$	241,710

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2014

	Business-Type Activities					
	Enterprise Funds			_		
		Water	Wastewater			Total
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,309,199	\$	2,262,485	\$	3,571,684
Investments		0		1,214,149		1,214,149
Receivables:						
Accounts		198,118		185,205		383,323
Loans		166,401		0		166,401
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		153,433		11,757		165,190
Prepaid Items		7,386		28,622		36,008
Total Current Assets		1,834,537		3,702,218		5,536,755
Noncurrent Assets:						
Capital Assets, Net		7,291,707		7,700,641		14,992,348
Total Noncurrent Assets		7,291,707		7,700,641		14,992,348
Total Assets		9,126,244		11,402,859		20,529,103
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		7,892		10,919		18,811
Accrued Wages and Benefits		43,706		35,221		78,927
Compensated Absences Payable - Current		16,934		15,721		32,655
Accrued Interest Payable		2,563		0		2,563
General Obligation Notes Payable		1,450,000		0		1,450,000
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		16,102		121,082		137,184
Total Current Liabilities		1,537,197		182,943		1,720,140
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
OWDA Loans Payable		150,299		2,493,632		2,643,931
Compensated Absences Payable		29,838		25,275		55,113
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		180,137		2,518,907		2,699,044
Total Liabilities		1,717,334		2,701,850		4,419,184
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		5,675,306		5,085,927		10,761,233
Unrestricted		1,733,604		3,615,082		5,348,686

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Total Net Position

7,408,910

8,701,009

16,109,919

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Water Wastewater Total **Operating Revenues:** Charges for Services 3,070,214 1,623,565 1,446,649 **Total Operating Revenues** 1,623,565 1,446,649 3,070,214 **Operating Expenses:** Personal Services 622,920 527,041 1,149,961 Contractual Services 220,481 166,051 386,532 Materials and Supplies 379,219 221,425 600,644 Depreciation 226,209 358,126 584,335 **Total Operating Expenses** 1,448,829 1,272,643 2,721,472 **Operating Income** 174,736 174,006 348,742 **Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):** Interest Income 1,869 9,665 11,534 Interest and Fiscal Charges (18,504)(108,778)(90,274)Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets (977)(1,477)(500)Other Nonoperating Revenue 42,016 2,325 44,341 Other Nonoperating Expense (64,984)(13,422)(78,406)**Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)** (40,580)(92,206)(132,786)**Income Before Contributions** 134,156 81,800 215,956 **Contributions:** Capital Contributions 0 10,038 10,038 **Total Contributions** 0 10,038 10,038 **Change in Net Position** 134,156 91,838 225,994 **Net Position Beginning of Year** 7,274,754 8,609,171 15,883,925 **Net Position End of Year** 7,408,910 8,701,009 16,109,919

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-Typ Enterprise		
	Water	Wastewater	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,686,016	\$1,455,586	\$3,141,602
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(648,388)	(401,960)	(1,050,348)
Cash Payments to Employees	(616,029)	(505,147)	(1,121,176)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	421,599	548,479	970,078
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(757,878)	(60,350)	(818,228)
Notes Issued	1,450,000	0	1,450,000
Note Retirement	(1,550,000)	0	(1,550,000)
OWDA Loan Retirement	(15,570)	(95,637)	(111,207)
Interest Paid on All Debt	(21,538)	(90,274)	(111,812)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(894,986)	(246,261)	(1,141,247)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Investments	0	(1,237,293)	(1,237,293)
Sale of Investments	0	1,233,615	1,233,615
Receipts of Interest	1,869	8,480	10,349
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	1,869	4,802	6,671
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(471,518)	307,020	(164,498)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,780,717	1,955,465	3,736,182
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,309,199	\$2,262,485	\$3,571,684

(Continued)

	Business-Typ Enterpris		
	Water	Wastewater	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash			
Provided by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	\$174,736	\$174,006	\$348,742
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	226,209	358,126	584,335
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenue	57,648	2,325	59,973
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expense	(64,984)	(13,422)	(78,406)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	4,803	6,612	11,415
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	16,523	(2,265)	14,258
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Items	(784)	3,693	2,909
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	557	(2,490)	(1,933)
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	9,856	10,468	20,324
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(2,965)	11,426	8,461
Total Adjustments	246,863	374,473	621,336
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$421,599	\$548,479	\$970,078

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

During 2014, the OWDA decreased the Wastewater Fund total loan amount by \$10,038.

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, 2014 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 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.

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, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, 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 25% of City income tax receipts.

Proprietary Funds

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

The enterprise funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. The enterprise funds operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The City's major enterprise funds are:

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position 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, current liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. 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 inflows of resources. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2014 but which are not intended to finance 2014 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes are further described in Note 4.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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.

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.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

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 2014.

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.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

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 on the budgetary basis.

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

	General
	Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$45,172)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2014	
received during 2015	(406,832)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2013	
received during 2014	366,787
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2014	
paid during 2015	201,378
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2013	
paid during 2014	(167,314)
2013 Prepaids for 2014	27,399
2014 Prepaids for 2015	(32,795)
Outstanding Encumbrances	(216,775)
Budget Basis	(\$273,324)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

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 3, "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 funds when purchased.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2014, 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

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 Position 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 Loans	Water Fund, Wastewater Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Water Fund, Wastewater Fund
Long Term Note Payable/GO Bonds	Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund, Bond Retirement 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 35% 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 position, "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 Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets 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 position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on 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.

N. Pensions

The provision for pension cost 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 in the financial statements.

P. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

P. Fund Balances (Continued)

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2014.

S. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City reports no deferred outflows of resources.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

S. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, unavailable amounts, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available

NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

		Income Tax		
		Capital	Other	Total
	General	Improvement	Governmental	Governmental
Fund Balances	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:				
Loans Receivable	\$0	\$0	\$144,269	\$144,269
Prepaid Items	32,795	0	0	32,795
Supplies Inventory	27,538	0	17,809	45,347
Total Nonspendable	60,333	0	162,078	222,411
Restricted:				
Street Improvements	0	0	699,241	699,241
Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Education	0	0	51,972	51,972
Community Development and Improvement	0	0	444,666	444,666
Total Restricted	0	0	1,195,879	1,195,879
Committed:				
Capital Improvements	0	2,593,953	0	2,593,953
Assigned:				
2015 Budget Deficit	355,746	0	0	355,746
Encumbrances	197,679	0	0	197,679
Total Assigned	553,425	0	0	553,425
Unassigned:	321,146	0	0	321,146
Total Fund Balances	\$934,904	\$2,593,953	\$1,357,957	\$4,886,814

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investments pool used by all funds except the Water Operating, Water Service Deposits, Wastewater Operating, Wastewater Debt Reserve, 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 3 - 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 \$6,715,024 and the bank balance was \$7,054,201. Federal depository insurance covered \$813,701 of the bank balance and \$6,240,500 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$2,548,753
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department in the City's name	3,691,747
Total Balance	\$6,240,500

The City had restricted cash in the amount of \$444,666, which was related to the Community Development Block Grant Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund. In addition, the City also had cash with fiscal agent in the amount of \$74,877, which was related to permissive tax monies held and secured by Fulton County. The City had petty cash in the amount of \$650.

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

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
Money Market Mutual Fund	\$7,815	$AA+^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	\$7,815	\$0	\$0
Marketable CDs	907,403	AAA^3	283,628	623,775	0
FFCB	369,490	$AA+^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	0	369,490	0
FHLMC	174,921	$AA+^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	0	174,921	0
FHLB	305,043	$AA+^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	175,197	129,846	0
FNMA	619,238	$AA+^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	0	619,238	0
Total Investments	\$2,383,910		\$466,640	\$1,917,270	\$0

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, 0.33% is invested in a Money Market Mutual Fund, 38.06% are in Marketable Certificates of Deposit, 15.5% are invested in FFCB, 7.34% in FHLMC, 12.80% are FHLB, and 25.97% 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.

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$6,798,366	\$2,376,095
Cash with Fiscal Agent	(74,877)	
Petty Cash	(650)	
Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Fund	(7,815)	7,815
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$6,715,024	\$2,383,910

² Moody's Investor Service

³ All are fully FDIC insured and therefore have an implied AAA credit rating

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2014 were levied after October 1, 2013 on assessed values as of January 1, 2013, the lien date. Assessed values 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 are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed in 2014. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

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

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, 2014 was \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2014 levy was based was \$111,724,540. This amount constitutes \$107,776,760 in real property assessed value and \$3,947,780 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 Income Tax Capital Improvement Funds.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2014 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 inflows are considered collectible in full.

NOTE 6 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2014:

Transfer In	Transfer Out
\$0	\$221,875
221,875	0
\$221,875	\$221,875
	\$0 221,875

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2014:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,538,017	\$0	\$0	\$1,538,017
Construction in Progress	77,649	213,539	0	291,188
Subtotal	1,615,666	213,539	0	1,829,205
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,816,327	22,426	0	3,838,753
Improvements Other than Buildings	3,610,990	5,000	0	3,615,990
Machinery and Equipment	3,530,461	493,502	(95,836)	3,928,127
Infrastructure	7,514,542	0	0	7,514,542
Subtotal	18,472,320	520,928	(95,836)	18,897,412
Total Cost	\$20,087,986	\$734,467	(\$95,836)	\$20,726,617
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Buildings	(\$2,327,868)	(\$91,902)	\$0	(\$2,419,770)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(879,234)	(107,284)	0	(986,518)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,114,144)	(265,196)	78,099	(2,301,241)
Infrastructure	(2,216,380)	(223,403)	0	(2,439,783)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$7,537,626)	(\$687,785) *	\$78,099	(\$8,147,312)
Net Value:	\$12,550,360			\$12,579,305

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$113,280
Basic Utility Services	50,023
Leisure Time Activities	122,289
Community Environment	12,953
Transportation	316,626
General Government	72,614
Total Depreciation Expense	\$687,785

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, 2014.

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in business-type activities capital assets at December 31, 2014:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$103,710	\$0	\$0	\$103,710
Construction in Progress	4,065,667	0	(4,065,667)	0
Subtotal	4,169,377	0	(4,065,667)	103,710
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,116,172	621,918	0	7,738,090
Improvements other than Buildings	11,318,381	4,065,667	0	15,384,048
Machinery and Equipment	4,923,304	200,219	(14,775)	5,108,748
Subtotal	23,357,857	4,887,804	(14,775)	28,230,886
Total Cost	\$27,527,234	\$4,887,804	(\$4,080,442)	\$28,334,596
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Buildings	(\$4,201,006)	(\$181,639)	\$0	(\$4,382,645)
Improvements other than Buildings	(4,282,502)	(361,389)	0	(4,643,891)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,287,703)	(41,307)	13,298	(4,315,712)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$12,771,211)	(\$584,335)	\$13,298	(\$13,342,248)
Net Value:	\$14,756,023			\$14,992,348

NOTE 8 – 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). 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 visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 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 2014, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2014 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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 12.0% for calendar year 2014. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$229,016, \$242,134 and \$179,162, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 – 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, by calling (614) 228-2975, or by visiting www.op-f.org.

From January 1, 2014 through July 1, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 10.75% of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2014 through December 31, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 11.5% of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2014, employers were 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 2014, 19.0% of annual covered salary for police and 23.5% 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, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$130,653, \$106,402 and \$81,706 for police officers and \$13,184, \$3,233 and \$9,719 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9 - 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. OPERS' eligibility requirements for post-employment health care coverage changed for those retiring on and after January 1, 2015. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2013 CAFR for details.

NOTE 9 - 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 visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 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 2014, 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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 2.0% for calendar year 2014. Effective January 1, 2015, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare remains at 2% for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS actuary. 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, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$38,169, \$18,626 and \$71,665, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 19, 2012, with a transition plan commencing January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under SB 343 and the approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

NOTE 9 - 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. That report is also available on OP&F's website at www.op-f.org.

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.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. One for health care benefits under an IRS code Section 115 trust and one for Medicare Part B reimbursements administrated as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

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 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll for both police officers and firefighters. 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, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$3,438, \$24,228 and \$43,256 for police and \$281, \$574 and \$3,803 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2014 was as follows:

			Balance			Balance	Amount Due
Interest		Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate	Purpose	Date	2013	Additions	Deductions	2014	One Year
Governmenta	al Activities:						
General Ob	ligation Bonds:						
2.0-5.0%	Street Improvement	2029	\$2,595,000	\$0	(\$130,000)	\$2,465,000	\$130,000
Compensate	ed Absences		341,984	161,343	(147,830)	355,497	146,893
Total (Governmental Activities		2,936,984	161,343	(277,830)	2,820,497	276,893
Business-Typ	e Activities:						
Ohio Water	Development Authority Loans:						
3.34%	Wastewater Treatment Plant	2031	2,720,389	0	(105,675)	2,614,714	121,082
3.39%	Tedrow Water Supply Improvements	2024	181,971	0	(15,570)	166,401	16,102
Total Oh	io Water Development Authority Loans		2,902,360	0	(121,245)	2,781,115	137,184
Long Term	Note Payable:						
1.00%	Water Improvements	2014	1,550,000	0	(1,550,000)	0	0
0.48%	Water Improvements	2015	0	1,450,000	0	1,450,000	1,450,000
Compensate	ed Absences		79,307	34,020	(25,559)	87,768	32,655
Total Bus	iness-Type Activities		4,531,667	1,484,020	(1,696,804)	4,318,883	1,619,839
Total Oth	er Long-Term Obligations		\$7,468,651	\$1,645,363	(\$1,974,634)	\$7,139,380	\$1,896,732

The City issued \$3,000,000 of street improvement bonds on May 26, 2011. This bond issue includes serial and term bonds and matures in 2029.

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.

In 2010 the City entered into an agreement with the OWDA, as administrator for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for the City to receive a loan for improvements to the City's wastewater treatment plant. The interest rate on the loan is 3.34%, per annum. This loan is payable from wastewater charges.

The Water Improvements Note Payable series 2014 will mature on August 18, 2015 and was issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the purpose of improving the municipal waterworks system. The notes were used to retire the series 2013 notes payable, which matured on August 20, 2014.

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities			Business-Typ	e Activities	
	General Obl	igation Bond	Long Te	rm Note	OWDA	A Loans
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$130,000	\$89,275	\$1,450,000	\$6,989	\$137,184	\$91,834
2016	135,000	86,675	0	0	141,812	87,207
2017	135,000	83,638	0	0	146,597	82,421
2018	140,000	80,263	0	0	151,542	77,476
2019	145,000	76,588	0	0	156,655	72,364
2020-2024	805,000	299,190	0	0	844,430	279,057
2025-2029	975,000	124,877	0	0	901,889	135,163
2030-2031	0	0	0	0	301,006	10,109
Totals	\$2,465,000	\$840,506	\$1,450,000	\$6,989	\$2,781,115	\$835,631

The City's total debt margin was \$9,266,077 at December 31, 2014. 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.

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CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2014, 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		
Real Property	\$25,656,569/1,000	per occurrence
Personal Property	\$8,012,400/1,000	per occurrence
Automobile/Equipment	\$2,463,188/500-1,000	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 12 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from State and Federal agencies in the form of grants. The expense of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2014.

CITY OF WAUSEON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

B. Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the City as defendant.

NOTE 13 – RAW WATERLINE COST SHARING AGREEMENT

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

NOTE 14 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City procures work clothing from Shaw's Clothing. Mayor Doug Shaw is the owner of Shaw's Clothing. Mayor Shaw retired on November 3, 2014. Expenditures to Shaw's Clothing from January 1, 2014 until his retirement were \$6,914.

NOTE 15 – MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

In 2014, All Other Revenue reported in the Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund consisted primarily of property assessments as well as reimbursements received from the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 Members of Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 29, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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 a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

City of Wauseon
Fulton County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Governmental 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, opining 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*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 29, 2015

CITY OF WAUSEON FULTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2013-001	Material weakness due to lack of supporting documentation for public works inventory.	Yes	
2013-002	Material weakness due to on-behalf grant activity not being recorded on the books.	Yes	





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 AUGUST 13, 2015