# City of Wilmington, Ohio

Basic Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2009 With Independent Auditors' Report



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Wilmington 69 N. South Street Wilmington, Ohio 45177

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Wilmington, Clinton County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 1, 2010



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

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

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

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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2010, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 10 and pages 49 through 53, respectively are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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www.cshco.com p. 513.241.3111 f. 513.241.1212 Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming our opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 29, 2010

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- Total net assets of the City decreased by \$2.2 million during 2009 consisting of a \$0.2 million decrease in governmental activities and a \$2.0 million decrease in business-type activities.
- > The General Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$1,099,533, a 24.9% increase from the prior year.
- Proprietary fund operations posted operating loss of \$1,554,581 due primarily to increased operating expenses in both the Sewer Fund and Waste Fund.
- ➤ General Fund actual revenue amounts exceeded budgeted amounts while actual expenditures were less than the budgeted amounts. The General Fund reported a \$1,777,930 increase in the budgetary fund balance for the year.

### **USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized to provide the reader with an overview of the City's condition as a whole and then proceed to provide a more detailed view of the City's operations.

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

### REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

"How did the City of Wilmington do financially in 2009?" The broad answer to this question can be obtained with a look at the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities of the City using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting methods used by private-sector businesses. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenue and expenses, regardless of when the actual cash was received or paid.

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

These two statements report the City's net assets and the change in those assets. This change informs the reader whether the City's financial position, as a whole, has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall financial health, the reader of these financial statements needs to take into account non-financial factors that also impact the City's financial well-being. Other factors must then be considered, such as the City's property tax base, the condition of the streets and other capital assets, and the growth or decline in area businesses and residential neighborhoods.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two kinds of activities.

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's services are reported here and include police, fire, emergency medical, public maintenance, parks and recreation, judicial, legislative, and executive.
- Business-Type Activities These services include water, sewer, and waste. Service fees for these operations are charged based upon usage. The intent is that the fees are sufficient to cover the costs of operation.

### **Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds**

### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 8. Fund financial statements, beginning on page 13, provide the detailed information about those major funds. The City uses many different funds, some of which are required by law and others are used to help segregate and control revenues intended for specific purposes. The City has three kinds of funds - "governmental", "proprietary" and "fiduciary".

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's basic services are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a 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 available in the near future to finance City programs. We detail the relationship between net assets of governmental activities, as reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, and governmental fund balances in a reconciliation on pages 14 and 16.

*Proprietary Funds* – City utility services for water, sewer and waste are operated as enterprise funds. These are business-type activities that receive a significant portion of their funding from user charges. These funds are listed under the heading of "business-type activities" on the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities since they are reported in much the same manner as other business-type activities. The reader should note that these funds are a part of the "government-wide" statements, but not a part of the "governmental funds".

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

Fiduciary Funds – The City is the agent for assets that are to be remitted to private organizations or other governments. The City's role is purely custodial, in that we record the receipt and subsequent remittance to the proper entity. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities on page 21. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the governmental-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements begin on page 22.

### THE CITY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1
Net Assets, December 31,

		2009		2008				
		Business-	_	•	Business-			
	Governmental	Type		Governmental	Type			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total		
Assets:								
Current and Other								
Assets	\$ 12,016,677	8,139,446	20,156,123	10,917,249	9,108,211	20,025,460		
Capital Assets	17,154,289	35,835,847	52,990,136	17,387,497	37,338,359	54,725,856		
Total Assets	29,170,966	43,975,293	73,146,259	28,304,746	46,446,570	74,751,316		
Liabilities:								
Current and Other								
Liabilities	3,336,260	1,338,387	4,674,647	3,703,362	271,196	3,974,558		
Long-term Liabilities	8,103,007	19,138,862	27,241,869	6,688,133	20,645,769	27,333,902		
Total Liabilities	11,439,267	20,477,249	31,916,516	10,391,495	20,916,965	31,308,460		
Net Assets:								
Invested in Capital Assets,								
Net of Related Debt	10,431,699	20,580,771	31,012,470	10,499,997	20,071,572	30,571,569		
Restricted	461,814	1,355,250	1,817,064	509,388	1,241,838	1,751,226		
Unrestricted	6,838,186	1,562,023	8,400,209	6,903,866	4,216,195	11,120,061		
Total Net Assets	\$ 17,731,699	23,498,044	41,229,743	17,913,251	25,529,605	43,442,856		

The amount by which the City's assets exceeded its liabilities is called net assets. As of December 31, 2009, the City's net assets were \$41.2 million. Of this amount, \$31.0 million was invested in capital assets and \$1.8 million was subject to external restrictions for its use. The remaining amount, \$8.4 million, was unrestricted and available for future use as directed by City Council and the City administration.

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

In total, net assets of the City decreased by \$2.2 million. The governmental activities decreased by \$181,552 and business-type activities decreased by \$2.0 million during 2009. The decrease in the governmental activities is due primarily to debt issuances in the current year. The decrease in the business-type activities was due to decreases in charges for services revenue in both the Water Fund and Sewer Fund and depreciation expense on the capital assets of the enterprise funds exceeding current year additions by a significant amount.

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

Table 2
Change in Net Assets, December 31,

		2009			2008	
	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services \$	2,679,987	7,069,020	9,749,007	2,906,186	7,542,497	10,448,683
Operating Grants						
and Contributions	1,275,775	-	1,275,775	1,959,049	-	1,959,049
Capital Grants						
and Contributions	-	5,000	5,000	165,047	-	165,047
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	2,562,327	-	2,562,327	2,164,065	-	2,164,065
Municipal Income Taxes	6,263,760	-	6,263,760	6,672,722	-	6,672,722
Grants and Contributions						
not Restricted	1,240,708	-	1,240,708	1,323,801	-	1,323,801
Investment Income	94,370	289,310	383,680	168,013	277,231	445,244
Other Revenue	1,493,463	28,169	1,521,632	1,114,617	50,458	1,165,075
Total Revenue	15,610,390	7,391,499	23,001,889	16,473,500	7,870,186	24,343,686
Expenses:						
General Government	6,904,151	-	6,904,151	4,695,493	-	4,695,493
Security of Persons & Property	4,933,203	-	4,933,203	5,316,867	-	5,316,867
Public Health and Welfare Services	266,596	-	266,596	380,559	-	380,559
Leisure Time Activities	642,602	-	642,602	806,202	-	806,202
Transportation	2,719,820	-	2,719,820	2,990,680	-	2,990,680
Water	-	3,098,731	3,098,731	-	3,353,409	3,353,409
Sewer	-	3,658,223	3,658,223	-	2,922,146	2,922,146
Waste	-	2,706,090	2,706,090	-	2,652,044	2,652,044
Interest Expense	285,586	-	285,586	312,885	-	312,885
Total Expenses	15,751,958	9,463,044	25,215,002	14,502,686	8,927,599	23,430,285
Transfers	(39,984)	39,984	-	263,229	(263,229)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(181,552)	(2,031,561)	(2,213,113)	2,234,043	(1,320,642)	913,401
Net Assets, Begininng of Year	17,913,251	25,529,605	43,442,856	15,679,208	26,850,247	42,529,455
Net Assets, End of Year \$	17,731,699	23,498,044	41,229,743	17,913,251	25,529,605	43,442,856

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

### Governmental Activities

The three functions with the largest expenditures are Security of Persons and Property, General Government, and Transportation. General Government includes all administrative activities, City Council, Municipal Court, and facility maintenance. This function costs taxpayers \$5.5 million after program revenue is accounted for. Security of Persons and Property includes Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services. In addition to the revenue received for charges for services, which are those fees paid by the neighboring townships for fire and ambulance service, those funds receive property tax revenues which are used to help support each of the programs. With those departments receiving \$1.4 million in property tax revenues, we see that approximately 36.2% of the net expense of \$4.0 million is paid by property tax revenues with the remaining 63.8% paid by income taxes, grants and other revenue. The third function, Transportation, covers the roads and streets of the City, which reports a net loss for 2009 of \$1.2 million due to the decrease in operating and capital grants received in the current year compared to the prior year. As indicated in Table 3, total governmental expenses increased by \$1.25 million, which represents an 8.6% increase.

### **Business-Type Activities**

Overall, the City's business-type activities generated \$7.1 million of revenues, which fell short of the cost of doing business by \$2.4 million. In the current year, the Water Fund, Sewer Fund and Waste Fund reported decreases in net assets of \$0.1 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. In addition to the normal increases in the cost of doing business experienced, the Sewer Fund was able to pay off one of its bonds and the Waste Fund reported increased expenses due to the vertical expansion of the City's landfill.

Table 3
Total and Cost of Program Services

		20	009	20	08
		Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	_				
General Government	\$	6,904,151	(5,490,083)	4,695,493	(2,870,057)
Security of Persons & Property		4,933,203	(3,947,182)	5,316,867	(4,332,588)
Public Health & Welfare Services		266,596	(252,342)	380,559	(207,197)
Leisure Time Activities		642,602	(642,602)	806,202	(804,202)
Transportation		2,719,820	(1,178,401)	2,990,680	(945,475)
Interest Expense		285,586	(285,586)	312,885	(312,885)
Total	\$	15,751,958	(11,796,196)	14,502,686	(9,472,404)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Water	\$	3,098,731	(382,255)	3,353,409	(286,178)
Sewer		3,658,223	(1,140,847)	2,922,146	(61,688)
Waste		2,706,090	(865,922)	2,652,044	(1,037,236)
Total	\$	9,463,044	(2,389,024)	8,927,599	(1,385,102)

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlement grants. While general revenues were more than sufficient to cover the total net cost of service for the governmental activities, the business-type activities reported a decrease in net assets for the year totaling \$2.0 million.

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

### THE CITY'S FUNDS

The financial statements for the City's major governmental funds are presented after the statement of activities. These funds are reported using a modified accrual basis of accounting, allowing for a reasonable comparison to last year balances. Total governmental fund balances are \$8.0 million, of which \$7.5 million is unreserved. The total governmental funds balance of all governmental funds increased by \$1.7 million during 2009.

The General Fund balance increased by \$1.1 million, caused by a 4.6% decrease in expenditures/transfers out reported for 2009 as compared with those from the prior year.

The Police Fund's balance remained relatively unchanged, increasing by \$21,858 from the balance reported one year prior.

Governmental fund expenditures showed an increase from 2008 of \$419,154 or 2.7%. The largest increase in expenditures was reported in the Taxi Fund. As the City received an increased level of federal and state grant awards during the current year, the expenditures increased correspondingly.

Explanation of the changes in the major enterprise funds of the City follow the same explanation as those provided in the assessment of the business-type activities noted above since enterprise funds are accounted for using full accrual accounting, the same basis used in the City-wide statements.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The General Fund's final budgeted revenues were \$11.0 million while actual revenues exceeded this amount by \$115,223 for the year. The revenue estimates included in the City's final budget documents were \$1.8 million higher than original budget amounts due to tax receipts and amounts received for charges for services received during the year, exceeding the conservative estimates used in the development of the original budget.

Final budgeted amounts for expenditures and other financing uses were \$10.3 million while actual budgetary expenditures and other financing uses amounted to \$9.3 million. Actual expenditures were lower than the original budget.

The total increase in budgetary fund balance for the General Fund was \$1.8 million for the year.

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

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### Capital Assets

Table 4
Capital Assets

	_		2009		2008				
	_	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total		
Land	\$	2,569,198	1,640,927	4,210,125	2,569,198	1,640,927	4,210,125		
Infrastructure		3,538,413	-	3,538,413	3,538,413	-	3,538,413		
Buildings		8,871,491	19,501,091	28,372,582	8,871,491	19,428,300	28,299,791		
Improvements		528,287	25,670,196	26,198,483	528,287	25,670,196	26,198,483		
Equipment		3,006,611	7,376,996	10,383,607	2,895,750	7,234,997	10,130,747		
Vehicles		7,181,654	1,386,357	8,568,011	6,594,611	1,386,357	7,980,968		
Office Furniture and Fixtures		25,053	-	25,053	25,053	-	25,053		
Construction in Progress Less:		-	574,855	574,855	-	402,820	402,820		
Accumulated Depreciation		(8,566,418)	(20,314,575)	(28,880,993)	(7,635,306)	(18,425,238)	(26,060,544)		
Totals	\$	17,154,289	35,835,847	52,990,136	17,387,497	37,338,359	54,725,856		

The City's investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2009, amounts to \$53.0 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes: land; construction in progress; buildings; improvements; machinery and equipment; infrastructure and vehicles. During the year, total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased by \$1.7 million or 3.3%. Governmental activity capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reflect a net decrease during the year of \$233,208. Depreciation expense for the year totaled \$931,112. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation in the business-type activities decreased \$1.5 million as a result of depreciation expense recognized exceeding the cost of assets acquired during the year. See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for additional details on capital assets.

### **Debt Administration**

At December 31, 2009, the City had total bonded debt in the amount of \$21.2 million, of which \$0.9 million is due within one year. Of the total bonded debt amount, \$5.6 million is general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City, with the remaining \$15.6 million being mortgage revenue bonds for waterworks improvements and sewer bond refunding. During the year, the City issued debt of \$1.4 million and \$461,117 related to an energy conservation improvement note as well as a capital lease for a fire truck, respectively. The City also has outstanding amounts due the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund of \$99,679.

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issuances are subject to a legal limitation based on 10 1/2 percent of total assessed value of real and personal property.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional details on the long-term debt of the City.

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

### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the revenues it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information, contact City Auditor, City of Wilmington, 69 North South Street, Wilmington, Ohio 45177.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

	Governr Activi		Business-Type Activities		Total
ASSETS:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,7	74,760	\$	5,647,369	\$ 13,422,129
Receivables					
Taxes	3,28	83,032		-	3,283,032
Accounts	1:	23,307		671,014	794,321
Loans Receivable	2	75,672		-	275,672
Accrued Interest		52		-	52
Due from Other Governments	5	59,854		-	559,854
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		-		1,355,250	1,355,250
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs		-		465,813	465,813
Capital Assets:					
Capital Assets not subject to depreciation					
Land and Construction in Progress	2,50	69,198		2,215,782	4,784,980
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	14,58	85,091		33,620,065	 48,205,156
Total Assets	29,1	70,966		43,975,293	 73,146,259
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts Payable	3	52,088		252,285	604,373
Accrued Wages and Benefits	30	67,336		91,214	458,550
Accrued Interest Payable	1	13,156		79,888	193,044
Unearned Revenue	1,78	88,680		-	1,788,680
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	7	15,000		915,000	1,630,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year	50	68,650		631,051	1,199,701
Due In More than One Year	7,5	34,357		18,507,811	 26,042,168
Total Liabilities	11,43	39,267		20,477,249	 31,916,516
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	10,43	31,699		20,580,771	31,012,470
Restricted for:					
Security of Persons & Property	1	51,142		-	151,142
Debt Service	2	75,672		-	275,672
Utility Debt Service		-		1,355,250	1,355,250
Perpetual Care:					
Nonexpendable		35,000		-	35,000
Unrestricted	6,8	38,186		1,562,023	 8,400,209
Total Net Assets	\$ 17,73	31,699	\$	23,498,044	\$ 41,229,743

# CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

venue and Assets	ype Total	\$ (5,490,083) (3,947,182) (252,342) (442,602) (1,178,401) (285,589) (11,796,196)	(382,255) (382,255) (1,140,847) (1,140,847) (865,922) (865,922) (2,389,024) (2,389,024)	(2,389,024) (14,185,220)	- 6,263,760 - 1,426,749 - 1,426,749 - 389,327 - 1,240,708 28,169 28,169 317,479 317,479 317,479 317,479 317,479 317,479 317,479 317,479 32,984 357,463
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	Business-Type Activities		(385) (1,140) (865) (2,386)	(2,386	289,310 28,169 28,169 317,479 39,984 357,463 (2,031,561 (2,031,561
Ž	Governmental Activities	\$ (5,490,083) (3,947,182) (252,342) (642,602) (1,178,401) (285,586) (11,796,196)		(11,796,196)	6,263,760 548,461 1,426,749 197,790 389,327 1,240,708 94,370 1,493,463 11,654,628 (39,984) 11,614,644 (181,552) 17,913,251
	Capital Grants and Contributions		5,000	\$ 5,000	grams
Program Revenues	Operating Grants and Contributions	3,600 - - 1,272,175 - 1,275,775		\$ 1,275,775	eneral Revenues:  Municipal income taxes, levied for: General purposes Property Taxes Levied for: General purposes Security of persons & property Street lighting Leisure time activities Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs Investment earnings Miscellaneous Transfers  Total General Revenues and Transfers  Change in Net Assets at Assets, Beginning of Year  Assets, End of Year
	Charges for Services	\$ 1,414,068 982,421 14,254 - 269,244 - 2,679,987	2,716,476 2,517,376 1,835,168 7,069,020	\$ 9,749,007	neral Revenues:  Municipal income taxes, levied for: General purposes Security of persons & property Street lighting Leisure time activities rants and Contributions not Restrict westment earnings liscellaneous  Total General Revenu  Total General Revenu Assets, Beginning of Year
	Expenses	\$ 6,904,151 4,933,203 266,596 642,602 2,719,882 285,586	3,098,731 3,658,223 2,706,090 9,463,044	\$ 25,215,002	General Revenues:  Municipal income taxes, le General purposes Property Taxes Levied for: General purposes Security of persons & pr Street lighting Leisure time activities Grants and Contributions no Investment earnings Miscellaneous  Transfers  Transfers  Total Genera Net Assets, Beginning of Year
	Functions/Programs:	Governmental Activities: General Government Security of Persons & Property Public Health & Welfare Services Leisure Time Activities Transportation Interest Expense Total Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities: Water Sewer Waste Total Business-Type Activities	Total	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

ASSETS:		General Fund	Police Fund	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	4,665,990	\$ 42,373	\$ 3,066,397	\$	7,774,760
Receivables:			•			
Taxes		1,916,047	281,257	1,085,728		3,283,032
Accounts		96,485	197	26,625		123,307
Loans Receivable		-	-	275,672		275,672
Accrued Interest		52	-	-		52
Due from Other Governments		266,189	 6,816	 286,849	_	559,854
Total Assets	\$	6,944,763	\$ 330,643	\$ 4,741,271	\$	12,016,677
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts Payable	\$	253,729	\$ 6,131	\$ 92,228	\$	352,088
Accrued Wages and Benefits		70,596	46,302	250,438		367,336
Deferred Revenue		1,100,830	288,073	1,212,089		2,600,992
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable			 <del>-</del>	 715,000	_	715,000
Total Liabilities		1,425,155	 340,506	 2,269,755	_	4,035,416
FUND BALANCES:						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances		51,018	9,786	90,338		151,142
Loans Receivable		-	-	275,672		275,672
Permanent Fund		-	-	35,000		35,000
Unreserved, Undesignated:						
General Fund		5,468,590	- (40.040)			5,468,590
Special Revenue Funds		=	(19,649)	1,901,567		1,881,918
Debt Service Funds		-	-	160,057		160,057
Capital Projects Fund				4,129		4,129
Permanent Fund		<u>-</u>	 	 4,753		4,753
Total Fund Balances		5,519,608	 (9,863)	 2,471,516	_	7,981,261
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	6,944,763	\$ 330,643	\$ 4,741,271	\$	12,016,677

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities December 31, 2009

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	7,981,261
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		17,154,289
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		812,312
Other long-term liabilities not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:  Note Payable Capital Lease Payable Police and Fire Pension Obligations General Obligation Bonds Payable Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt Compensated Absences		(1,353,708) (422,590) (99,679) (5,585,000) (113,156) (642,030)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	17,731,699

## CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO

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

		General Fund		Police Fund		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES;								
Property Taxes	\$	533,350	\$	350,799	\$	1,374,462	\$	2,258,611
Municipal Income Taxes		6,503,119		-		-		6,503,119
Intergovernmental		885,121		-		1,718,252		2,603,373
Charges for Services		1,300,338		35		269,311		1,569,684
Licenses and Permits		27,878		-		-		27,878
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		732,322		9,930		226,419		968,671
Special Assessments		113,754		-		197,790		311,544
Investment Income		91,137		-		3,233		94,370
Other Revenue	_	175,987	_	4,931	_	1,312,543		1,493,461
Total Revenues	_	10,363,006	_	365,695		5,102,010		15,830,711
EXPENDITURES:								
Current:								
General Government		4,628,276		-		2,074,219		6,702,495
Security of Persons & Property		5,098		2,137,063		2,361,645		4,503,806
Transportation		-		=		2,441,184		2,441,184
Public Health & Welfare Services		-		=		266,596		266,596
Leisure Time Activities		-		=		595,460		595,460
Capital Outlay		10,901		24,974		662,029		697,904
Debt Service:								
Principal		-		-		425,668		425,668
Interest	_	-	_	-		295,276		295,276
Total Expenditures	_	4,644,275		2,162,037		9,122,077		15,928,389
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/								
(Under) Expenditures	_	5,718,731	_	(1,796,342)	_	(4,020,067)		(97,678)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Proceeds from Sale of Long-Term Notes		-		-		1,353,708		1,353,708
Inception of a Capital Lease		-		-		461,117		461,117
Transfers In		-		1,818,200		2,780,622		4,598,822
Transfers Out	_	(4,619,198)	_	<u> </u>	_	(19,608)		(4,638,806)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	_	(4,619,198)		1,818,200		4,575,839		1,774,841
Net Change in Fund Balance		1,099,533		21,858		555,772		1,677,163
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	_	4,420,075	_	(31,721)		1,915,744		6,304,098
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	5,519,608	\$	(9,863)	\$	2,471,516	\$	7,981,261

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Total Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,677,163
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental fund 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 Asset Additions  Depreciation	697,904 (931,112)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues on the funds:  Property Taxes Income Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue	105,926 (239,359) (86,890)
Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets	425,668
Issuance of debt are recorded as an other financing source in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities on the statement of net assets.	(1,814,825)
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 governmental funds:  Compensated Absences Accrued Interest Payable	 (25,717) 9,690
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (181,552)
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.	

Balance Sheet Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	Total
ASSETS:	Fund	<u> </u>	Funa	Total
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,291,497	\$ 2,889,807	\$ 466,065	\$ 5,647,369
Receivables				
Accounts	240,858	223,425	206,731	671,014
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	394,633	779,500	181,117	1,355,250
Total Current Assets	2,926,988	3,892,732	853,913	7,673,633
Noncurrent Assets:				
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs	465,813	-	-	465,813
Land and Construction in Progress	1,317,827	184,314	713,641	2,215,782
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	20,146,488	11,627,579	1,845,998	33,620,065
Total Noncurrent Assets	21,930,128	11,811,893	2,559,639	36,301,660
Total Assets	<u>\$ 24,857,116</u>	\$ 15,704,625	\$ 3,413,552	\$ 43,975,293
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 49,687	\$ 170,788	\$ 31,810	\$ 252,285
Accrued Wages and Benefits	30,107	34,083	27,024	91,214
Accrued Compensated Absences	26,332	58,135	16,584	101,051
Accrued Interest Payable	27,837	37,684	14,367	79,888
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	-	-	915,000	915,000
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable - current	355,000	175,000		530,000
Total Current Liabilities	488,963	475,690	1,004,785	1,969,438
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Compensated Absences	61,566	105,291	26,387	193,244
Postclosure Care	-	-	3,589,491	3,589,491
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable	13,330,000	1,780,000	-	15,110,000
Accrued Bond Premium	40,978	-	-	40,978
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(425,902)	<del></del>		(425,902)
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	13,006,642	1,885,291	3,615,878	18,507,811
Total Liabilities	13,495,605	2,360,981	4,620,663	20,477,249
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt Restricted for:	8,164,239	9,856,893	2,559,639	20,580,771
Utility Debt Service	394,633	779,500	181,117	1,355,250
Unrestricted	2,802,639	2,707,251	(3,947,867)	1,562,023
Total Net Assets	11,361,511	13,343,644	(1,207,111)	23,498,044
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 24,857,116</u>	\$ 15,704,625	\$ 3,413,552	\$ 43,975,293

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

OPERATING REVENUES: Charges for Services Other Revenue	Water Fund \$ 2,716,476 17,708	Sewer Fund \$ 2,517,376 7,528	Waste Fund \$ 1,835,168 2,933	Total \$ 7,069,020
Total Operating Revenues	2,734,184	2,524,904	1,838,101	7,097,189
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal Services	755,131	1,049,549	866,466	2,671,146
Contractual Services	634,578	752,992	646,998	2,034,568
Materials and Supplies	169,667	794,743	801,741	1,766,151
Depreciation	675,627	857,183	356,527	1,889,337
Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-	9,891	9,891
Other Expenses	170,577	100,000	10,100	280,677
Total Operating Expenses	2,405,580	3,554,467	2,691,723	8,651,770
Operating Income (Loss)	328,604	(1,029,563)	(853,622)	(1,554,581)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):				
Intergovernmental	-	-	5,000	5,000
Investment Income	231,372	57,677	261	289,310
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(693,151)	(103,756)	(14,367)	(811,274)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(461,779)	(46,079)	(9,106)	(516,964)
Income before Transfers	(133,175)	(1,075,642)	(862,728)	(2,071,545)
Transfers-In			39,984	39,984
Change in Net Assets	(133,175)	(1,075,642)	(822,744)	(2,031,561)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	11,494,686	14,419,286	(384,367)	25,529,605
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 11,361,511	\$ 13,343,644	\$ (1,207,111)	\$ 23,498,044

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

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received from Customers Cash Paid for Employees Salaries and Benefits Cash Paid to Suppliers Other Operating Revenues	\$ 2,753,410 (951,440 (769,800 517	3) (1,023,174) 5) (1,523,291)	\$ 1,811,136 (913,525) (1,432,323) 2,933	\$ 7,094,261 (2,888,142) (3,725,419) 10,594
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities	1,032,676	(9,603)	(531,779)	491,294
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Transfers			39,984	39,984
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		<u> </u>	39,984	39,984
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Grants Proceeds from Notes Capital Expenditures Principal on Mortgage Revenue Bonds Interest Paid	- (177,312 (1,870,000 (638,43	(165,000)	5,000 915,000 (5,277) -	5,000 915,000 (386,824) (2,035,000) (745,576)
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(2,685,743	3) (476,380)	914,723	(2,247,400)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Investment Income	231,372	2 57,677	261	289,310
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,421,695	5) (428,306)	423,189	(1,426,812)
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	4,107,825	4,097,613	223,993	8,429,431
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 2,686,130	\$ 3,669,307	\$ 647,182	\$ 7,002,619
Reconciliation of Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year, per Statement of Cash Flows: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, per Balance Sheet Plus: Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,291,493 394,633		\$ 466,065 181,117	\$ 5,647,369 1,355,250
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year, per Statement of Cash Flows	\$ 2,686,130	3,669,307	\$ 647,182	\$ 7,002,619 (Continued

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

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities:		Water Fund	 Sewer Fund	 Waste Fund	 Total
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	328,604	\$ (1,029,563)	\$ (853,622)	\$ (1,554,581)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities: Depreciation Landfill Closure and Postclosure Costs Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		675,627 -	857,183 -	356,527 9,891	1,889,337 9,891
Accounts Receivable Accounts Payable Accrued Wages & Benefits Accrued Compensated Absences		19,740 1,665 3,106 3,934	 11,958 127,179 4,110 19,530	 (23,932) 3,603 2,526 (26,772)	 7,766 132,447 9,742 (3,308)
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	1,032,676	\$ (9,603)	\$ (531,779)	\$ 491,294

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund December 31, 2009

ASSETS: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 47,186</u>
Total Assets	\$ 47,186
LIABILITIES: Undistributed Monies	<u>\$ 47,186</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ 47,186

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

### **NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The City of Wilmington (the "City") is a political body incorporated and established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by constitutions and laws of the State of Ohio. Wilmington, the county seat, is the only City in Clinton County. It is the major commercial and marketing center in the primarily agricultural county. The City was incorporated into a Village in 1828 and was reorganized as a City in 1921 under the general plan of the General (now revised) Code of Ohio. The City operates under the council-mayor form of government.

### Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments that are not legally separate. They provide various services including police and fire protection, emergency medical service, parks and recreation, planning zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare, water, sewer and refuse collection. The City Council has direct responsibility for these activities.

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

The Clinton County Municipal Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Clerk of Courts has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of court fees and fines.

The Clinton County General Health District is a jointly governed organization that provides health services within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The City does not have any financial interest in, or responsibility for, the Health District. The County Commissioners serve as the taxing authority, and the County Auditor and Treasurer serve as fiscal officers.

The Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.), also a jointly governed organization, was established as a joint self-insurance pool for the purpose of enabling subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund for its members. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as MVRMA, Inc. for the purpose of administering the Pool. There are twenty-one subscribing member cities of the self-insurance pool, including the City of Wilmington. The City has no explicit and measurable equity interest in MVRMA and no ongoing financial responsibility for MVRMA and, accordingly, is not included in the financial reporting entity. See Note 13 for additional details.

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

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### **Basis of Presentation**

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

### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Eliminations have been made to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **Fund Accounting**

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

### Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>Police Fund</u> – The Police Fund is used to account for general operations of the police department of the City.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

### **Proprietary Funds**

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

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

<u>Water Fund</u> – The water fund accounts for the provisions of water treatment and distribution to the residential and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – The sewer fund accounts for the provisions of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Waste Fund</u> – The waste fund accounts for the collection and disposal of refuse service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. The City only fiduciary fund is an agency fund used to account for municipal court collections that are distributed to various local governments. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

### **Measurement Focus**

### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of the City are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances report the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

### **Basis of Accounting**

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

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transaction

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income tax, property tax, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income tax is recognized in the fiscal year in which the tax imposed takes place and revenue from property tax is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including local government assistance, gasoline tax and vehicle license tax), fines and forfeitures, and investment earnings.

### Unearned/Deferred Revenue

Unearned revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2009, but which were levied to finance 2010 operations, have been recorded as unearned revenues in the statement of net assets. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue.

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

### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocation of costs, such as depreciation and amortization of certain accrued items, are not recognized in governmental funds.

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The provisions of the Ohio Revised Code restrict investment procedures. Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash held by a trustee or fiscal agent, are pooled for investment purposes. During fiscal year 2009, investments were limited to U.S. treasury notes, money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investments, investments are reported at fair market value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investments such as repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit are reported at cost. See Note 4, Deposits and Investments. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund type's portion of pooled cash and cash equivalents is considered a cash equivalent because the City is able to withdraw resources from these funds without prior notice or penalty.

### **Capital Assets**

General capital assets are those not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported in the respective fund financial statements with the enterprise funds capital assets being reported in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of two-thousand five-hundred dollars. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expended. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary capital assets is also capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Buildings	10-99 years	10-50 years
Improvements	4-20 years	5-50 years
Equipment	5-45 years	5-50 years
Vehicles	4-30 years	5-10 years
Infrastructure:	•	·
Sewer and Water Lines	N/A	30-45 years
Other	60 years	N/A

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **Compensated Absences**

Vacation leave accumulated by employees is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned when both of these conditions are met:

- The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- > It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave is accrued based on guidelines set forth in GASB Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". The vesting method was implemented and states that the City will estimate its liability based on sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as specified by the retirement system as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments, determined to be all employees with twenty years of service or more. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. At December 31, 2009, there were no accrued compensated absences that were recognized in the fund financial statements. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

### **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and contractual required pension obligations that will be paid from the governmental are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment from current-available resources. Long-term debt are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

### **Reservations of Fund Balance**

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriation or expenditure or the portion of fund balance that is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balance has been reserved for encumbrances, loans receivable and endowment.

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

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **Net Assets**

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

### **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charged for services for water, sewer and the solid waste collection programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses that do not meet these definitions are reported as non-operating.

### **Interfund Activity**

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

### **Estimates**

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

### NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At December 31, 2009 the following individual funds reported deficit fund balances: Police, Taxi, Lowe's Drive BAN, Lodging Excise Tax, Police Pension, Fire, Fire Pension, Emergency Ambulance, and Recreation Special Revenue Funds and Waste Proprietary Fund. The deficit fund balance in each of these funds occurred due to the recognition of current liabilities within the funds. None of the funds reported a deficit fund balance on the budgetary basis of accounting, which is the accounting method used by the City to record transactions throughout the year. The General Fund provides operating revenues through transfers and/or advances when funds are needed on the budgetary basis.

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

### **NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

The City maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each of the activities' portion of this pool is displayed on the Statement of Net Assets as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts. Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

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

### **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.

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

### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$14,064,510 and the bank balance was \$14,325,714. Of the bank balance, \$4,281,306 was covered by federal deposit insurance. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures", \$10,044,408 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

### Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2009 were as follows:

					Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	_ Fa	air Value	Credit Rating	le	ss than 1		1-3		3-5
US Treasury/Equivalents	\$	760,055	N/A	\$	760,055	\$	-	\$	-
Total Investments	\$	760,055		\$	760,055	\$	-	\$	-

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateralized securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the City's investments are collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

### 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. Certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less are treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

	Cash and Cash uivalents/Deposits	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$ 14,824,565	-
Investments: US Treasury/Equivalents	 (760,055)	760,055
Per Footnote	\$ 14,064,510	760,055

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

#### **NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2009 consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, shared revenues, special assessments, accrued interest on investments and accounts (billing for utility services and various other charges for services). No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

#### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2009 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2008 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2009 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2009 taxes.

2009 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2009, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2009, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2009 real property taxes collected in and intended to finance 2009.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2009 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2008, are levied after October 1, 2009, and are collected in 2009 with real property taxes.

2009 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2008, on the value as of December 31, 2008. Collections are made in 2009. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 24 percent of true value for inventory.

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 currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The full tax rate of for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$7.35 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2009 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed Valuation	\$247,744,260
Tangible Personal Property	505,740
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Assessed Valuation	4,596,560
Total	\$252,846,560

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county tax payers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30; with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

#### NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Wilmington. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2009, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2009 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On the full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue.

#### **Income Tax**

The City levies a 1.0% income tax on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City, as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

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

#### **Due from Other Governments**

A summary of the governmental activities intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Local government assistance	\$ 252,928
Homestead/Rollback	46,059
Gasoline tax	185,971
Motor vehicle license fees	37,344
Federal and State grants	37,552
Total	\$ 559,854

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

#### **NOTE 6 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2009, consisted of the following:

	General	Transfer From Nonmajor Governmental	
Transfer To	Fund	Funds	Total
Police Fund Waste Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 1,818,200 39,984 2,761,014	\$ - - 19,608	\$ 1,818,200 39,984 2,780,622
Total	\$ 4,619,198	\$ 19,608	\$ 4,638,806

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

During 2009, the City had a transfer from the non-major Permissive Tax Fund to the non-major Bond Retirement Fund to provide resources to allow debt service payments to be made.

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

#### **NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

		Balance 12/31/2008	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2009
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	2,569,198			2,569,198
Non-depreciable capital assets		2,569,198			2,569,198
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings		8,871,491	-	-	8,871,491
Improvements		528,287	-	-	528,287
Equipment		2,895,750	110,861	-	3,006,611
Vehicles		6,594,611	587,043	-	7,181,654
Furniture & Fixtures		25,053	-	-	25,053
Infrastructure		3,538,413			3,538,413
Depreciable capital assets		22,453,605	697,904		23,151,509
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(1,742,627)	(209,737)	-	(1,952,364)
Improvements		(108,859)	(33,862)	-	(142,721)
Equipment		(2,368,978)	(130,720)	-	(2,499,698)
Vehicles		(3,240,007)	(485,806)	-	(3,725,813)
Furniture & Fixtures		(23,817)	(1,235)	-	(25,052)
Infrastructure		(151,018)	(69,752)		(220,770)
Accumulated depreciation		(7,635,306)	(931,112) *		(8,566,418)
Depreciable capital assets, net		14,818,299	(233,208)		14,585,091
Governmental activities	_		(		
capital assets, net	\$	17,387,497	(233,208)		17,154,289

<sup>\* -</sup> Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 199,681
Security of Persons & Property	408,201
Leisure Time Activities	45,849
Transportation	 277,381
	 _
	\$ 931,112

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

#### NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

		Balance 12/31/2008	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2009
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	1,640,927	-	-	1,640,927
Construction in Progress		402,820	172,035		574,855
Non-depreciable capital assets		2,043,747	172,035		2,215,782
Depreciable capital assets:	-				
Buildings		19,428,300	72,791	-	19,501,091
Improvements		25,670,196	-	-	25,670,196
Equipment		7,234,997	141,999	-	7,376,996
Vehicles		1,386,357			1,386,357
Depreciable capital assets		53,719,850	214,790	-	53,934,640
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(2,823,254)	(432,086)	-	(3,255,340)
Improvements		(10,386,316)	(1,119,039)	-	(11,505,355)
Equipment		(4,081,447)	(274,405)	-	(4,355,852)
Vehicles		(1,134,221)	(63,807)		(1,198,028)
Accumulated depreciation		(18,425,238)	(1,889,337)	-	(20,314,575)
Depreciable capital assets, net		35,294,612	(1,674,547)	-	33,620,065
Business-Type activities					
capital assets, net	\$	37,338,359	(1,502,512)	_	35,835,847

#### NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City of Wilmington participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

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

#### NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salaries. The employer contribution rate for 2009 was 14.00 percent. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$825,718, \$813,006 and \$779,227, respectively; 92 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent for 2008 and 2007.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters. The City's required contributions to OP&F for police and firefighters were \$515,458 for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$528,629 for 2008 and \$504,880 for 2007; 74 percent has been contributed for 2009. The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007.

#### NOTE 9: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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 postemployment 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.

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the ORC. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

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

#### NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

The City's actual contributions for 2009, 2008 and 2007, which were used to fund post employment benefits were \$347,624, \$406,503 and \$255,976, respectively. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same.

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

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

The City's actual contributions for 2009, 2008 and 2007 that were used to fund post employment benefits were \$161,196, \$165,780 and \$182,527 for police and firefighters, respectively.

#### **NOTE 10 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### Compensated Absences

Each full-time employee is entitled, for each completed 80 hours of service, to four and six-tenths hours of sick leave. Fire personnel earn 6.4 hours of sick leave bi-weekly. Part-time employees accrue sick leave on a proportional basis to the hours paid each pay period. Sick leave accruals may be increased by no more than 15 days a year to a maximum of 1200 hours in "Sick Leave Bank II".

Upon qualifying for eligibility to receive retirement benefits, each full-time City employee shall be entitled to receive payment for sick leave accumulated in the amount to three-fourths the number of hours of such accumulated sick leave in "Sick Leave Bank I" and one-fourth the number of hours of such person's daily pay on the date of retirement. At December 31, 2009, the estimated total absences payable of the City was \$936,325.

Vacation leave is granted in varying amounts, depending upon years of service and must be used within the year it is granted.

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

#### **NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2009 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions Deletions		Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds Payable	\$ 5,970,000	\$ -	\$ 385,000	\$ 5,585,000	\$ 395,000
Note Payable	-	1,353,708	-	1,353,708	67,471
Capital Leases Payable	-	461,117	38,527	422,590	39,743
Compensated Absences	616,313	87,348	61,631	642,030	64,203
Police and Fire Pension	101,820		2,141	99,679	2,233
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 6,688,133	\$ 1,902,173	\$ 487,299	\$ 8,103,007	\$ 568,650
Business-Type Activities:					
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable	\$ 17,675,000	\$ -	\$ 2,035,000	\$ 15,640,000	\$ 530,000
Accrued Bond Premium	44,393	-	3,415	40,978	-
Less: Deferred Amounts					
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(452,606)		(26,704)	(425,902)	
Total Mortgage Revenue Bonds	17,266,787	-	2,011,711	15,255,076	530,000
Estimated Liability for Landfill					
Closure and Postclosure Care	3,579,600	9,891	-	3,589,491	<del>.</del>
Compensated Absences	297,603	94,790	98,098	294,295	101,051
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 21,143,990	\$ 104,681	\$ 2,109,809	\$ 19,138,862	\$ 631,051

#### **General Obligation Bonds**

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the government. The bonds will be retired from the debt service fund.

The City has three general obligation bond issues outstanding. All general obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Issue Year	Purpose	Interest Rate	 Issue Amount	Amount utstanding at Year End
2003	Municipal Building Refunding	2.0% to 5.8%	\$ 3,020,000	\$ 2,195,000
2003	Fire Department	2.0% to 5.8%	4,000,000	2,905,000
2007	Fire Truck Acquisition	4.25%	605,000	485,000
			\$ 7,625,000	\$ 5,585,000

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

#### NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending				
December 31	Principal		Interest	Total
2010	\$	395,000	\$ 240,618	\$ 635,618
2011		410,000	227,179	637,179
2012		420,000	212,731	632,731
2013		430,000	197,760	627,760
2014		445,000	182,075	627,075
2015-2019		2,440,000	541,290	2,981,290
2020-2021		1,045,000	 66,640	1,111,640
Total	\$	5,585,000	\$ 1,668,293	\$ 7,253,293

#### Mortgage Revenue Bonds

The City issues bonds where income generated by the operation benefiting from the bonds pays the annual debt service requirements. All revenue bonds are for business-type activities and outstanding revenue bonds at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Issue Year	Purpose	Interest Rate		Issue Amount	0	Amount utstanding at Year End
1996	Sewer System Improvements	3.3% to 5.3%	\$	3.645.000	\$	1,955,000
1998	Water Works Improvements	4.35% to 5.25%	Ψ	9,695,000	Ψ	-
2005	Water Works Improvements	3.9% to 6.0%		5,525,000		4,455,000
2007	Water Works Improvements	4.0% to 4.25%		9,330,000		9,230,000
			\$	28.195.000	\$	15.640.000

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenue, net of specified operating expenses, to repay the above noted mortgage revenue bonds. These bonds are payable solely from net water and sewer revenues. Total principal and interest paid during 2009 for the Water mortgage revenue bonds was \$1,096,380 compared with net revenue of \$1,004,230. Total principal and interest paid during the year for the Sewer mortgage revenue bonds was \$272,145 and net expense was \$172,380.

The City decided to extinguish the debt related to the 2005 Water Works Improvements Bond during the callable period in 2009. The City chose this alternative instead of raising customer rates in 2009. The payment made to eliminate this debt was \$1,412,050 of which \$1,405,000 was principal and the remaining \$7,050 was interest.

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

#### NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the mortgage revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31		Principal Interest			Total	
2010	\$	530,000		\$ 657,804	9	\$ 1,187,804
2011		550,000		636,750		1,186,750
2012		595,000		613,970		1,208,970
2013		615,000		589,426		1,204,426
2014		635,000		563,498		1,198,498
2015-2019		3,580,000		2,371,860		5,951,860
2020-2024		4,070,000		1,563,257		5,633,257
2025-2029		5,065,000		585,513	_	5,650,513
Total	\$ 1	5,640,000		\$ 7,582,078	(	\$ 23,222,078

#### Police and Fire Pension Liability

The police and fire pension obligation payable was entered into in 1997, with a total principal amount financed of \$121,574. These obligations were offered to assist governments throughout the State of Ohio to fund their unfunded pension costs associated with police and fire service. This obligation is being repaid by the police and fire pension funds through the use of local property tax revenues where the proceeds are to be used to pay this pension obligation and is included within the governmental activities.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the police and fire pension liability are as follows.

Year Ending					
December 31	P	rincipal	I	nterest	 Total
2010	\$	2,233	\$	4,212	\$ 6,445
2011		2,329		4,116	6,445
2012		2,429		4,016	6,445
2013		2,533		3,911	6,444
2014		2,642		3,803	6,445
2015-2019		15,015		17,211	32,226
2020-2024		18,553		13,670	32,223
2025-2029		22,862		9,361	32,223
2030-2034		28,212		4,011	32,223
2035		2,871		61	 2,932
Total	\$	99,679	\$	64,372	\$ 164,051

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

#### NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

#### **Energy Conservation Improvement Note**

The Energy Conservation Improvement Note was entered into in 2009, with a total principal amount financed of \$1,353,708. This note was issued for the purpose of funding energy conservation improvements to City buildings and facilities.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation improvement note is as follows.

Year Ending  December 31	Principal		 Interest		Total		
2010	\$	67,471	\$ 61,416	\$	128,887		
2011		64,905	63,982		128,887		
2012		68,086	60,800		128,886		
2013		71,776	57,111		128,887		
2014		75,484	53,402		128,886		
2015-2019		439,961	204,473		644,434		
2020-2024		566,025	78,408		644,433		
Total	\$	1,353,708	\$ 579,592	\$	1,933,300		

#### Capital Lease

The City has one active capital lease with Kansas State Bank for a fire truck. The lease period was for ten years with annual principal and interest payments. The asset was capitalized for \$461,117.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Year Ending	
December 31	
2010	\$ 57,135
2011	57,135
2012	57,135
2013	57,135
2014	57,135
2015-2018	 228,539
Total Minimum Lease Payments	514,214
Less: Amount Representing Interest	 (91,624)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 422,590

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

#### **NOTE 12 – SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2009 follows:

	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2008	Additions	Retirements	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2009
Governmental Activities:	Ф. 745.000		Ф. 745.000	Φ.
4.50% - 2008 Lowes/Davids Drive BAN 4.25% - 2009 Lowes/Davids Drive BAN	\$ 715,000 	\$ - <u>715,000</u>	\$ 715,000 	\$ - <u>715,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 715,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 715,000
	Amount Outstanding			Amount Outstanding
	12/31/2008	Additions	Retirements	12/31/2009
Business-Type Activities: 4.25% - 2009 Landfill Facility Expansion BAN	<u>-</u>	915,000		915,000
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 915,000	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 915,000

On July 26, 2009, the City issued a \$715,000 4.25% Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) to refinance a previously issued BAN used to pay for a portion of the construction for Lowes Road and Davids Drive. The 2009 BAN matures on July 25, 2010.

On August 20, 2009, the City issued a \$915,000 4.25% Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) to pay for a portion of the construction for the landfill facility expansion. The 2009 BAN matures on August 19, 2010.

#### **NOTE 13 – 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. In 1992 the City entered into a joint insurance pool, Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.) with other local cities. As of December 31, 2009, the pool has twenty-one members. The pool has been operational since December of 1988 and was formed in accordance with Section 2744 of the Ohio Revised Code. This jointly governed organization provides real and personal property, crime, surety, general liability, boiler and machinery, employment practices liability, police professional and public official liability coverage up to the limits stated below. Membership in MVRMA is intended to provide broad based coverage up to the limits stated below, with increased emphasis on safety and loss prevention and to create an opportunity for other local governments to participate. MVRMA is a non-profit corporation governed by a twenty-one member board of trustees, consisting of a representative appointed by each of the member cities. The board of trustees elects the officers of the corporation, with each trustee having a single vote. Management is provided by an Executive Director, who is assisted by a Claims Manager, a full-time Loss Control Manager and professional office staff. The board is responsible for its own financial matters and the corporation maintains its own books of account. Budgeting and financing of MVRMA is subject to the approval of the board, and the organization is covered by policies, procedures, and formally adopted bylaws.

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

#### NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The twenty-one participating cities and their respective pool contribution factors for the loss year ended December 31, 2009 are:

Entity	Percentage	Entity	Percentage
Beavercreek	10.47%	NAWA	0.06%
Bellbrook	0.57%	Piqua	4.86%
Blue Ash	7.93%	Sidney	6.32%
Centerville	1.90%	Springdale	5.32%
Englewood	1.33%	Tipp City	1.80%
Indian Hill	3.02%	Troy	8.56%
Kettering	7.15%	Vandalia	5.03%
Madeira	2.59%	West Carollton	3.45%
Mason	8.23%	Wilmington	6.65%
Miamisburg	7.13%	Wyoming	3.05%
Montgomery	4.60%	Subtotal	45.09%
Subtotal	54.91%	Total	100.00%

The 2009 pool contribution from the City of Wilmington was \$340,647 representing 6.65% of the total collected from all members for that year's operating costs and projected loss reserves.

The individual MVRMA, Inc. members are not considered "participants having equity interest" as defined by GASB Statement No. 14 since members have no rights to any assets of MVRMA, Inc. other than possible residual claims upon dissolution. The risk of loss is transferred from the City to the pool. Therefore, MVRMA, Inc. is a multi-jurisdictional arrangement that has the characteristics of a joint venture but has additional features that distinguish it, for financial reporting purposes, from the traditional joint venture defined in GASB Statement No. 14.

The following is a summary of insurance coverage at year end:

General Liability	\$ 10,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile	10,000,000	per occurrence
Police Professional Liability	10,000,000	per occurrence
Employment Practices & Public		
Officials Liability	10,000,000	Aggregate
Property	1,000,000,000	per occurrence
Flood (Zone specific)	25,000,000	per occurrence
Earthquake	25,000,000	per occurrence
Boiler & Machinery	100,000,000	per occurrence

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

#### **NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

The member deductible per occurrence for most types of claims is \$2,500. The pool's self insured retention (SIR) for property claims is \$2,501 - \$200,000 per occurrence. The SIR for Boiler and Machinery is \$5,000. The pool's SIR for liability claims is \$1,000,000 per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage, provided by commercial companies and an excess insurance pool is \$1,000,000 to the limits stated above. The City pays an annual premium to MVRMA which is intended to cover administrative expenses and any claims covered by the pool. The MVRMA Board of Trustees has the ability to require the member cities to make supplemental payments in the event reserves are not adequate to cover claims in a particular loss year. The City was not required to make any supplemental payments as of December 31, 2009.

MVRMA issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for MVRMA, Inc. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 4625 Presidential Way, Kettering, Ohio 45429-5706.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered under the State of Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League's Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program to benefit from the shared risk of a pooled group. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on the group's accident history and administrative costs. The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

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 coverage from coverage in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### **NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

#### Litigation

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits and subject to various claims over which litigation has not yet commenced. Although the outcomes of these matters is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the law director, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

#### Grants

For the period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could result to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowances, if any, would be financially insignificant.

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

#### NOTE 15 - LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require that the City place a final cover on its landfill when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure.

Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City is required by generally accepted accounting principles to report a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to prove financial assurance to finance closure and post-closure care. The City is in compliance with these requirements as of April 1, 2005. The \$3,589,491 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2009, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity of the landfill prior to vertical expansion and 13% of the capacity gained by the vertical expansion. The sum of current final closure, post-closure and/or corrective measures cost estimates is \$3,654,771. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has established certain rules applicable to the City, requiring that the permittee of a Solid Waste Disposal Facility ensure adequate funds will be available when needed for final closure and/or post-closure care of the facility. The City has elected to provide a letter from the Chief Financial Officer, as specified in paragraph (F) of Rule 3745-27-15 or in paragraph (F) of Rule 3745-27-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code as the mechanism to demonstrate the City's Financial Assurance as specified in Chapter 3745-27 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

#### **NOTE 16 – CURRENT ECONOMIC EVENT**

In May 2008, the largest employer within the City of Wilmington, DHL announced its intention to contract its US package delivery operations with another company which would drastically reduce the workforce at the operations located at Wilmington Air Park. At the time of the announcement DHL, along with related ABX Air, employed approximately 7,500 at the Wilmington operations. After the negotiations with the other company fell through in late 2008, DHL announced it would no longer provide domestic delivery of packages but would continue to provide international shipping services. At the end of January 2009 domestic shipping ceased. In May 2009, DHL announced that all of its services within the United States would be consolidated at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport and that all operations at the Wilmington Air Park would be phased-out. This phase out was completed prior to the end of 2009.

The closing of the Air Park has had a significant economic effect on the City. Although the City was careful not to include income tax revenues from the Air Park in its operational budget, the ripple effect of losing its largest employer has put a strain on revenue collections and future planned expenditures. The Air Park is currently exploring ways to bring jobs back to the area.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$	6,314,632	7,115,778	7,610,893	495,115
Special Assessments		94,380	140,894	113,754	(27,140)
Licenses and Permits		23,130	33,550	27,878	(5,672)
Intergovernmental		801,176	859,482	965,640	106,158
Charges for Services		1,079,090	1,415,565	1,300,605	(114,960)
Investment Income		75,661	139,700	91,193	(48,507)
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures Other Revenue		661,546 146,014	840,900 422,206	797,347 175,988	(43,553) (246,218)
Total Revenues		9,195,629	10,968,075	11,083,298	115,223
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government		4,087,188	4,581,620	4,214,189	367,431
Security of Persons & Property		569,602	513,213	461,080	52,133
Capital Outlay		36,000	41,047	10,901	30,146
Total Expenditures		4,692,790	5,135,880	4,686,170	449,710
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures		4,502,839	5,832,195	6,397,128	564,933
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers-Out		(5,161,937)	(5,161,937)	(4,619,198)	542,739
Net Change in Fund Balance		(659,098)	670,258	1,777,930	1,107,672
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		2,654,777	2,654,777	2,654,777	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		167,266	167,266	167,266	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	2,162,945	3,492,301	4,599,973	1,107,672

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Change In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Police Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$	385,513	350,799	350,799	-
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		10,814	9,715	9,840	125
Other Revenue		5,419	4,228	4,931	703
Total Revenues		401,746	364,742	365,570	828
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Security of Persons & Property		2,398,281	2,188,811	2,158,918	29,893
Capital Outlay		25,000	25,000	24,974	26
Total Expenditures		2,423,281	2,213,811	2,183,892	29,919
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures		(2,021,535)	(1,849,069)	(1,818,322)	30,747
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers-In		1,998,124	1,822,369	1,818,200	(4,169)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,998,124	1,822,369	1,818,200	(4,169)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(23,411)	(26,700)	(122)	26,578
Fund Balance, Beginning of Yea		9,296	9,296	9,296	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		23,412	23,412	23,412	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	9,297	6,008	32,586	26,578

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

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, certificate of estimated resources, and 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 with the legal restriction that appropriation cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department for each fund. Budgetary modification may be made only by ordinance of the City Council.

Basis of budgeting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts. The City of Wilmington's (the City) budget for all legislated funds are prepared on a cash-encumbrance basis wherein transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed, or when a commitment has been recorded as an encumbrance against an applicable appropriation. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end to the extent they have not been expended or lawfully encumbered. Fund balances shown are unencumbered cash balances. This basis is utilized for all interim financial statements issued during the year.

The basis of budgeting differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used for the City's year-end basic financial statements. Under that basis of accounting, revenues are generally recognized when the obligation to the City arises; the budget basis however, recognizes revenue only when cash has been received. In the basic financial statements, expenditures are generally recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Under that budget basis, expenditures are recognized when cash has been disbursed or when an encumbrance has been placed against an appropriation.

#### Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and revises estimated revenues. The commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue collected is greater or less than the current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### **Appropriations**

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance controls expenditures at the fund, departmental, and object level and may be amended or supplemented only by council during the year as required. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were legally passed. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparison, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

#### **Encumbrances**

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservation of fund balance for the subsequent-year expenditure for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

#### Lapsing of Appropriations

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

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law requires accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual or earned (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures on the budget basis rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental funds on the GAAP basis.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the major special revenue fund.

#### Changes in Fund Balances

	_	General Fund	Police Fund	
GAAP Basis	\$	1,099,533	21,858	
Revenue Accruals Expenditure Accruals Encumbrances		720,292 9,123 (51,018)	(125) (12,069) (9,786)	
Budget Basis	\$	1,777,930	(122)	

#### CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO

#### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

#### Year Ended December 31, 2009

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Entity <u>Number</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u> (Passed through Ohio Department of Development)			
Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant	A-F-07-201-1 A-F-08-201-1 A-D-07-201-1	14.218 14.218 14.218	\$ 11,189 4,500 48,000 63,689
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			63,689
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Passed through Ohio Department of Public Safety)			
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security	W462110N	97.044	89,775 89,775
U.S. Department of Transportation (Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation)			
Highway Planning and Construction Grant	85645	20.205	100,168
Urban Mass Transit Operating Grant Urban Mass Transit Capital Grant - ARRA Urban Mass Transit Capital Grant Elderly and Handicapped Grant	RPT-4014-023-042 RPT-4014-023-041 RPT-4014-023-041 EHTA-0014-004-041	20.509 20.509 20.509 20.509	611,499 88,922 99,168 61,895 861,484
Total U.S. Department Transportation			961,652
Total Federal Awards			\$ <u>1,115,116</u>

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

#### **NOTE A - OUTSTANDING LOANS**

The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to stimulate economic activity that will strengthen the economics, employment and tax base in the City. The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Expenditures. Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2009, the gross amount of loans outstanding under this program were \$275,672.

#### **NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented on the cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

#### **NOTE C - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

Certain federal programs require the City to contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support the federally-funded programs. The expenditure of non-federal matching funds is not included on the Schedule.



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

To the City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wilmington, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 29, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination or deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2009-1 to be a material weakness.

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#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated June 29, 2010.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City's management, City Council, others within the entity, the Ohio Auditor of State and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Clark, Schafer, Hachett of Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 29, 2010



## REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

#### Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Wilmington, Ohio (the "City") with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2009. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2009.

#### **Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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www.cshco.com p. 513.241.3111 f. 513.241.1212 A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

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

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

Clark, Schafer, Hachett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 29, 2010

#### CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditors' report issued: unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses;

considered to be material weaknesses? none

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

none

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: unqualified

Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133?

no

Identification of major program:

• CFDA 20.509 - Urban Mass Transit Grant

Dollar threshold to distinguish between

Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes

#### Section II - Financial Statement Findings

#### Finding 2009-1 - Audit Adjustments

During the course of our audit, we identified a misstatement in the financial statements for the year under audit that were not initially identified by the City's internal control. Throughout the year, the City maintains its books and records on the cash basis of accounting and converts its financial statements at year-end to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit adjustment was necessary to correct an error in the City's conversion process. The City understated its long term debt as the proceeds of energy conservation notes in the amount of \$1,353,708 were recorded as other revenue rather than a liability.

Management response: Management concurs with the finding.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended December 31, 2009

#### Finding 2008-1 - Audit Adjustments

During the course of our audit, we identified misstatements in the financial statements for the year under audit that were not initially identified by the City's internal control. Throughout the year, the City maintains its books and records on the cash basis of accounting and converts its financial statements at year-end to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit adjustments were necessary to correct errors in the City's conversion process. A description of the adjustments follows:

- Capital Assets. An audit adjustment was necessary to correct an understatement of the City's capital assets in the Water Fund in the amount of approximately \$402,000.
- **Accounts Payable.** An audit adjustment was necessary to correct an overstatement of the City's accounts payable in the Police Fund in the amount of approximately \$60,000.

Status: Repeated.



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### **CITY OF WILMINGTON**

#### **CLINTON COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 14, 2010