City of Wilmington, Ohio

Basic Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2010 With Independent Auditors' Report





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, 2010 through December 31, 2010. 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 28, 2011



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and 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, 2010, 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, 2010, 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 30, 2011, 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 conducted 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, Hachett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 30, 2011

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 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, 2010. 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 2010 are as follows:

- Total net assets of the City decreased by \$1.7 million during 2010 consisting of a \$1.1 million decrease in governmental activities and a \$0.6 million decrease in business-type activities.
- > The General Fund had a decrease in fund balance of \$605,589, a 11.6% decrease from the prior year.
- Proprietary fund operations posted operating loss of \$696,655 due primarily to operating expenses greater than operating revenues 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 an \$843,971 decrease 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 2010?" 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, 2010 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, 2010 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 2010 as compared to 2009.

Table 1
Net Assets, December 31,

		2010		2009				
		Business-	_		Business-			
	Governmental	Type		Governmental	Type			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total		
Assets:				(restated)	(restated)			
Current and Other								
Assets	\$ 10,723,397	7,558,755	18,282,152	12,016,677	8,139,446	20,156,123		
Capital Assets	16,610,694	36,466,033	53,076,727	17,154,289	36,014,146	53,168,435		
Total Assets	27,334,091	44,024,788	71,358,879	29,170,966	44,153,592	73,324,558		
Liabilities:								
Current and Other								
Liabilities	3,463,979	939,047	4,403,026	3,681,807	1,338,387	5,020,194		
Long-term Liabilities	7,603,392	20,049,755	27,653,147	8,103,007	19,138,862	27,241,869		
Total Liabilities	11,067,371	20,988,802	32,056,173	11,784,814	20,477,249	32,262,063		
Net Assets:								
Invested in Capital Assets,								
Net of Related Debt	10,422,847	20,339,028	30,761,875	10,431,699	20,759,070	31,190,769		
Restricted	196,207	1,210,490	1,406,697	461,814	1,355,250	1,817,064		
Unrestricted	5,647,666	1,486,468	7,134,134	6,492,639	1,562,023	8,054,662		
Total Net Assets	\$ 16,266,720	23,035,986	39,302,706	17,386,152	23,676,343	41,062,495		

The amount by which the City's assets exceeded its liabilities is called net assets. As of December 31, 2010, the City's net assets were \$39.3 million. Of this amount, \$30.8 million was invested in capital assets and \$1.4 million was subject to external restrictions for its use. The remaining amount, \$7.1 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, 2010 Unaudited

In total, net assets of the City decreased by \$1.7 million. The governmental activities decreased by \$1.1 million and business-type activities decreased by \$0.6 million during 2010. The decrease in the governmental activities is due primarily to decreased cash balances resulting from decreased revenues from prior year and depreciation expense exceeding capital asset additions in the current year. The decrease in the business-type activities was due to decreases in cash balances resulting primarily from operating expenditures exceeding operating revenues and debt issuances.

The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net assets for 2010 as compared to 2009.

Table 2
Change in Net Assets, December 31,

	_		2010		2009			
	-	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	
Revenues:	-				(restated)	(restated)		
Program Revenues:								
Charges for Services	\$	2,804,215	7,021,015	9,825,230	2,679,987	7,069,020	9,749,007	
Operating Grants								
and Contributions		1,347,802	-	1,347,802	1,275,775	-	1,275,775	
Capital Grants								
and Contributions		163,604	751,031	914,635	-	5,000	5,000	
General Revenues:								
Property Taxes		2,506,165	-	2,506,165	2,562,327	-	2,562,327	
Municipal Income Taxes		4,191,767	-	4,191,767	6,263,760	-	6,263,760	
Grants and Contributions								
not Restricted		1,302,629	-	1,302,629	1,240,708	-	1,240,708	
Investment Income		32,412	27,769	60,181	94,370	289,310	383,680	
Other Revenue		320,098	53,118	373,216	1,493,463	28,169	1,521,632	
Total Revenue		12,668,692	7,852,933	20,521,625	15,610,390	7,391,499	23,001,889	
Expenses:								
General Government		4,941,402	-	4,941,402	7,249,698	-	7,249,698	
Security of Persons & Property		5,105,422	-	5,105,422	4,933,203	-	4,933,203	
Public Health and Welfare Services		209,578	-	209,578	266,596	-	266,596	
Leisure Time Activities		550,092	-	550,092	642,602	-	642,602	
Transportation		2,597,350	-	2,597,350	2,719,820	-	2,719,820	
Water		-	3,297,178	3,297,178	-	3,098,731	3,098,731	
Sewer		-	3,205,057	3,205,057	-	3,658,223	3,658,223	
Waste		-	2,004,705	2,004,705	-	2,706,090	2,706,090	
Interest Expense		370,630		370,630	285,586		285,586	
Total Expenses		13,774,474	8,506,940	22,281,414	16,097,505	9,463,044	25,560,549	
Transfers		(13,650)	13,650	-	(39,984)	39,984	-	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets		(1,119,432)	(640,357)	(1,759,789)	(527,099)	(2,031,561)	(2,558,660)	
Net Assets, Begininng of Year (restated)		17,386,152	23,676,343	41,062,495	17,913,251	25,707,904	43,621,155	
Net Assets, End of Year	\$	16,266,720	23,035,986	39,302,706	17,386,152	23,676,343	41,062,495	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 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 \$3.3 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 \$1.3 million in property tax revenues, we see that approximately 34.3% of the net expense of \$4.0 million is paid by property tax revenues with the remaining 65.7% 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 2010 of \$1.1 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 decreased by \$2.3 million, which represents a 14.4% decrease.

Business-Type Activities

Overall, the City's business-type activities generated \$7.9 million of revenues, which fell short of the cost of doing business by \$0.6 million. In the current year, the Water Fund and Waste Fund reported decreases in net assets of \$593,700 and \$55,859, respectively, while the Sewer Fund reported a slight increase in net assets of \$9,202.

Table 3
Total and Cost of Program Services

2000

		20	710		109
		Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
	_	of Service	of Service	of Service	of Service
				(restated)	(restated)
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				, ,	,
General Government	\$	4,941,402	(3,333,833)	7,249,698	(5,490,083)
Security of Persons & Property		5,105,422	(3,908,590)	4,933,203	(3,947,182)
Public Health & Welfare Services		209,578	(190,455)	266,596	(252,342)
Leisure Time Activities		550,092	(550,092)	642,602	(642,602)
Transportation		2,597,350	(1,105,253)	2,719,820	(1,178,401)
Interest Expense		370,630	(370,630)	285,586	(285,586)
Total	\$	13,774,474	(9,458,853)	16,097,505	(11,796,196)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Water	\$	3,297,178	(626,744)	3,098,731	(382,255)
Sewer		3,205,057	(34,425)	3,658,223	(1,140,847)
Waste		2,004,705	(73,725)	2,706,090	(865,922)
Total	\$	8,506,940	(734,894)	9,463,044	(2,389,024)

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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 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 \$6.4 million, of which \$5.8 million is unreserved. The total governmental funds balance of all governmental funds decreased by \$1.2 million during 2010.

The General Fund balance decreased by \$0.6 million, caused mainly by a \$2.4 million decrease in municipal income tax revenue reported for 2010 as compared with those from the prior year.

The Police Fund's balance decreased by \$27,020 from the balance reported one year prior.

Governmental fund revenues showed a decrease from 2009 of \$3.3 million or 20.9%. The largest decrease in revenues was related to municipal income taxes. As the City continued to deal with widespread unemployment during the current year, the revenues decreased 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 \$10.3 million while actual revenues exceeded this amount by \$55,110 for the year. The revenue estimates included in the City's final budget documents were \$0.4 million lower than original budget amounts due to tax receipts and amounts received for charges for services received during the year, falling short of estimates used in the development of the original budget.

Final budgeted amounts for expenditures and other financing uses were \$13.1 million while actual budgetary expenditures and other financing uses amounted to \$11.2 million. Actual expenditures were lower than the original budget.

The total decrease in budgetary fund balance for the General Fund was \$0.8 million for the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 Unaudited

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

Table 4
Capital Assets

		2010		2009				
		Business-			Business-			
	Governmental	Type		Governmental	Type			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total		
					(restated)			
Land	\$ 2,569,198	2,514,322	5,083,520	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	19,501,091	28,372,582		
Improvements	528,287	26,423,350	26,951,637	528,287	26,423,350	26,951,637		
Equipment	3,104,823	7,607,249	10,712,072	3,006,611	7,376,996	10,383,607		
Vehicles	7,172,317	1,426,037	8,598,354	7,181,654	1,386,357	8,568,011		
Office Furniture and Fixtures	25,053	-	25,053	25,053	-	25,053		
Construction in Progress	163,604	1,245,640	1,409,244	-	-	-		
Less:								
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,362,492)	(22,251,656)	(31,614,148)	(8,566,418)	(20,314,575)	(28,880,993)		
Totals	\$ 16,610,694	36,466,033	53,076,727	17,154,289	36,014,146	53,168,435		

The City's investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2010, amounts to \$53.1 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 \$0.1 million or 0.2%. Governmental activity capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reflect a net decrease during the year of \$0.5 million. Depreciation expense for the year totaled \$876,576. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation in the business-type activities increased \$0.5 million as a result of the cost of assets acquired exceeding depreciation expense recognized during the year. See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for additional details on capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2010, the City had total bonded debt in the amount of \$20.3 million, of which \$1.0 million is due within one year. Of the total bonded debt amount, \$5.2 million is general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City, with the remaining \$15.1 million being mortgage revenue bonds for waterworks improvements and sewer bond refunding. During the year, the City issued debt of \$1.2 million and \$133,000 related to a sewer rehabilitation loan as well as a capital lease for a track loader, respectively. The City also has outstanding amounts due the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund of \$97,446.

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, 2010 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, 2010

	overnmental Activities	Вι	isiness-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	\$ 6,057,951	\$	5,259,509	\$ 11,317,460
Taxes	3,272,022		_	3,272,022
Accounts	148,755		694,455	843,210
Loans Receivable	516,742		-	516,742
Accrued Interest	245		47	292
Due from Other Governments	688,531		-	688,531
Interfund Balance	39,151		(39,151)	, -
Restricted Assets:	•		(, ,	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-		1,210,490	1,210,490
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs	_		433,405	433,405
Capital Assets:			,	,
Capital Assets not subject to depreciation				
Land and Construction in Progress	2,732,802		3,759,962	6,492,764
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	13,877,892		32,706,071	46,583,963
	 	'		
Total Assets	 27,334,091		44,024,788	 71,358,879
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	379,419		173,048	552,467
Accrued Wages and Benefits	357,395		99,215	456,610
Insurance Claims Payable	218,397		· -	218,397
Accrued Interest Payable	129,845		66,784	196,629
Unearned Revenue	1,763,923		-	1,763,923
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	615,000		600,000	1,215,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	583,299		747,585	1,330,884
Due In More than One Year	 7,020,093		19,302,170	 26,322,263
Total Liabilities	 11,067,371		20,988,802	 32,056,173
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	10,422,847		20,339,028	30,761,875
Restricted for:	-, ,-		-,,-	, - ,
Debt Service	161,207		_	161,207
Utility Debt Service	<i>-</i>		1,210,490	1,210,490
Perpetual Care:				
Nonexpendable	35,000		-	35,000
Unrestricted	 5,647,666		1,486,468	 7,134,134
Total Net Assets	\$ 16,266,720	\$	23,035,986	\$ 39,302,706

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

			Program Revenue	8		t (Expense) Revenue a	
Functions/Programs:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities: General Government Security of Persons & Property Public Health & Welfare Services Leisure Time Activities Transportation Interest Expense Total Governmental Activities	\$ 4,941,402 5,105,422 209,578 550,092 2,597,350 370,630 13,774,474	\$ 1,441,928 1,075,452 11,173 - 275,662 - 2,804,215	\$ 2,037 121,380 7,950 - 1,216,435 - 1,347,802	\$ 163,604 - - - - - - 163,604	\$ (3,333,833) (3,908,590) (190,455) (550,092) (1,105,253) (370,630) (9,458,853)		\$ (3,333,833) (3,908,590) (190,455) (550,092) (1,105,253) (370,630) (9,458,853)
Business-Type Activities: Water Sewer Waste Total Business-Type Activities Total	3,297,178 3,205,057 2,004,705 8,506,940 \$ 22,281,414	2,670,434 2,468,134 1,882,447 7,021,015 \$ 9,825,230	- - - - \$ 1,347,802	702,498 48,533 751,031 \$ 914,635	(9,458,853)	(626,744) (34,425) (73,725) (734,894)	(626,744) (34,425) (73,725) (734,894) (10,193,747)
General 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 Total General Revenues						- - - - - 27,769 53,118 80,887 13,650	4,191,767 606,379 1,339,580 199,259 360,947 1,302,629 60,181 373,216 8,433,958
	To	otal General Reven	ues and Transfers		(13,650) 8,339,421	94,537	8,433,958
	Net Assets, Beginn		ange in Net Assets		(1,119,432) 17,386,152	(640,357) 23,676,343	(1,759,789) 41,062,495
	Net Assets, End of	,	· · · /		\$ 16,266,720	\$ 23,035,986	\$ 39,302,706

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2010

	General Fund	Police Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,865,936	\$ 31,913	\$ 2,160,102	\$ 6,057,951
Receivables:				
Taxes	1,883,698	286,126	1,102,198	3,272,022
Accounts	99,728	6,672	42,355	148,755
Loans Receivable		-	516,742	516,742
Accrued Interest	78	-	167	245
Due from Other Funds	91,861	-	-	91,861
Due from Other Governments	407,948	6,833	273,750	688,531
Total Assets	\$ 6,349,249	\$ 331,544	\$ 4,095,314	\$ 10,776,107
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 261,453	\$ 3,771	\$ 114,195	\$ 379,419
Accrued Wages and Benefits	69,701	52,465	235,229	357,395
Insurance Claims Payable	218,397	-	-	218,397
Due to Other Funds	-	19,232	33,478	52,710
Deferred Revenue	1,199,621	292,959	1,224,504	2,717,084
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	-	-	615,000	615,000
Total Liabilities	1,749,172	368,427	2,222,406	4,340,005
FUND BALANCES:				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances	27,310	10,418	73,419	111,147
Loans Receivable	-	-	516,742	516,742
Permanent Fund	-	-	35,000	35,000
Unreserved, Undesignated:				
General Fund	4,572,767	-		4,572,767
Special Revenue Funds	-	(47,301)	1,075,818	1,028,517
Debt Service Funds	-	-	161,207	161,207
Capital Projects Fund			3,809	3,809
Permanent Fund	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	6,913	6,913
Total Fund Balances	4,600,077	(36,883)	1,872,908	6,436,102
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 6,349,249	\$ 331,544	\$ 4,095,314	\$ 10,776,107

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities December 31, 2010

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 6,436,102
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.	16,610,694
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	953,161
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	 (1,286,237) (382,847) (97,446) (5,190,000) (129,845) (646,862)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>16,266,720</u>

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO
CLINTON COUNTY
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

DEVENUES		General Fund		Police Fund		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES; Property Taxes Municipal Income Taxes Intergovernmental Charges for Services Licenses and Permits Fees, Fines and Forfeitures Special Assessments Investment Income Other Revenue	\$	595,954 4,106,756 959,139 1,447,811 28,158 741,202 77,469 30,029 86,560	\$	339,075 - - 6,475 - 7,304 - - 25,995	\$	1,324,712 - 1,846,223 285,657 - 210,139 199,259 2,383 207,543	\$	2,259,741 4,106,756 2,805,362 1,739,943 28,158 958,645 276,728 32,412 320,098
Total Revenues		8,073,078		378,849		4,075,916		12,527,843
EXPENDITURES: Current:		4 250 754				FF0 F04		4 040 255
General Government Security of Persons & Property		4,259,751 6,832		- 2,216,522		558,504 2,445,156		4,818,255 4,668,510
Transportation Public Health & Welfare Services		-		-		2,308,767 209,578		2,308,767 209,578
Leisure Time Activities		-		-		517,326		517,326
Capital Outlay		-		-		332,981		332,981
Debt Service: Principal Interest	_	- -		- -	_	504,447 353,941		504,447 353,941
Total Expenditures	_	4,266,583	_	2,216,522		7,230,700		13,713,805
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures		3,806,495		(1,837,673)	_	(3,154,784)		(1,185,962)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers In		-		1,810,653		2,587,781		4,398,434
Transfers Out		(4,412,084)			_		-	(4,412,084)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(4,412,084)	_	1,810,653		2,587,781	_	(13,650)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(605,589)		(27,020)		(567,003)		(1,199,612)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year (restated)		5,205,666		(9,863)	_	2,439,911		7,635,714
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	4,600,077	\$	(36,883)	\$	1,872,908	\$	6,436,102

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, 2010

Total Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (1,199,612)
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 depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay for the current period. Capital Asset Additions Depreciation	332,981 (876,576)
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	47,165 85,011 8,673
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	504,447
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	 (4,832) (16,689)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (1,119,432)

Balance Sheet Proprietary Funds December 31, 2010

		Water		Sewer		Waste		
ACCETO.		Fund		Fund		Fund		Total
ASSETS:								
Current Assets:	\$	0 115 511	\$	0 545 765	\$	598.233	\$	F 250 500
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	Ф	2,115,511	Ф	2,545,765	Ф	598,233	Ф	5,259,509
Accounts		249,381		225,926		219,148		694,455
Accrued Interest		249,301		223,920		219,140		47
Restricted Assets:		21		20		-		41
Cash and Cash Equivalents		424,023		786,467		_		1,210,490
Total Current Assets		2,788,936		3,558,184		817,381		7,164,501
		2,700,330	_	3,330,104	_	017,301	_	7,104,501
Noncurrent Assets:		400 405						400 405
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs		433,405		-		740.044		433,405
Land and Construction in Progress		742,972		2,303,349		713,641		3,759,962
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation		20,181,252	_	10,826,089		1,698,730	_	32,706,071
Total Noncurrent Assets		21,357,629	_	13,129,438		2,412,371		36,899,438
Total Assets	\$	24,146,565	\$	16,687,622	\$	3,229,752	\$	44,063,939
LIABILITIES:								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	59,646	\$	66,032	\$	47,370	\$	173,048
Accrued Wages and Benefits		35,145		35,130		28,940		99,215
Due to Other Funds		14,713		12,974		11,464		39,151
Accrued Compensated Absences		36,413		59,641		17,761		113,815
Accrued Interest Payable		24,347		34,096		8,341		66,784
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable		-		-		600,000		600,000
Long-Term Notes Payable - current		-		40,826		-		40,826
Capital Lease Payable - current		-		-		42,944		42,944
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable - current		365,000		185,000		-		550,000
Total Current Liabilities		535,264	_	433,699		756,820	_	1,725,783
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Accrued Compensated Absences		61.826		101,263		30.155		193.244
Postclosure Care		-		-		3,615,691		3,615,691
Notes Payable		-		1,204,814		-		1,204,814
Capital Lease Payable		-		-		90,056		90,056
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable		12,965,000		1,595,000		-		14,560,000
Accrued Bond Premium		37,563		-		-		37,563
Deferred Amount on Refunding		(399,198)	_	-		-	_	(399,198)
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		12,665,191	_	2,901,077	_	3,735,902	_	19,302,170
Total Liabilities		13,200,455		3,334,776		4,492,722		21,027,953
NET ASSETS:								
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt Restricted for:		7,955,859		10,103,798		2,279,371		20,339,028
Utility Debt Service		424,023		786,467		-		1,210,490
Unrestricted		2,566,228		2,462,581		(3,542,341)		1,486,468
Total Net Assets		10,946,110		13,352,846		(1,262,970)		23,035,986
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$</u>	24,146,565	\$	16,687,622	\$	3,229,752	\$	44,063,939

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

		Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Waste Fund		Total
OPERATING REVENUES:	•	0.070.404	•	0.400.404	•	4 000 447	•	7 004 045
Charges for Services	\$	2,670,434	\$	2,468,134	\$	1,882,447	\$	7,021,015
Other Revenue		20,700		28,272	_	4,146		53,118
Total Operating Revenues	_	2,691,134	_	2,496,406	_	1,886,593		7,074,133
OPERATING EXPENSES:								
Personal Services		1,076,720		1,147,034		981,095		3,204,849
Contractual Services		699,477		296,089		282,068		1,277,634
Materials and Supplies		190,885		818,694		305,314		1,314,893
Depreciation		718,390		848,523		370,168		1,937,081
Closure and Postclosure Care		-		-		26,200		26,200
Other Expenses	_	-	_		_	10,131	_	10,131
Total Operating Expenses	_	2,685,472	_	3,110,340	_	1,974,976		7,770,788
Operating Income (Loss)		5,662	_	(613,934)	_	(88,383)		(696,655)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):								
Intergovernmental		-		702,498		48,533		751,031
Investment Income		12,344		15,355		70		27,769
Interest and Fiscal Charges	_	(611,706)	_	(94,717)	_	(29,729)	_	(736,152)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		(599,362)		623,136	_	18,874		42,648
Income before Transfers		(593,700)		9,202		(69,509)		(654,007)
Transfers-In				<u>-</u>		13,650		13,650
Change in Net Assets		(593,700)		9,202		(55,859)		(640,357)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year (restated)		11,539,810		13,343,644		(1,207,111)		23,676,343
Net Assets, End of Year	\$	10,946,110	\$	13,352,846	\$	(1,262,970)	\$	23,035,986

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	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	\$ 2,661,911 (1,045,808) (881,223) 20,700	\$ 2,467,519 (1,135,864) (1,219,210) 26,386	\$ 1,870,885 (972,773) (571,950) 3,291	\$ 7,000,315 (3,154,445) (2,672,383) 50,377
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	755,580	138,831	329,453	1,223,864
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			40.050	40.050
Transfers			13,650	13,650
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities			13,650	13,650
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Grants	-	702,498	48,533	751,031
Proceeds from Notes Capital Expenditures	-	1,245,640 (2,166,068)	600,000 (89,900)	1,845,640 (2,255,968)
Principal on General Obligation BAN	-	(2,100,000)	(915,000)	(915,000)
Principal on Mortgage Revenue Bonds Interest Paid	(355,000) (559,499)	(175,000) (98,305)	(35,755)	(530,000) (693,559)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(914,499)	(491,235)	(392,122)	(1,797,856)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Investment Income	12,323	15,329	70	27,722
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(146,596)	(337,075)	(48,949)	(532,620)
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,686,130	3,669,307	647,182	7,002,619
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 2,539,534	\$ 3,332,232	\$ 598,233	\$ 6,469,999
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	\$ 2,115,511	\$ 2,545,765	\$ 598,233	\$ 5,259,509
Plus: Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	424,023	786,467		1,210,490
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year, per Statement of Cash Flows	<u>\$ 2,539,534</u>	\$ 3,332,232	\$ 598,233	\$ 6,469,999 (Continued

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 (Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to	Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Waste Fund		Total	
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities:								
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	5,662	\$	(613,934)	\$	(88,383)	\$	(696,655)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to								
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities:								
Depreciation		718,390		848,523		370,168		1,937,081
Landfill Closure and Postclosure Costs		-		-		26,200		26,200
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:								
Accounts Receivable		(8,523)		(2,501)		(12,417)		(23,441)
Accounts Payable		9,959		(104,756)		15,560		(79,237)
Accrued Wages & Benefits		5,038		1,047		1,916		8,001
Due to Other Funds		14,713		12,974		11,464		39,151
Accrued Compensated Absences		10,341		(2,522)		4,945		12,764
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	755,580	\$	138,831	\$	329,453	\$	1,223,864

Noncash Capital and Related Financing Items:

During 2010, the City acquired capital assets totaling \$133,000 through capital lease agreements.

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund December 31, 2010

ASSETS: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	33,780
Total Assets	\$	33,780
LIABILITIES: Undistributed Monies	\$	33,780
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	33,780

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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, 2010

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, 2010

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, 2010

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, 2010

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, 2010, but which were levied to finance 2011 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, 2010

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 2010, investments were limited to U.S. treasury notes. Investments are reported at fair market value, which is based on quoted market prices. 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 Activities	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Buildings Improvements	10-99 years 4-20 years	10-50 years 5-50 years
Equipment	5-45 years	5-50 years
Vehicles Infrastructure:	4-30 years	5-10 years
Sewer and Water Lines Other	N/A 60 years	30-45 years N/A

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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, 2010, 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.

Restricted Assets

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

Restricted assets in the enterprise funds represent cash and cash equivalents, as well as investments, set aside in separate depository accounts for the repayment of revenue mortgage debt.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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, 2010 the following individual funds reported deficit fund balances: Police, Permissive Tax, Taxi, 2009 CDBG Tier I, Community Corrections, Lodging Excise Tax, Police Pension, Fire Pension and Emergency Ambulance 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, 2010

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, 2010

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$11,767,138 and the bank balance was \$12,008,707. Of the bank balance, \$4,223,707 was covered by federal deposit insurance. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures", \$7,785,000 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, 2010 were as follows:

				Investment Maturities (in Years)					
	F	air Value	Credit Rating	le	ss than 1		1-3		3-5
US Treasury/Equivalents	\$	794,592	N/A	\$	794,592	\$	-	\$	-
Total Investments	\$	794,592		\$	794,592	\$	-	\$	-

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.

	E	Cash and Cash quivalents/Deposits_	Investments
Per Financial Statements Investments:	\$	12,561,730	-
US Treasury/Equivalents		(794,592)	794,592
Per Footnote	\$	11,767,138	794,592

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2010 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 2010 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2009 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2010 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2010 taxes.

2010 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2010, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2010, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2010 real property taxes collected in and intended to finance 2010.

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. 2010 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2009, are levied after October 1, 2010, and are collected in 2010 with real property taxes.

2010 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2009, on the value as of December 31, 2009. Collections are made in 2010. 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, 2010 was \$7.35 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2010 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed Valuation	\$ 231,344,540
Tangible Personal Property	252,680
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Assessed Valuation	4,800,430
Total	\$ 236,397,650

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, 2010

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, 2010, 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 2010 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	\$	274,177
Homestead/Rollback		44,631
Gasoline tax		203,591
Motor vehicle license fees		16,507
Estate Tax		121,661
Federal and State grants		27,964
Total	\$_	688,531

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 6 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2010, consisted of the following:

	Transfer From				
Transfer To	General Fund				
Police Fund Waste Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 1,810,653 13,650 2,587,781				
Total	\$ 4,412,084				

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.

Amounts due to one fund from another occurred during the year as the amounts paid from the City's various funds to the self-insurance program did not meet the current year claims expense plus the year-end accrual for claims payable. A summary of the interfund due to and due from amounts as of December 31, 2010 is below:

	[Due To
Due From		Seneral Fund
Police Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund Waste Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$	19,232 14,713 12,974 11,464 33,478
Total	\$	91,861

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance
	_	12/31/2009	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2010
Governmental Activities:					
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	2,569,198	-	-	2,569,198
Construction in Progress			163,604		163,604
Non-depreciable capital assets		2,569,198	163,604		2,732,802
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings		8,871,491	-	-	8,871,491
Improvements		528,287	-	-	528,287
Equipment		3,006,611	98,212	-	3,104,823
Vehicles		7,181,654	71,165	(80,502)	7,172,317
Furniture & Fixtures		25,053	-	-	25,053
Infrastructure		3,538,413			3,538,413
Depreciable capital assets		23,151,509	169,377	(80,502)	23,240,384
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(1,952,364)	(188,547)	-	(2,140,911)
Improvements		(142,721)	(26,731)	-	(169,452)
Equipment		(2,499,698)	(147,815)	-	(2,647,513)
Vehicles		(3,725,813)	(443,731)	80,502	(4,089,042)
Furniture & Fixtures		(25,052)	-	-	(25,052)
Infrastructure		(220,770)	(69,752)		(290,522)
Accumulated depreciation		(8,566,418)	(876,576) *	80,502	(9,362,492)
Depreciable capital assets, net		14,585,091	(707,199)		13,877,892
Governmental activities					
capital assets, net	\$	17,154,289	(543,595)		16,610,694

^{* -} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 107,273
Security of Persons & Property	444,686
Leisure Time Activities	38,664
Transportation	 285,953
	\$ 876,576

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

		Restated Balance			Balance
		12/31/2009	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2010
Business-Type Activities:	-				
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	1,640,927	873,395	-	2,514,322
Construction in Progress	_		1,245,640		1,245,640
Non-depreciable capital assets	_	1,640,927	2,119,035		3,759,962
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings		19,501,091	-	-	19,501,091
Improvements		26,423,350	-	-	26,423,350
Equipment		7,376,996	230,253	-	7,607,249
Vehicles	_	1,386,357	39,680		1,426,037
Depreciable capital assets	_	54,687,794	269,933		54,957,727
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(3,255,340)	(432,086)	-	(3,687,426)
Improvements		(11,505,355)	(1,164,093)	-	(12,669,448)
Equipment		(4,355,852)	(279,837)	-	(4,635,689)
Vehicles	_	(1,198,028)	(61,065)		(1,259,093)
Accumulated depreciation	_	(20,314,575)	(1,937,081)		(22,251,656)
Depreciable capital assets, net	_	34,373,219	(1,667,148)	-	32,706,071
Business-Type activities					
capital assets, net	\$	36,014,146	451,887	_	36,466,033

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) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, 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 2010 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, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$796,830, \$825,718 and \$813,006, respectively; 92 percent has been contributed for 2010 and 100 percent for 2009 and 2008.

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 \$492,748 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$515,458 for 2009 and \$528,629 for 2008; 75 percent has been contributed for 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2009 and 2008.

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, 2010

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 2010, 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 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 5.5% of covered payroll from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 5.0% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. 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 2010, 2009 and 2008, which were used to fund post employment benefits were \$290,123, \$347,624 and \$406,503, 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, 2010

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2010, 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 2010, 2009 and 2008 that were used to fund post employment benefits were \$154,633, \$161,196 and \$165,780 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, 2010, the estimated total absences payable of the City was \$953,921.

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, 2010

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2010 is as follows:

Covernmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	e Within ne Year
Governmental Activities: General Obligation Bonds Payable Note Payable Capital Leases Payable Compensated Absences Police and Fire Pension	\$ 5,585,000 1,353,708 422,590 642,030 99,679	\$ - - - 69,035	\$ 395,000 67,471 39,743 64,203 2,233	\$ 5,190,000 1,286,237 382,847 646,862 97,446	\$ 410,000 64,905 41,379 64,686 2,329
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 8,103,007	\$ 69,035	\$ 568,650	\$ 7,603,392	\$ 583,299
Business-Type Activities: Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable Accrued Bond Premium Less: Deferred Amounts Deferred Amount on Refunding Total Mortgage Revenue Bonds	\$ 15,640,000 40,978 (425,902) 15,255,076	\$ - - - -	\$ 530,000 3,415 (26,704) 506,711	\$ 15,110,000 37,563 (399,198) 14,748,365	\$ 550,000 - - - 550,000
Note Payable Capital Lease Payable Estimated Liability for Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Compensated Absences	3,589,491 294,295	1,245,640 133,000 26,200 113,815	- - - 101,051	1,245,640 133,000 3,615,691 307,059	 40,826 42,944 - 113,815
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 19,138,862</u>	<u>\$ 1,518,655</u>	\$ 607,762	\$ 20,049,755	\$ 747,585

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	\$ 2,050,000
2003	Fire Department	2.0% to 5.8%	4,000,000	2,715,000
2007	Fire Truck Acquisition	4.25%	 605,000	 425,000
			\$ 7,625,000	\$ 5,190,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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	
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	465,000		159,195		624,195	
2016-2020	2,485,000		425,997		2,910,997	
2021	 535,000		22,738		557,738	
Total	\$ 5,190,000	\$	1,427,675	\$	6,617,675	

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, 2010 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	\$	1,780,000
2005	Water Works Improvements	3.9% to 6.0%	5,525,000		4,150,000
2007	Water Works Improvements	4.0% to 4.25%	 9,330,000		9,180,000
			\$ 18,500,000	\$	15,110,000

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 2010 for the Water mortgage revenue bonds was \$914,499 compared with net revenue of \$724,052. Total principal and interest paid during the year for the Sewer mortgage revenue bonds was \$273,305 and net revenue was \$234,589.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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	
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		660,000		536,051			1,196,051	
2016-2020		3,665,000		2,215,511			5,880,511	
2021-2025		4,250,000		1,387,099			5,637,099	
2026-2029		4,140,000		381,969		_	4,521,969	
Total	\$ 1	5,110,000	\$	6,924,274		\$	22,034,274	

OWDA Loan Payable

At December 31, 2010, the City had a long-term loan outstanding with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA). This loan was used to finance improvements of the City's sewer system infrastructure. The following is a summary of the loan outstanding at year end, which is to be repaid through receipts collected in the Sewer fund:

Year of	Initial Loan	Interest	Year of
Origination	Principal	Rate	Maturity
*2010	1,245,640	4.15%	2030

^{*}Although the loan has been approved and the City has drawn down all of the funds, an amortization schedule is not available at this time.

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		Interest	 Total
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		2,756		3,689	6,445
2016-2020		15,658		16,566	32,224
2021-2025		19,349		12,874	32,223
2026-2030		23,844		8,379	32,223
2031-2035		25,906	_	2,806	 28,712
Total	\$	97,446	\$	60,160	\$ 157,606

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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
	·		
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	79,384	49,502	128,886
2016-2020	462,615	181,818	644,433
2021-2024	463,987	51,559	515,546
Total	\$ 1,286,237	\$ 518,174	\$ 1,804,411

Capital Leases

The City has an active capital lease with Kansas State Bank for a fire truck that is recorded in governmental activities. The lease period was for ten years with annual principal and interest payments. The asset was capitalized for \$461,117.

The City has an active capital lease with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation for a track loader that is recorded in business-type activities. The lease period was for three years with annual principal and interest payments. The asset was capitalized for \$133,000.

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

Year Ending	_	. + .	_	
December 31	F	ire Truck	<u>l ra</u>	ck Loader
2011	\$	57,135	\$	47,282
2012		57,135		47,283
2013		57,135		47,283
2014		57,135		-
2015		57,135		-
2016-2018		171,405		-
Total Minimum Lease Payments		457,080		141,848
Less: Amount Representing Interest		(74,233)		(8,848)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$	382,847	\$	133,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 12 - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2010 follows:

Governmental Activities:	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2009	Additions	Retirements	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2010
4.25% - 2009 Lowes/Davids Drive BAN 2.95% - 2010 Various Purpose General Obligation BAN	\$ 715,000 	\$ - 615,000	\$ 715,000 -	\$ - 615,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 715,000	\$ 615,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 615,000
	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2009	Additions	Retirements	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2010
Business-Type Activities:				
4.25% - 2009 Landfill Facility Expansion BAN 2.95% - 2010 Various Purpose General Obligation BAN	\$ 915,000 	\$ - 600,000	\$ 915,000 	\$ - 600,000
Total Business-Type Activities				

On July 21, 2010, the City issued a \$1,215,000 2.95% Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) to refinance two previously issued BANs used to pay for a portion of the construction for Lowes Road and Davids Drive (\$615,000) and the construction for the landfill facility expansion (\$600,000), respectively. The 2010 BAN matures on July 20, 2011.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

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, 2010, 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, 2010

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The twenty-one participating cities and their respective pool contribution factors for the loss year ended December 31, 2010 are:

Entity	Percentage	Entity	Percentage
Beavercreek	8.66%	NAWA	0.06%
Bellbrook	1.08%	Piqua	6.49%
Blue Ash	8.69%	Sidney	5.94%
Centerville	2.55%	Springdale	4.52%
Englewood	2.40%	Tipp City	2.27%
Indian Hill	3.32%	Troy	7.86%
Kettering	6.07%	Vandalia	3.88%
Madeira	2.37%	West Carollton	3.89%
Mason	9.72%	Wilmington	6.55%
Miamisburg	6.08%	Wyoming	3.34%
Montgomery	4.23%	Subtotal	44.81%
Subtotal	55.18%	Total	100.00%

The 2010 pool contribution from the City of Wilmington was \$398,891 representing 6.55% 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
Cyber Coverage	100,000,000	per occurrence

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, 2010.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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 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.

Self-Insured Health Insurance

Beginning in 2009, the City provides health and dental insurance coverage for its employees through a self-insurance plan administered by Benovation, Inc. Benovations, Inc. provides claims review and processing services. This program is accounted for in the General Fund and is funded through premium contributions provided by the City as well as a portion from City employees. Program year runs from April 1 through March 31 of each year. Stop loss insurance is purchased through HCC Insurance Co. to cover loss in excess of \$55,000 per individual or \$1,872,153 in aggregate for the plan year ended March 31, 2011. The City expects that all claims will be settled within one year.

Changes in claims activity for employee health insurance benefits for the past fiscal year are as follows. Additional information on changes in claims will be presented in future years as additional data is gathered.

	F	Restated			
		Balance	Current Year	Current Year	Balance
Year	12	2/31/2009	Claims	Claim Payments	12/31/2010
2010	\$	345.547	2.037.565	2.164.715	218.397

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

<u>Litigation</u>

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, 2010 to December 31, 2010, 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, 2010

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 \$3,615,691 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2010, 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 24% of the capacity gained by the vertical expansion. The sum of current final closure, post-closure and/or corrective measures cost estimates is \$3,697,897. 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 – RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCE

During 2010, the City reclassified and added certain expenditures in previous years related to two capital projects in the Water Fund. In 2009, capital expenditures of \$574,855 were recorded as Construction in Progress, however it was subsequently determined that this project was actually complete as of December 31, 2009. The City also had additional expenditures related to the project in the amount of \$178,299. The City also determined that certain funds should be combined and reported with the General Fund in the current year. Finally, the City had a self-insurance liability associated with the program that was instituted in 2009.

As a result of these reclassifications and addition of expenditures, the beginning balance of the General Fund, Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities and the Water Fund require the following restatement:

	General Fund	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	overnmental Activities	usiness-Type Activities	 Water Fund
Fund balance/net assets reported at 12/31/2009	\$ 5,519,608	\$ 2,471,516	\$ 17,731,699	\$ 23,498,044	\$ 11,361,511
Combination of certain funds with general fund for reporting purposes	31,605	(31,605)	-	-	-
Addition of claims payable balance associated with self-insurance program	(345,547)	-	(345,547)	-	-
Addition of capital expenditures associated with water projects		 	 	 178,299	 178,299
Restated fund balance/net assets at 01/01/2010	\$ 5,205,666	\$ 2,439,911	\$ 17,386,152	\$ 23,676,343	\$ 11,539,810

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, 2010

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:	_				
Taxes	\$	5,047,608	4,728,119	4,768,985	40,866
Special Assessments		81,995	77,469	77,469	-
Licenses and Permits		29,803	28,077	28,158	81
Intergovernmental		933,789	845,412	882,245	36,833
Charges for Services		1,527,718	1,402,549	1,443,389	40,840
Investment Income		31,756	29,410	30,003	593
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures Other Revenue		792,943 2,199,617	739,469 2,426,043	749,173 2,352,236	9,704 (73,807)
Total Revenues		10,645,229	10,276,548	10,331,658	55,110
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government		6,713,794	7,075,258	6,241,802	833,456
Security of Persons & Property Capital Outlay		574,927 	577,326 28,078	521,743 	55,583 28,078
Total Expenditures		7,288,721	7,680,662	6,763,545	917,117
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures		3,356,508	2,595,886	3,568,113	972,227
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers-Out		(5,326,592)	(5,444,932)	(4,412,084)	1,032,848
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(5,326,592)	(5,444,932)	(4,412,084)	1,032,848
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,970,084)	(2,849,046)	(843,971)	2,005,075
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year (restated)		4,631,578	4,631,578	4,631,578	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		51,018	51,018	51,018	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	2,712,512	1,833,550	3,838,625	2,005,075

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Police Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:	_				
Taxes	\$	356,177	339,075	339,075	-
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		7,672	7,304	7,304	=
Other Revenue		27,306	22,923	25,995	3,072
Total Revenues		391,155	369,302	372,374	3,072
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Security of Persons & Property		2,298,916	2,203,905	2,203,905	
Total Expenditures		2,298,916	2,203,905	2,203,905	
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures		(1,907,761)	(1,834,603)	(1,831,531)	3,072
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,901,976	1,810,653	1,810,653	<u> </u>
Net Change in Fund Balance		(5,785)	(23,950)	(20,878)	3,072
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		32,586	32,586	32,586	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		9,786	9,786	9,786	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	36,587	18,422	21,494	3,072

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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 2010.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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 Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and 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, 2010

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
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	General Fund	Police Fund
GAAP Basis	\$ (605,589)	(27,020)
Revenue Accruals Expenditure Accruals Encumbrances	2,258,580 (2,469,652) (27,310)	(6,475) 23,035 (10,418)
Budget Basis	\$ (843,971)	(20,878)

Restatement

During 2010, the City combined certain funds with the general fund for reporting purposes as described in Note 16 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. This restatement caused the beginning balance of the general fund in the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) to change from \$4,599,973 as of December 31, 2009 to \$4,631,578 as of December 31, 2010.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Pass Through Entity	Federal CFDA	
Federal Grantor/Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Passed through Ohio Department of Development)			
Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant	A-F-08-201-1 A-F-09-2EP-1 A-T-09-2EP-1	14.218 14.218 14.218	\$ 3,600 7,950 13,875 25,425
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			25,425
<u>U.S. Department of Justice</u> (Passed through Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services)			
ARRA - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Total U.S. Department of Justice	2009-RA-A02-2270	16.803	<u>79,042</u>
U.S. Department of Transportation (Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation)			
Highway Planning and Construction Grant	84114	20.205	4,000
Urban Mass Transit Operating Grant Urban Mass Transit Operating Grant - Replacement ARRA - Urban Mass Transit Capital Grant Urban Mass Transit Capital Grant	RPT-4014-030-101 RPT-0014-026-091 RPTS-0014-001-093 RPT-0014-030-102	20.509 20.509 20.509 20.509	432,090 403 67,071 119,421 618,985
Total U.S. Department Transportation			622,985
Total Federal Awards			\$ 727,452

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, 2010, the gross amount of loans outstanding under this program were \$516,742.

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 Honorable Mayor and 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, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2011. 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.

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 of 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2010-1 that we consider to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance

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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 30, 2011.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City's management, the Mayor and 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, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 30, 2011



REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

Compliance

We have audited the City of Wilmington, Ohio's (the "City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010. 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 compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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 to determine the 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, the Mayor and 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, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 30, 2011

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended December 31, 2010

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?
 none

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? none

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

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

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

yes

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 2010-1 - Restatement of Financial Statements

As disclosed in Note 16 of the financial statements, the City restated governmental activities net assets, the business-type activities net assets, and certain fund balances as of December 31, 2009. The City identified construction in progress of \$178,299 that should have been capitalized. Also, the City had an outstanding liability for self-insurance medical claims of \$345,547 that was not reported on the financial statements as of December 31, 2009. Prior period adjustments were made to accurately account for the claims payable and construction in progress. Prior period adjustments to financial statements are an indicator of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

Management response: Management concurs with the finding.

None.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended December 31, 2010

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.

Status: Corrected.



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 AUGUST 9, 2011