



**City of Delphos
Allen County**

Basic Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2009



Rea & Associates, Inc.

ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Focused on Your Future.



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

Board of Trustees
City of Delphos
608 N. Canal Street
Delphos, Ohio 45833

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

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

Mary Taylor

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

September 13, 2010

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Basic Financial Statements
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Rea & Associates, Inc.

ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Focused on Your Future.

June 25, 2010

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Delphos
Delphos, Ohio

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 Delphos, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Delphos' 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 Delphos, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and the cash flows, where applicable, and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and income tax fund, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2010 on our consideration of the City of Delphos' internal control over financial reporting and 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 on pages 3 through 11 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.

Hea & Associates, Inc.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

As management of the City of Delphos (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Financial Highlights

- The total net assets of the City increased \$368,541. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$66,850, which represents a 1.4 percent increase over year 2008. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$301,691, or 2.8 percent from year 2008.
- General revenues for governmental activities accounted for \$3,462,495, or 67.4 percent of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,675,042, or 32.6 percent of total governmental activities revenue.
- Governmental activities net capital assets increased \$390,470 due to capital asset additions exceeding depreciation during the current year.
- The City had \$4,083,057 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,675,042 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$3,462,495 were sufficient to offset these program expenses.
- The general fund, the City's largest major governmental fund, had revenues of \$3,557,380 in 2009, or 69.8 percent of total governmental funds. Expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund were \$3,667,031 or 65.4 percent of total governmental funds. The general fund balance decreased \$109,651 or 16.6 percent in 2009.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, health services, conservation and recreation, economic development and transportation. The business-type activities of the City include water distribution, sewage collection and treatment, and refuse collection.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 18 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the income tax special revenue fund which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 16 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and income tax funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general and income tax funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two types of proprietary funds, enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water distribution, sewage collection and treatment systems, and refuse collection.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for all of its funds.

The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$15.8 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the City's net assets (70.2 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, etc.); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

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

Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current assets	\$ 2,734,123	\$ 2,981,449	\$ 3,711,379	\$ 3,703,936	\$ 6,445,502	\$ 6,685,385
Noncurrent assets	3,064,651	2,674,181	56,821,292	59,096,925	59,885,943	61,771,106
Total assets	5,798,774	5,655,630	60,532,671	62,800,861	66,331,445	68,456,491
Current liabilities	670,130	652,282	384,766	180,278	1,054,896	832,560
Noncurrent liabilities	437,093	378,647	48,997,728	51,772,097	49,434,821	52,150,744
Total liabilities	1,107,223	1,030,929	49,382,494	51,952,375	50,489,717	52,983,304
Net Assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,005,011	2,585,985	8,110,062	7,577,724	11,115,073	10,163,709
Restricted	898,035	1,137,938	0	0	898,035	1,137,938
Unrestricted	788,505	900,778	3,040,115	3,270,762	3,828,620	4,171,540
Total net assets	\$ 4,691,551	\$ 4,624,701	\$ 11,150,177	\$ 10,848,486	\$ 15,841,728	\$ 15,473,187

As displayed in the table above, total net assets of the City as a whole increased \$368,541 from 2008 to 2009. This was due to a decrease in construction in progress, the capitalization of finished projects and related depreciation expense and the increase in long-term liabilities.

Total net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$66,850, and unrestricted net assets decreased \$112,273 from 2008 to 2009.

The net assets of the City's business-type activities increased by \$301,691. Two of the three enterprise funds reported operating losses during 2009. Overall, operating expenses increased from the prior year. Capital contributions for capital assets from governmental funds helped to reduce the negative impact on net assets. The City also had an increase in charges for services from 2008 to 2009. The City strives to control operation expenses for business-type activities in order to maintain stability in charges for services rates.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following table shows the changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2009, and revenue and expense comparison to 2008.

Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 579,084	\$ 563,893	\$ 5,631,023	\$ 4,917,150	\$ 6,210,107	\$ 5,481,043
Operating grants	359,655	402,036	249,370	114,718	609,025	516,754
Capital grants	736,303	820,738	0	6,489	736,303	827,227
General revenues:						
Taxes	2,786,292	2,819,511	0	0	2,786,292	2,819,511
Intergovernmental	563,765	518,113	0	0	563,765	518,113
Investment earnings	84,423	163,030	3,168	12,347	87,591	175,377
Other	28,015	24,163	3,735	29,975	31,750	54,138
Total revenues	5,137,537	5,311,484	5,887,296	5,080,679	11,024,833	10,392,163
Expenses:						
General government	287,548	295,052	0	0	287,548	295,052
Security of Persons and Property	2,651,671	2,861,826	0	0	2,651,671	2,861,826
Public health & welfare	73,351	158,545	0	0	73,351	158,545
Transportation	450,789	524,828	0	0	450,789	524,828
Community environment	62,063	134,808	0	0	62,063	134,808
Leisure time activities	554,575	521,207	0	0	554,575	521,207
Interest & Fiscal Charges	3,060	0	0	0	3,060	0
Water	0	0	1,994,080	2,076,634	1,994,080	2,076,634
Sewer	0	0	4,037,795	4,094,122	4,037,795	4,094,122
Garbage	0	0	541,360	304,527	541,360	304,527
Total expenses	4,083,057	4,496,266	6,573,235	6,475,283	10,656,292	10,971,549
Increase in net assets						
before transfers	1,054,480	815,218	(685,939)	(1,394,604)	368,541	(579,386)
Transfers	(987,630)	(564,710)	987,630	564,710	0	0
Change in net assets	\$ 66,850	\$ 250,508	\$ 301,691	\$ (829,894)	\$ 368,541	\$ (579,386)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$66,850 or 1.4 percent. The primary reason for the increase is due to a decrease in accounts payable.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City's net assets by \$301,691. The key element of this increase was due to a greater increase in charges for services than expenses for the year.

Program Expenses

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants associated with those services. The table below reflects the cost of program services and the net cost of those services after taking into account the program revenues. When applicable, the net cost of program services must be supported by general revenues including tax revenue, investment earnings and unrestricted grants.

	Program Expenses			
	<u>Total Cost of Service</u>		<u>Net Cost of Service</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>				
General government	\$ 287,548	\$ 295,052	\$ (233,642)	\$ (158,702)
Security of persons and property	2,651,671	2,861,826	(2,194,786)	(2,222,308)
Public health and welfare	73,351	158,545	(73,351)	(148,545)
Transportation	450,789	524,828	58,738	26,177
Community environment	62,063	134,808	(61,532)	60,104
Basic utility services	0	0	0	0
Leisure time activities	554,575	521,207	99,618	(266,325)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,060	0	(3,060)	0
Total governmental activities	<u>4,083,057</u>	<u>4,496,266</u>	<u>(2,408,015)</u>	<u>(2,709,599)</u>
 <i>Business-Type Activities:</i>				
Water	1,994,080	2,076,634	174,939	(253,013)
Sewer	4,037,795	4,094,122	(726,000)	(1,267,894)
Garbage	541,360	304,527	(141,781)	83,981
Total business-type activities	<u>6,573,235</u>	<u>6,475,283</u>	<u>(692,842)</u>	<u>(1,436,926)</u>
 Grand total	 <u>\$ 10,656,292</u>	 <u>\$ 10,971,549</u>	 <u>\$ (3,100,857)</u>	 <u>\$ (4,146,525)</u>

The City's reliance upon program revenues is demonstrated by the fact that 68.5 percent of total revenues are from charges for services and program grants. 25.3 percent of revenues are primarily generated locally through property taxes and income taxes. City Council relies on these taxes to furnish the quality of life to businesses and citizens to which they and previous councils have always been committed.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,257,332, a 20 percent decrease from the prior year.

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	Fund Balance		Increase (Decrease)
	12/31/2009	12/31/2008	
General	\$ 551,608	\$ 661,259	\$ (109,651)
Income tax	263,716	475,179	(211,463)
Other governmental	442,008	435,733	6,275
<i>Totals</i>	<u>\$ 1,257,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,572,171</u>	<u>\$ (314,839)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The income tax fund is a special revenue fund that collects municipal income taxes that are used to pay an OWDA loan for the City's sewer department. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balances of the general and income tax funds were \$526,030 and \$263,716, respectively.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets in the water fund at the end of the year amounted to \$670,055. Total net assets increased \$265,791 or 4.9 percent from the previous year.

Unrestricted net assets in the sewer fund at the end of the year amounted to \$2,328,676. Total net assets increased \$173,545 or 3.4 percent from the previous year.

Unrestricted net assets in the garbage fund at the end of the year amounted to \$58,014. Total net assets decreased \$141,781 or 43.8 percent from the previous year.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

General Fund Budgetary Information

The City's budget is prepared in accordance with Ohio law and is based on the budgetary basis of accounting, utilizing cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund.

During 2009, revisions were made to the general fund budget. These revisions are reflected on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund on page 16. Within each departmental function, a department head may make small line item adjustments within their budget, as long as the total operation and maintenance amount does not exceed their original budget allowance.

Original general fund budgeted revenues were consistent with the final budgeted amount of \$3,249,000. Municipal income taxes final budgeted revenues were \$57,285 less than actual income tax revenue for the year.

Original general fund expenditures were consistent with the final budgeted amount of \$3,463,992. Actual expenditures were \$2,925,885.

Capital Assets

At the end of year 2009, the City had \$59,885,943 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, land improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, construction in progress and infrastructure. Of this total, \$3,064,651 was reported in governmental activities and \$56,821,292 was reported in business-type activities. The table below reports year 2009 balances compared to 2008:

**Capital Assets at Fiscal Year End
(Net of Depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Land	\$ 476,660	\$ 476,660	\$ 889,207	\$ 889,207	\$ 1,365,867	\$ 1,365,867
Land improvements	934,771	399,350	4,135,278	4,237,203	5,070,049	4,636,553
Buildings	829,717	765,877	32,845,624	33,568,556	33,675,341	34,334,433
Equipment	257,383	284,258	9,868,342	11,185,085	10,125,725	11,469,343
Vehicles	566,120	700,569	179,379	234,063	745,499	934,632
Infrastructure	0	0	8,657,572	8,889,197	8,657,572	8,889,197
Construction in progress	0	47,467	245,890	93,614	245,890	141,081
Total	\$ 3,064,651	\$ 2,674,181	\$ 56,821,292	\$ 59,096,925	\$ 59,885,943	\$ 61,771,106

The increase in capital assets in governmental activities is due to the fact that capital asset additions for the year exceeded for the year exceeded depreciation expense. The decrease in capital assets in business-type activities is due to current year depreciation exceeding current year additions.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Debt

At December 31, 2009, the City had total long-term debt outstanding of \$49,434,821. Of this total, \$3,152,118 is due within one year and \$46,282,703 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and loans outstanding.

Outstanding Debt at Fiscal Year End

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Capital lease	\$ 59,640	\$ 88,196	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 59,640	\$ 88,196
Compensated absences	377,453	290,451	196,416	147,800	573,869	438,251
General obligation bonds	0	0	2,005,000	2,180,000	2,005,000	2,180,000
OPWC loans	0	0	263,411	274,231	263,411	274,231
OWDA loans	0	0	46,532,901	49,170,066	46,532,901	49,170,066
Total	\$ 437,093	\$ 378,647	\$ 48,997,728	\$ 51,772,097	\$ 49,434,821	\$ 52,150,744

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Delphos City Auditor's Office, 608 North Canal Street, Delphos, Ohio 45833-2401.

City of Delphos
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 839,484	\$ 1,822,138	\$ 2,661,622
Receivables:			
Income Taxes	824,696	0	824,696
Property Taxes	526,795	0	526,795
Accounts	90,418	1,566,280	1,656,698
Intergovernmental	380,014	163,869	543,883
Special Assessments	11,067	0	11,067
Internal Balances	16,630	(16,630)	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	15,726	43,992	59,718
Prepaid Items	29,293	41,648	70,941
Deferred Charges	0	90,082	90,082
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	476,660	1,135,097	1,611,757
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	2,587,991	55,686,195	58,274,186
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>5,798,774</u>	<u>60,532,671</u>	<u>66,331,445</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	24,938	188,356	213,294
Accrued Wages	64,929	31,517	96,446
Contracts Payable	0	117,481	117,481
Intergovernmental Payable	104,603	31,838	136,441
Accrued Interest Payable	0	7,960	7,960
Retainage Payable	0	7,614	7,614
Claims Payable	3,756	0	3,756
Deferred Revenue	471,904	0	471,904
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	161,749	2,990,369	3,152,118
Due in More Than One Year	275,344	46,007,359	46,282,703
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,107,223</u>	<u>49,382,494</u>	<u>50,489,717</u>
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,005,011	8,110,062	11,115,073
Restricted for Capital Outlay	17,437	0	17,437
Restricted for Other Purposes	880,598	0	880,598
Unrestricted	788,505	3,040,115	3,828,620
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	<u>\$ 4,691,551</u>	<u>\$ 11,150,177</u>	<u>\$ 15,841,728</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$ 287,548	\$ 53,906	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (233,642)	\$ 0	\$ (233,642)
Security of Persons and Property	2,651,671	428,448	18,058	10,379	(2,194,786)	0	(2,194,786)
Public Health	73,351	0	0	0	(73,351)	0	(73,351)
Leisure Time Activities	554,575	96,199	0	557,994	99,618	0	99,618
Community and Economic Development	62,063	531	0	0	(61,532)	0	(61,532)
Transportation	450,789	0	341,597	167,930	58,738	0	58,738
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,060	0	0	0	(3,060)	0	(3,060)
Total Governmental Activities	4,083,057	579,084	359,655	736,303	(2,408,015)	0	(2,408,015)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	1,994,080	2,015,014	154,005	0	0	174,939	174,939
Sewer	4,037,795	3,216,430	95,365	0	0	(726,000)	(726,000)
Garbage	541,360	399,579	0	0	0	(141,781)	(141,781)
Total Business-Type Activities	6,573,235	5,631,023	249,370	0	0	(692,842)	(692,842)
Total - Primary Government	\$ 10,656,292	\$ 6,210,107	\$ 609,025	\$ 736,303	(2,408,015)	(692,842)	(3,100,857)
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					316,690	0	316,690
Safety Services					52,865	0	52,865
Income Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					1,607,316	0	1,607,316
Capital Improvements					809,421	0	809,421
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					563,765	0	563,765
Investment Earnings					84,423	3,168	87,591
Miscellaneous					28,015	3,735	31,750
Total General Revenues					3,462,495	6,903	3,469,398
Transfers					(987,630)	987,630	0
Total General Revenues and Transfers					2,474,865	994,533	3,469,398
Change in Net Assets					66,850	301,691	368,541
Net Assets Beginning of Year					4,624,701	10,848,486	15,473,187
Net Assets End of Year					\$ 4,691,551	\$11,150,177	\$ 15,841,728

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2009

	General	Income Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 291,194	\$ 110,383	\$ 412,671	\$ 814,248
Receivables:				
Income Taxes	544,299	280,397	0	824,696
Property Taxes	456,893	0	69,902	526,795
Accounts	90,418	0	0	90,418
Intergovernmental	217,902	0	162,112	380,014
Special Assessments	0	0	11,067	11,067
Materials and Supplies Inventory	2,119	0	13,607	15,726
Prepaid Items	20,751	134	1,683	22,568
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 1,623,576</u>	<u>\$ 390,914</u>	<u>\$ 671,042</u>	<u>\$ 2,685,532</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 20,095	\$ 0	\$ 4,843	\$ 24,938
Accrued Wages	58,694	1,494	4,741	64,929
Intergovernmental Payable	71,445	1,611	31,547	104,603
Deferred Revenue	921,734	124,093	187,903	1,233,730
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,071,968</u>	<u>127,198</u>	<u>229,034</u>	<u>1,428,200</u>
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Encumbrances	25,000	0	0	25,000
Reserved for Cemetery Improvements	578	0	0	578
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:				
General Fund	526,030	0	0	526,030
Special Revenue Funds	0	263,716	708,646	972,362
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	(266,638)	(266,638)
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>551,608</u>	<u>263,716</u>	<u>442,008</u>	<u>1,257,332</u>
<i>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 1,623,576</u>	<u>\$ 390,914</u>	<u>\$ 671,042</u>	<u>\$ 2,685,532</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	1,257,332
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,064,651
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes	\$	54,891
Income Taxes		364,978
Intergovernmental		284,027
Special Assessments		11,067
Charges for Services		<u>46,863</u>
Total		761,826
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		44,835
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Capital Leases		(59,640)
Compensated Absences		<u>(377,453)</u>
Total		<u>(437,093)</u>
<i>Net Assets of Governmental Activities</i>	\$	<u>4,691,551</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

	<u>General</u>	<u>Income Tax</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 316,714	\$ 0	\$ 52,841	\$ 369,555
Income Taxes	1,610,752	758,088	0	2,368,840
Charges for Services	373,610	0	81,021	454,631
Licenses and Permits	77,587	0	4,191	81,778
Fines and Forfeitures	0	0	37,080	37,080
Intergovernmental	521,607	0	593,726	1,115,333
Interest	81,201	0	3,222	84,423
Contributions and Donations	557,994	0	0	557,994
Other	17,915	15	10,085	28,015
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,557,380</u>	<u>758,103</u>	<u>782,166</u>	<u>5,097,649</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	192,568	67,955	969	261,492
Security of Persons and Property	2,209,474	0	254,508	2,463,982
Public Health	73,351	0	0	73,351
Leisure Time Activities	448,644	0	0	448,644
Community and Economic Development	0	0	62,063	62,063
Transportation	25,075	1,611	377,410	404,096
Capital Outlay	532,919	0	146,695	679,614
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	0	28,556	28,556
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	3,060	3,060
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>3,482,031</u>	<u>69,566</u>	<u>873,261</u>	<u>4,424,858</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>75,349</u>	<u>688,537</u>	<u>(91,095)</u>	<u>672,791</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	0	196,939	196,939
Transfers Out	(185,000)	(900,000)	(99,569)	(1,184,569)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(185,000)</u>	<u>(900,000)</u>	<u>97,370</u>	<u>(987,630)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(109,651)	(211,463)	6,275	(314,839)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>661,259</u>	<u>475,179</u>	<u>435,733</u>	<u>1,572,171</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 551,608</u>	<u>\$ 263,716</u>	<u>\$ 442,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,332</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds **\$ (314,839)**

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of activities are different because*

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital Asset Additions	\$ 679,614
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(289,144)</u>

Total	390,470
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Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Deferred Income Taxes	47,897
Charges for Services	6,585
Special Assessments	11,067
Intergovernmental	<u>(24,671)</u>

Total	40,878
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Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.

Capital Lease Payable	28,556
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Compensated absences 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.

(87,002)

The internal service fund is used to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is reported within governmental activities.

8,787

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ 66,850

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 634,000	\$ 634,000	\$ 316,714	\$ (317,286)
Income Taxes	1,635,000	1,635,000	1,577,715	(57,285)
Charges for Services	401,000	401,000	371,358	(29,642)
Fines, Licenses and Permits	87,000	87,000	76,913	(10,087)
Intergovernmental	325,000	325,000	527,067	202,067
Interest	160,000	160,000	89,405	(70,595)
Rent	0	0	0	0
Contributions and Donations	0	0	0	0
Other	7,000	7,000	17,915	10,915
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,249,000</u>	<u>3,249,000</u>	<u>2,977,087</u>	<u>(271,913)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	647,105	647,105	190,788	456,317
Security of Persons and Property	2,283,012	2,283,012	2,210,561	72,451
Public Health Services	79,175	79,175	73,351	5,824
Leisure Time Services	454,700	454,700	451,185	3,515
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>3,463,992</u>	<u>3,463,992</u>	<u>2,925,885</u>	<u>538,107</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</i>	<u>(214,992)</u>	<u>(214,992)</u>	<u>51,202</u>	<u>266,194</u>
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers Out	(185,000)	(185,000)	(185,000)	0
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>(399,992)</u>	<u>(399,992)</u>	<u>(133,798)</u>	<u>266,194</u>
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>399,992</u>	<u>399,992</u>	<u>399,992</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 266,194</u>	<u>\$ 266,194</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Income Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Income Tax	\$ 773,900	\$ 1,073,900	\$ 724,897	\$ (349,003)
Other	0	0	15	15
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>773,900</u>	<u>1,073,900</u>	<u>724,912</u>	<u>(348,988)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	73,900	73,900	68,742	5,158
<i>Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures</i>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>656,170</u>	<u>(343,830)</u>
Other Financing Use				
Transfers Out	(800,000)	(800,000)	(900,000)	(100,000)
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(100,000)	200,000	(243,830)	(443,830)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>354,213</u>	<u>354,213</u>	<u>354,213</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 254,213</u>	<u>\$ 554,213</u>	<u>\$ 110,383</u>	<u>\$ (443,830)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
Statement of Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2009

	Enterprise Funds			Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Water	Sewer	Other Enterprise		
Assets:					
<i>Current Assets:</i>					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 270,568	\$ 1,495,988	\$ 55,582	\$ 1,822,138	\$ 25,236
Accounts Receivable	556,054	903,456	106,770	1,566,280	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	25,040	18,952	0	43,992	0
Intergovernmental Receivable	68,505	95,364	0	163,869	0
Interfund Receivable	0	25,000	0	25,000	0
Prepaid Items	15,158	25,579	911	41,648	6,725
Total Current Assets	935,325	2,564,339	163,263	3,662,927	31,961
<i>Non-Current Assets:</i>					
Deferred Charges	0	90,082	0	90,082	0
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	117,612	1,017,485	0	1,135,097	0
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	22,806,633	32,755,964	123,598	55,686,195	0
Total Non-Current Assets	22,924,245	33,863,531	123,598	56,911,374	0
Total Assets	23,859,570	36,427,870	286,861	60,574,301	31,961
Liabilities					
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>					
Accounts Payable	27,475	56,787	104,094	188,356	0
Accrued Wages	12,658	18,226	633	31,517	0
Contracts Payable	71,547	45,934	0	117,481	0
Intergovernmental Payable	13,115	18,201	522	31,838	0
Accrued Interest Payable	7,960	0	0	7,960	0
Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	3,756
Retainage Payable	4,590	3,024	0	7,614	0
Interfund Payable	25,000	0	0	25,000	0
Compensated Absences Payable	46,194	29,748	0	75,942	0
General Obligation Bonds Payable	185,000	0	0	185,000	0
OPWC Loans Payable	21,642	0	0	21,642	0
OWDA Loans Payable	706,740	2,001,045	0	2,707,785	0
Total Current Liabilities	1,121,921	2,172,965	105,249	3,400,135	3,756
<i>Long-Term Liabilities:</i>					
Compensated Absences Payable - Net of Current Portion	56,731	63,743	0	120,474	0
General Obligation Bonds Payable - Net of Current Portion	1,820,000	0	0	1,820,000	0
OPWC Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	241,769	0	0	241,769	0
OWDA Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	14,888,938	28,936,178	0	43,825,116	0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	17,007,438	28,999,921	0	46,007,359	0
Total Liabilities	18,129,359	31,172,886	105,249	49,407,494	3,756
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	5,060,156	2,926,308	123,598	8,110,062	0
Unrestricted	670,055	2,328,676	58,014	3,056,745	28,205
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,730,211	\$ 5,254,984	\$ 181,612		\$ 28,205
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(16,630)	
Net assets of business-type activities					\$ 11,150,177

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

	Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
	Water	Sewer	Other Enterprise		Totals
Operating Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$ 2,002,204	\$ 3,215,530	\$ 399,579	\$ 5,617,313	\$ 120,000
Tap-In Fees	12,810	900	0	13,710	0
Other	946	2,789	0	3,735	0
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>2,015,960</u>	<u>3,219,219</u>	<u>399,579</u>	<u>5,634,758</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Operating Expenses					
Personal Services	466,849	665,869	14,448	1,147,166	0
Fringe Benefits	13,115	18,201	522	31,838	
Contractual Services	285,896	846,338	499,819	1,632,053	6,582
Materials and Supplies	215,439	159,937	1,742	377,118	0
Claims	0	0	0	0	100,495
Depreciation	576,316	1,927,068	24,829	2,528,213	0
Other	7,000	0	0	7,000	0
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>1,564,615</u>	<u>3,617,413</u>	<u>541,360</u>	<u>5,723,388</u>	<u>107,077</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss)</i>	<u>451,345</u>	<u>(398,194)</u>	<u>(141,781)</u>	<u>(88,630)</u>	<u>12,923</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest Revenue	3,168	0	0	3,168	0
Intergovernmental	85,500	0	0	85,500	0
Other Non-Operating Revenues	68,505	95,365	0	163,870	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(430,357)	(423,626)	0	(853,983)	0
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</i>	<u>(273,184)</u>	<u>(328,261)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(601,445)</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Income (Loss) Before Transfers and Contributions</i>	178,161	(726,455)	(141,781)	(690,075)	12,923
Transfers In	87,630	900,000	0	987,630	0
<i>Change in Net Assets</i>	265,791	173,545	(141,781)	297,555	12,923
<i>Net Assets Beginning of Year</i>	<u>5,464,420</u>	<u>5,081,439</u>	<u>323,393</u>		<u>15,282</u>
<i>Net Assets End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 5,730,211</u>	<u>\$ 5,254,984</u>	<u>\$ 181,612</u>		<u>\$ 28,205</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				4,136	
Changes in net assets of business-type activities				<u>\$ 301,691</u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

	Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
	Water	Sewer	Other Enterprise		Totals
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 1,996,462	\$ 2,974,846	\$ 408,298	\$ 5,379,606	\$ 120,000
Other Operating Receipts	946	2,789	0	3,735	0
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(214,495)	(164,413)	(1,724)	(380,632)	0
Cash Payments for Employees Services and Benefits	(433,775)	(672,564)	(13,815)	(1,120,154)	0
Cash Payments for Employee Medical Claims	0	0	0	0	(100,489)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(310,280)	(860,315)	(395,825)	(1,566,420)	(6,807)
Other Operating Expenses	(7,000)	0	0	(7,000)	0
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	1,031,858	1,280,343	(3,066)	2,309,135	12,704
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities					
Advances In	25,000	0	0	25,000	0
Transfers In	87,630	900,000	0	987,630	0
Advances Out	0	(25,000)	0	(25,000)	0
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	112,630	875,000	0	987,630	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Intergovernmental Receipts	85,500	0	0	85,500	0
Proceeds from Loans	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(28,816)	(98,668)	0	(127,484)	0
Principal Payments on Debt	(851,161)	(1,971,824)	0	(2,822,985)	0
Interest Payments on Debt	(430,992)	(408,612)	0	(839,604)	0
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,225,469)	(2,479,104)	0	(3,704,573)	0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Interest	3,590	0	0	3,590	0
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(77,391)	(323,761)	(3,066)	(404,218)	12,704
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	347,959	1,819,749	58,648	2,226,356	12,532
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ 270,568	\$ 1,495,988	\$ 55,582	\$ 1,822,138	\$ 25,236
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 451,345	\$ (398,194)	\$ (141,781)	\$ (88,630)	\$ 12,923
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	576,316	1,927,068	24,829	2,528,213	0
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:					
Accounts Receivable	(18,552)	(241,584)	8,719	(251,417)	0
Special Assessments Receivable	0	0	0	0	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	(91)	(6,934)	0	(7,025)	0
Prepaid Items	(4,835)	4,267	(82)	(650)	(225)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	(18,514)	(15,786)	104,094	69,794	0
Accrued Wages	(289)	329	633	673	0
Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	6
Compensated Absences Payable	42,501	6,115	0	48,616	0
Intergovernmental Payable	3,977	5,062	522	9,561	0
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 1,031,858	\$ 1,280,343	\$ (3,066)	\$ 2,309,135	\$ 12,704

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2009

	<u>Agency</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 2,231</u>
Liabilities	
Deposits Held and Due to Others	<u>\$ 2,231</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The City is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio, which operates under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a part-time Mayor/Council and full-time City Safety/Service Director form of government. The Mayor and Council are elected.

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments and organizations making up the City of Delphos and its potential component units consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity.*"

The primary government comprises all activities and services which are not legally separate for the City. The City provides various services, including public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, parks and recreation, public improvements, community development (planning and zoning), water and sewer, sanitation, and general administrative and legislative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore, these operations are included in the primary government.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance 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 that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Currently, the City has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated 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 single business-type activity of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. The policy of the City is to not allocate indirect expenses to the functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by recipients of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenue are presented as general revenues of the City with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

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

C. Fund Accounting

The City accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. The following are the City’s major governmental funds:

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

General Fund – This fund 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.

Income Tax Fund – This fund is used to account for the City’s municipal income tax collections.

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary funds are used to account for the City’s ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this approach, the focus is upon the determination of net income, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified either as enterprise or internal service.

Enterprise Funds – The enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Water Fund – The water fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer Fund – This fund accounts for the receipt of funds from sewer service to the residents of the City, and to account for expenditures in regard to sewer service and capital improvement of these services.

The other enterprise fund of the City accounts for the receipts and expenditures of the refuse fund.

Internal Service Fund – The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City’s internal service fund accounts for revenues of the healthcare premium and the expenditures to cover health insurance claims incurred by employees of the City.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The City’s only fiduciary fund is the agency fund. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of operations. The City’s agency fund accounts for unclaimed dollars.

D. 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 the total net assets.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 reports on the resources (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 manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types 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 increase (i.e., revenues) and decrease (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about the City's finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

E. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenue-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 become 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. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of the year end.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, including income taxes, estate taxes, motel-hotel taxes, property taxes, estate taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes, estate taxes, and motel-hotel taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (Note 5). 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 year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from the non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income tax, interest, federal and state grants and subsidies, state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes), fees and rentals.

Deferred Revenue – Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before the revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Delinquent property taxes and property taxes for which there is an enforcement legal claim as of December 31, 2009, but which were levied to finance year 2010 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expense/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 generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

F. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that the appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Even though annual budgets are legally adopted, proprietary budgetary statements have not been presented since they are not required under GAAP.

All disbursements require appropriation authority. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level with the exception of the general fund, which is at the department level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the City Council. Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted, since they represent a temporary cash advance and are intended to be repaid.

Tax Budget – During the first Council meeting in July, the City Finance Director presents the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Estimated Resources – The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized property taxes and reviews estimated revenue. 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 fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual 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 Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

Appropriations – A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund level with the exception of the general fund, which is at the department level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available. Total fund appropriations may not exceed current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments within a fund, with the exception of the general fund, may be modified during the year by management. Appropriations among departments within the general fund may be modified during the year only by ordinance of Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. However, none were significant in amount. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the first and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Encumbrances – Encumbrances outstanding at year end represent the estimated amount of expenditures that will ultimately result if unperformed contracts in process (for example, purchase orders and contracted services) are completed. On a GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent year expenditures in the governmental 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 year and is not re-appropriated.

G. Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents." Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices, with the exception of nonparticipating certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost.

During fiscal year 2009, the City's investments were limited to a money market deposit account.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and the City's investment policy. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2009 amounted to \$81,201, which includes \$70,409 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

H. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of expendable supplies.

I. Prepaid Items

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

J. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets 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 both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. Capital assets were initially determined at December 31, 1990 by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not practicably determinable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were calculated by indexing estimated year of acquisition. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City is phasing in the reporting of infrastructure such as roads, guardrails, bridges, water lines, sewer lines and storm water drainage. The City has reported infrastructure acquired during the current year. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is capitalized for business-type activities. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the useful life of the asset. For 2009, interest costs incurred on construction projects were material and were capitalized as part of the construction projects.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Depreciation is determined by allocating the cost of capital assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Governmental and Business-Type Activities Estimated Useful Life</u>
Land Improvements	15-30 years
Buildings	10-50 years
Vehicles	5-15 years
Equipment	5-20 years
Infrastructure	50 years

K. Deferred Charges

Bond issuance costs are recorded as expenditures when incurred on the governmental fund statements. Bond issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method, on the government wide- and proprietary fund financial statements.

L. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payment to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, “*Accounting for Compensated Absences*,” a liability for vacation leave is accrued if, 1) employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered; and 2) it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31, 2009. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vested method. An accrual for sick leave is made when it is expected to be liquidated with available financial resources and is recorded as an expenditure and fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide statements. For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account “compensated absences payable” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported. For enterprise funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

M. 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 in the proprietary fund financial statements.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

N. Interfund Transactions

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

During the normal course of operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Transfers represent movement of resources and from a fund receiving revenue to a fund through which those resources will be expended and are recorded as other financing resources (uses) in the governmental funds and as transfers in proprietary funds. Interfund transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses if they involved organizations external to the City are treated similarly when involving other funds of the City.

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “interfund receivable/interfund payable” for the current portion of interfund loans or advances to/from other funds for the non-current portion of interfund loans. These amounts are eliminated in the Statement of Net Assets, except for any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities, which are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

Long-term advances between funds, as reported in the governmental fund financial statements are often offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

O. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriation, in future periods. Fund balance reserves are established for encumbrances and cemetery improvements in the governmental funds.

P. 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 charges for services for the water, sewer, garbage and insurance funds. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Q. 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 accumulated depreciation, reduced by 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 the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or law 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.

R. Estimates

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions and events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2009.

Note 2 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general and income tax funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with State statute.

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP).

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 2 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the governmental major funds:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Income Tax</u>
GAAP Basis	\$ (109,651)	\$ (211,463)
Revenue Accruals	(580,293)	(33,191)
Expenditure Accruals	531,146	824
Encumbrances	25,000	0
Budget Basis	<u>\$ (133,798)</u>	<u>\$ (243,830)</u>

Note 3 – Implementation of New Accounting Policies

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 52, *“Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments,”* GASB Statement No. 55, *“The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments,”* and GASB Statement No. 56, *“Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards.”*

GASB Statement No. 52 establishes consistent standards for the reporting of land and other real estate held as investments by essentially similar entities. It requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income and to disclose the methods and significant assumptions employed to determine fair value, and other information that they currently present for other investments reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) authoritative literature.

GASB Statement No. 56 incorporates into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statements on Auditing Standards.

Implementation of these GASB Statements did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that City Council has identified as not required for use within the current two-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.;
4. Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) 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;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).
7. Certain bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (Continued)

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

According to State law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within 5 years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the City's name. During 2009, the City and public depositories complied with the provisions of these statutes.

Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as collateral against all of the uninsured public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,663,853. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures" as of December 31, 2009, \$2,422,385 of the City's bank balance of \$2,756,030 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed above, while \$333,645 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Note 5 – Taxes

A. Property Taxes

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

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 5 – Taxes (Continued)

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

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

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in calendar year 2009 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of calendar year 2009 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the value as of December 31, 2008. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaced the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, was \$6.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value for real property and \$6.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value for intangible property. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2009 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	Allen County	Van Wert County
Real Property	\$ 63,216,230	\$ 34,491,270
Public Utility Personal Property	1,458,900	1,050,080
Tangible Personal Property	0	4,690
Total Assessed Value	\$ 64,675,130	\$ 35,546,040

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, 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 earlier or later payment dates to be established.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 5 – Taxes (Continued)

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers 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.

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

B. Income Taxes

The City levies an income tax of 1.5 percent on all income earned within the City as well as incomes of City residents earned outside the City. Residents are granted a 75 percent credit on income earned and taxed by another Ohio municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

The City allocates income tax revenues to the general and income tax funds. Tax receipts amounted to \$2,368,840 in 2009. The income tax is to be divided 67 percent to the general fund and 33 percent to the income tax fund with any expenses of the income tax process to be charged to the income tax fund and the remainder to be transferred to the sewer fund for sewer system improvements.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 6 – Capital Assets

Governmental activities capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2009	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2009
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 476,660	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 476,660
Construction in progress	47,467	0	(47,467)	0
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	524,127	0	(47,467)	476,660
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	829,114	596,271	0	1,425,385
Buildings	1,348,048	113,532	0	1,461,580
Vehicles	1,898,308	0	(61,187)	1,837,121
Equipment and furniture	841,997	17,278	0	859,275
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	4,917,467	727,081	(61,187)	5,583,361
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Land Improvements	(429,764)	(60,850)	0	(490,614)
Buildings	(582,171)	(49,692)	0	(631,863)
Vehicles	(1,197,739)	(134,449)	61,187	(1,271,001)
Equipment and Furniture	(557,739)	(44,153)	0	(601,892)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,767,413)	(289,144)	61,187	(2,995,370)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	2,150,054	437,937	0	2,587,991
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,674,181	\$ 437,937	\$ (47,467)	\$ 3,064,651

*Depreciation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

General Government	\$ 13,887
Leisure Time Services	101,467
Security of Persons and Property	151,656
Transportation	22,134
Total	\$ 289,144

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 6 – Capital Assets (Continued)

The business-type activities capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2009	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2009
Business-Type Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 889,207	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 889,207
Construction in Progress	93,614	245,890	(93,614)	245,890
<i>Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>982,821</u>	<u>245,890</u>	<u>(93,614)</u>	<u>1,135,097</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	36,334,982	0	0	36,334,982
Land improvements	4,462,441	0	0	4,462,441
Vehicles	728,983	0	0	728,983
Equipment	15,461,558	93,614	0	15,555,172
Infrastructure	12,892,114	6,690	0	12,898,804
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>69,880,078</u>	<u>100,304</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>69,980,382</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(2,766,426)	(722,932)	0	(3,489,358)
Land improvements	(225,238)	(101,925)	0	(327,163)
Vehicles	(494,920)	(54,684)	0	(549,604)
Equipment	(4,276,473)	(1,410,357)	0	(5,686,830)
Infrastructure	(4,002,917)	(238,315)	0	(4,241,232)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(11,765,974)</u>	<u>(2,528,213)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(14,294,187)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>58,114,104</u>	<u>(2,427,909)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>55,686,195</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 59,096,925</u>	<u>\$ (2,182,019)</u>	<u>\$ (93,614)</u>	<u>\$ 56,821,292</u>

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2009 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants and shared revenues. All receivables are deemed collectible in full.

Note 8 – Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters.

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with independent third parties for real property, building, vehicle, general liability and professional liability insurance. There were no settled claims from these risks that have exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years, nor has insurance coverage been significantly reduced in the past three years.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 8 – Risk Management (Continued)

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

The City is partially self-insured. The insurance fund (an internal service fund) is used to account for employee premium contributions and for dental and vision premium payments. The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with an independent party for employee benefits. The City also contributes an amount determined by Council for each full-time employee to this fund. This amount pays for the medical out-of-pocket expenses for the employee up to the contribution of the City.

Changes in the fund's claims liability for the years 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

		<u>Balance</u> <u>Beginning of Year</u>		<u>Current</u> <u>Year Claims</u>		<u>Claims</u> <u>Payments</u>		<u>Balance</u> <u>End of Year</u>
2008	\$	2,414	\$	103,552	\$	102,216	\$	3,750
2009		3,750		100,495		100,489		3,756

Note 9 – Capital Lease

During 2008, the City entered into a capital lease for the acquisition of an ambulance. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service payments in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Governmental activities capital assets consisting of vehicles have been capitalized in the amount of \$126,196. The capitalized amount is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments and the down payment, respectively, at the time of acquisition, plus \$5,250 trade in value and \$32,750 down payment made by the City during the 2008.

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

			<u>Amount</u>
Year ending December 31,	2010	\$	31,616
	2011		31,616
			<u>63,232</u>
Less: amount representing interest			<u>(3,592)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments		\$	<u><u>59,640</u></u>

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 10 – Long-Term Obligations

Changes in the long-term obligations of the City during 2009 were as follows:

	Outstanding 1/1/2009	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 12/31/2009	Amounts Due In One Year
Governmental activities:					
Capital lease obligation	\$ 88,196	\$ 0	\$ (28,556)	\$ 59,640	\$ 29,237
Compensated Absences	290,451	95,462	(8,460)	377,453	132,512
<i>Total Governmental Activities long-term liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 378,647</u>	<u>\$ 95,462</u>	<u>\$ (37,016)</u>	<u>\$ 437,093</u>	<u>\$ 161,749</u>
Business-Type activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Water plant improvement, 3.25%-4.875%	\$ 2,180,000	\$ 0	\$ (175,000)	\$ 2,005,000	\$ 185,000
OWDA loans:					
1996 OWDA loan, 4.35%	2,225,220	0	(303,170)	1,922,050	316,501
2005 OWDA loan, .95%	30,683,828	0	(1,668,655)	29,015,173	1,684,544
2006 OWDA loan, 2.00%	14,873,355	0	(634,554)	14,238,801	664,393
2007 OWDA loan, 4.32%	802,290	0	(14,277)	788,013	14,901
2007 OWDA loan, 2.00%	585,373	0	(16,509)	568,864	27,446
<i>Total OWDA Loans</i>	<u>49,170,066</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,637,165)</u>	<u>46,532,901</u>	<u>2,707,785</u>
OPWC Loans:					
1992 OPWC loan, 0%	19,810	0	(2,476)	17,334	4,953
1999 OPWC loan, 0%	82,852	0	(3,945)	78,907	7,891
2007 OPWC loan, 0%	171,569	0	(4,399)	167,170	8,798
<i>Total OPWC Loans</i>	<u>274,231</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(10,820)</u>	<u>263,411</u>	<u>21,642</u>
Compensated absences	147,800	24,116	24,500	196,416	75,942
<i>Total business-type activities, long-term liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 51,772,097</u>	<u>\$ 24,116</u>	<u>\$ (2,798,485)</u>	<u>\$ 48,997,728</u>	<u>\$ 2,990,369</u>

The 1996 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans were for mandated wastewater construction and sewer improvement projects. Property taxes and revenue of the facilities have been pledged to repay this debt.

The 2005 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan was for construction of a new wastewater treatment plant. The 2006 and 2007 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans were for construction of a new water treatment plant and reservoir. The wastewater treatment plant was up and running in October 2007. Property taxes and revenue of the facilities will be pledged to repay the debt.

The 1992 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan is for the repairs of the elevated water standpipe. The work began in 1992 and was completed in 1993. The full amount of loan was \$99,045. The City water system revenue will be used for the principal repayment.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 10 – Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

The 1999 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan is for the construction of an elevated water tank. Construction started and completed in 2000. The full amount of the loan was \$157,813. The City water system revenue will be used for the principal repayment.

The 2007 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan is for the construction of an upground waterline. Construction was started and completed in 2007. The full amount of the loan was \$175,000. The City water system revenue will be used for the principal repayment.

The \$3,585,000 water plant improvement general obligation bonds mature in 2018 and bear interest rates ranging from 3.25 percent to 4.875 percent. The bonds represent general obligations of the City and have been used to fund various improvements being made to the South Water Plant. These bonds will be paid from revenues generated by the water system.

On August 31, 1995, the City defeased sewer system mortgage revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of OWDA Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Refinancing Agreement in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. The advance refunding resulting in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$300,278. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deduction from OWDA loans payable, is being charged to operations through the year 2015 using the straight line method. At December 31, 2009, the remaining balance to be amortized is \$90,082 and is presented as deferred charges on the balance sheet.

The 1995 OWDA loan was issued with issuance costs of \$300,278. The issuance costs are being amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. The amortization of the issuance costs for fiscal year 2009 was \$15,014.

The OWDA Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Refinancing Agreement pledges wastewater fund income to pay debt service. In addition, special provisions exist regarding redemptions of principal, maintenance, operation, insurance and condemnation of the project facilities.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 10 – Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt and loans as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds		OWDA Loans		OPWC Loans	Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal	Interest
2010	\$ 185,000	\$ 95,523	\$ 1,023,241	\$ 406,799	\$ 21,642	\$ 1,229,883	\$ 502,322
2011	190,000	87,290	1,051,716	378,324	21,641	1,263,357	465,614
2012	200,000	78,645	1,081,110	348,929	21,642	1,302,752	427,574
2013	210,000	69,345	1,111,457	318,582	19,165	1,340,622	387,927
2014	220,000	59,476	1,142,794	287,246	16,689	1,379,483	346,722
2015-2019	1,000,000	125,044	4,272,618	1,093,408	83,446	5,356,064	1,218,452
2020-2024	0	0	4,518,660	648,214	43,993	4,562,653	648,214
2025-2029	0	0	2,989,105	189,122	35,193	3,024,298	189,122
2030-2034	0	0	191,132	52,786	0	191,132	52,786
2035-2037	0	0	135,895	10,456	0	135,895	10,456
Totals	\$ 2,005,000	\$ 515,323	\$ 17,517,728	\$ 3,733,866	\$ 263,411	\$ 19,786,139	\$ 4,249,189

An amortization schedule was not finalized at December 31, 2009 for the 2005 OWDA loan for the construction of the new wastewater treatment plant; therefore, not reported in the above table. This loan had a balance of \$29,015,173 at December 31, 2009.

Note 11 – Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave liabilities are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are also affected by length of service. Vacation can be carried over at different rates depending on the department and only with the Mayor's approval. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees on the paycheck for the period in which it was worked.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for one half of their accumulated hours of sick leave. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, accrued vacation is paid for time the employees have earned but not used.

As of December 31, 2009, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$573,869 for the entire City.

Note 12 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The City 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.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 12 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan. While members in the State and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement (generally sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and township police) and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension 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 that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For the year ended December 31, 2009, members in State and local classifications contributed 10.0 percent of covered payroll and public safety members and law enforcement members contributed 10.1 percent.

The City's contribution rate for 2009 was 14.0 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the City's contribution was 17.63 percent of covered payroll. For 2009, a portion of the City's contribution equal to 7.0 percent of covered payroll was allocated to fund the post-employment health care plan. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. State statute sets a maximum contribution rate for the City of 14 percent, except for public safety and law enforcement, where the maximum employer contribution rate is 18.1 percent.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$109,256, \$110,329 and \$89,798, respectively; 89 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent for 2008 and 2007. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2009 were \$856 made by the City and \$611 made by the plan members.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial 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.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The City's contribution was 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. For 2009, a portion of the City's contribution equal to 6.75 percent of covered payroll was allocated to fund the post-employment health care plan. The City's contributions to OP&F for police and firefighters were \$151,478, \$144,862 and \$99,807 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 12 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. 88.9 percent has been contributed for police and 87.2 percent has been contributed for firefighters for 2009.

Note 13 – Postemployment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan for qualifying members of both the traditional and combined pension plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care. The plan includes a medical plan, a prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement.

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional and combined plans must have ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222- 5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy – The post-employment health care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). State statute requires that public employers fund postemployment health care through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2009, local government employers contributed 14.0 percent of covered payroll (17.63 percent for public safety and law enforcement). Each year, the OPERS retirement board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding post-employment health care benefits. The amount of the employer contributions which was allocated to fund post-employment health care was 7.0 percent of covered payroll for 2009.

The retirement board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits by the retiree or the retiree's surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment health care plan.

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$109,256, \$110,329 and \$59,148, respectively. Contributions to fund post-employment health care benefits for the member-directed plan for 2009 were \$312. 89 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent for 2008 and 2007.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 13 – Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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 Pension Fund sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B premium reimbursement and long-term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement healthcare coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide Other Post-employment Benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide healthcare coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is 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 OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – OP&F's post-employment healthcare plan was established and is administered as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees. The Ohio Revised Code sets the contribution rates for participating employers and for plan members to 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 percent and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made to the pension plan to the 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree healthcare benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the healthcare plan was 6.75 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the healthcare plan each year is subject to the trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and also is limited by the provisions of Section 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the healthcare 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. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 13 – Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The City’s contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for police and firefighters were \$70,555, \$67,476 and \$46,471 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. 88.9 percent has been contributed for police and 87.2 percent has been contributed for firefighters for 2009.

Note 14 – Contingencies

The City of Delphos may be a party to legal proceedings seeking damages. The City management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. These audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, City management believes such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

Note 15 – Interfund Activity

A. Interfund Transfers

Transfers at December 31, 2009 consisted of the following:

Transfer To	Transfer From			Total
	General	Income Tax	Nonmajor Governmental	
Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 185,000	\$ 0	\$ 11,939	\$ 196,939
Water	0	0	87,630	87,630
Sewer	0	900,000	0	900,000
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 185,000</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>	<u>\$ 99,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,569</u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the fund collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budget authorizations.

Income tax revenue is transferred to the sewer fund, per City Ordinance, for repayment of debt. This fund is a sewer construction project fund and accounts for the City’s estimated costs of the project.

City of Delphos, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
 December 31, 2009

Note 15 – Interfund Activity (Continued)

The downtown redevelopment fund and the water source fund transferred \$85,112 and \$2,518, respectively, to the water fund. These transfers represented unexpended balances in permanent improvement funds and were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.14 (B).

The maintenance fund transferred \$11,939 to the Elida Avenue sidewalk capital project fund. This transfer accounts for the City’s costs of the sidewalk project.

The general fund transferred \$185,000 to various non-major governmental funds to provide additional resources for current operations.

B. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2009 consisted of the following:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable	
Proprietary Funds			
Sewer Fund	\$ 25,000	\$ 0	
Water Fund	0	25,000	
Totals	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	

This advance was made to provide additional resources for current operations and is expected to be repaid within one year.

Note 16 – Contractual Commitments

As of December 31, 2009, the City had contractual commitments for the following projects:

	Contractual Commitment	Expended	Balance 12/31/2009
Peterson Construction - WWTP Turbo Blower	\$ 1,109,450	\$ 0	\$ 1,109,450
CT Consultants - WWTP Turbo Blower	198,300	60,588	137,712



Rea & Associates, Inc.

ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Focused on Your Future.

June 25, 2010

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Delphos
Delphos, Ohio

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER
MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

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 Delphos, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit 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 was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We did note certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated June 25, 2010.

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 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 we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Delphos
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an
Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with
Government Auditing Standards
June 25, 2010
Page 2 of 2

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated June 25, 2010.

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and Council, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rea & Associates, Inc.



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

CITY OF DELPHUS

ALLEN 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.

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
SEPTEMBER 23, 2010**