





Dave Yost • Auditor of State

January 11, 2011

The attached audit report was completed and prepared for release prior to the commencement of my term of office on January 10, 2011. Thus, I am certifying this audit report for release under the signature of my predecessor.

Dave Yost

DAVE YOST Auditor of State

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CITY OF COLUMBIANA COLUMBIANA COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Columbiana Columbiana County 28 West Friend Street Columbiana, Ohio 44408

To the City Council:

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Columbiana, Columbiana County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General and Income Tax Funds 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 December 15, 2010, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Voinovich Government Center / 242 Federal Plaza W. / Suite 302 / Youngstown, OH 44503-1293 Telephone: (330) 797-9900 (800) 443-9271 Fax: (330) 797-9949 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Columbiana Columbiana County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

December 15, 2010

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

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$642,242. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$343,030, which represents a 4% increase from 2008. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$299,212, or 2% from 2008.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$3,298,032 in revenue or 23% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$11,264,035, or 77% of total revenues of \$14,562,067.
- □ The City had \$3,614,483 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$972,612 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$3,019,891 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$1,373,912 in revenues and \$1,882,836 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased from a balance of \$333,413 to \$169,989.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

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

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

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Unaudited

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

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 statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

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

	Governme Activitie		Business-type Activities		Tota	1
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current and other assets	\$3,010,201	\$3,166,154	\$12,611,672	\$14,429,378	\$15,621,873	\$17,595,532
Capital assets, Net	5,875,160	5,601,264	23,418,172	22,514,507	29,293,332	28,115,771
Total assets	8,885,361	8,767,418	36,029,844	36,943,885	44,915,205	45,711,303
Long-term debt outstanding	130,982	136,770	12,269,433	12,511,352	12,400,415	12,648,122
Other liabilities	573,328	792,627	3,570,226	4,541,560	4,143,554	5,334,187
Total liabilities	704,310	929,397	15,839,659	17,052,912	16,543,969	17,982,309
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	5,875,160	5,601,264	9,015,962	7,758,482	14,891,122	13,359,746
Restricted	1,834,909	1,672,877	0	0	1,834,909	1,672,877
Unrestricted	470,982	563,880	11,174,223	12,132,491	11,645,205	12,696,371
Total net assets	\$8,181,051	\$7,838,021	\$20,190,185	\$19,890,973	\$28,371,236	\$27,728,994

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

Unaudited

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

	Governme Activitie		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$357,427	\$390,753	\$10,148,727	\$10,862,247	\$10,506,154	\$11,253,000
Operating Grants and Contributions	359,432	319,287	0	0	359,432	319,287
Capital Grants and Contributions	255,753	1,388,323	142,696	36,893	398,449	1,425,216
Total Program revenues	972,612	2,098,363	10,291,423	10,899,140	11,264,035	12,997,503
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	352,879	353,280	250,564	171,752	603,443	525,032
Income Taxes	1,730,282	1,750,364	0	0	1,730,282	1,750,364
Other Local Taxes	34,924	34,123	0	0	34,924	34,123
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	508,330	649,052	47,651	24,126	555,981	673,178
Investment Earnings	169,355	141,067	(20,074)	75,975	149,281	217,042
Miscellaneous	224,121	188,552	0	0	224,121	188,552
Total General revenues	3,019,891	3,116,438	278,141	271,853	3,298,032	3,388,291
Total revenues	3,992,508	5,214,801	10,569,564	11,170,993	14,562,067	16,385,794
ProgamExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	1,660,362	1,569,769	0	0	1,660,362	1,569,769
Public Health and Welfare	174,526	186,883	0	0	174,526	186,883
Leisure Time Activities	385,718	461,531	0	0	385,718	461,531
Transport ation	569,629	462,133	0	0	569,629	462,133
General Government	818,801	960,124	0	0	818,801	960,124
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,447	11,099	0	0	5,447	11,099
Water	0	0	968,591	1,042,202	968,591	1,042,202
Waste water	0	0	1,694,848	1,644,129	1,694,848	1,644,129
Hectric	0	0	7,194,941	6,967,945	7,194,941	6,967,945
Public Safety Vehicle Service	0	0	446,962	454,769	446,962	454,769
Total expenses	3,614,483	3,651,539	10,305,342	10,109,045	13,919,825	13,760,584
Changein Net Assets before transfers	378,020	1,563,262	264,222	1,061,948	642,242	2,625,210
Transfers	(34,990)	(8,081)	34,990	8,081	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	343,030	1,555,181	299,212	1,070,029	642,242	2,625,210
Beginning Net Assets	7,838,021	6,282,840	19,890,973	18,820,944	27,728,994	25,103,784
Ending Net Assets	\$8,181,051	\$7,838,021	\$20,190,185	\$19,890,973	\$28,371,236	\$27,728,994

Governmental Activities

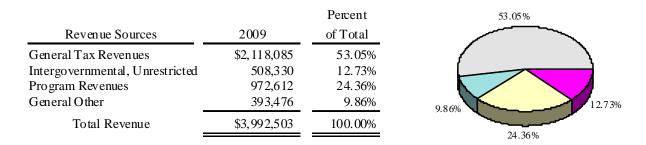
Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$343,030. Ohio Department of Transportation capital grants received in 2008 resulted in the subsequent decrease in capital grants and contributions in 2009. A decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in unrestricted intergovernmental revenues.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from residents living within the City.

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

Unaudited

Income taxes and property taxes made up 43% and 9% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2009. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 53% of total revenues from general tax revenues:



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased \$299,212. Charges for services and sales decreased as the result of certain delinquent accounts being deemed uncollectible.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,945,644, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$1,941,949. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance for the governmental funds as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2009	Fund Balance December 31, 2008	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$169,989	\$333,413	(\$163,424)
Income Tax	431,810	434,489	(2,679)
Capital Improvement	631,210	438,761	192,449
Other Governmental	712,635	735,286	(22,651)
Total	\$1,945,644	\$1,941,949	\$3,695

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

Unaudited

	2009 Revenues	2008 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$297,535	\$304,774	(\$7,239)
Intergovernmental Revenues	575,737	654,007	(78,270)
Charges for Services	57,961	71,315	(13,354)
Licenses and Permits	92,500	100,491	(7,991)
Investment Earnings	131,574	118,315	13,259
Fines and Forfeitures	17,145	16,678	467
All Other Revenue	201,460	162,021	39,439
Total	\$1,373,912	\$1,427,601	(\$53,689)

General Fund – The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

General Fund revenues in 2009 decreased 4% compared to revenues in 2008. A decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in intergovernmental revenues.

	2009	2008	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,463,730	\$1,340,352	\$123,378
Public Health and Welfare	6,953	13,501	(6,548)
General Government	412,153	461,197	(49,044)
Total	\$1,882,836	\$1,815,050	\$67,786

General Fund expenditures increased \$67,786 or 4% from the prior year. An increase in workers compensation contributed to the increase in security of persons and property.

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

Unaudited

Income Tax Fund – The City's Income Tax Fund balance remained stable, decreasing less than 1%.

Capital Improvement Fund – The City's Capital Improvement Fund balance increased approximately 44%. Revenues and expenditures received in 2008 from an Ohio Department of Transportation grant designated for street improvements resulted in a subsequent decrease in revenues and expenditures in 2009.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2009 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue of \$1.4 million was not significantly different from final budget estimates. Budget basis expenditures of \$1.9 million were not significantly different from final budget estimates. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009 the City had \$29,293,332 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$5,875,160 was related to governmental activities and \$23,418,172 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2009 and 2008 balances:

	Governme Activitie		Increase (Decrease)
	2009	2008	
Land	\$935,782	\$935,782	\$0
Buildings and Improvements	1,697,027	1,664,601	32,426
Improvements Other than Buildings	701,228	664,619	36,609
Infrastructure	3,667,262	3,232,437	434,825
Machinery and Equipment	2,315,858	2,181,663	134,195
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,441,997)	(3,077,838)	(364,159)
Totals	\$5,875,160	\$5,601,264	\$273,896

The increase in infrastructure can mostly be attributed to the replacement of the Creek Street Bridge. The majority of purchases for machinery and equipment were for police and fire.

Unaudited

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

		Business-Type Activities					
	2009	2008					
Land	\$533,980	\$533,980	\$0				
Construction in Progress	157,667	0	157,667				
Buildings	10,319,877	9,947,497	372,380				
Improvements other than Buildings	631,646	135,601	496,045				
Machinery and Equipment	7,459,082	7,212,092	246,990				
Infrastructure	10,992,456	10,370,724	621,732				
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(6,676,536)	(5,685,387)	(991,149)				
Totals	\$23,418,172	\$22,514,507	\$903,665				

Increases in infrastructure and improvements can be attributed to the south substation project in the electric department. The increase in buildings is the result of new water plant construction. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

Debt

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

	2009	2008
Governmental Activities:		
Compensated Absences	\$130,982	\$136,770
Total Governmental Activities	130,982	136,770
Business-Type Activities:		
Special Assessment Bonds	4,855,000	5,075,000
General Obligation Bonds	60,000	0
Mortgage Revenue Bond	6,918,600	7,002,200
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	308,610	325,755
Compensated Absences	127,223	108,397
Total Business-Type Activities	12,269,433	12,511,352
Totals	\$12,400,415	\$12,648,122

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2009, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 10.

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

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

In 2009 the City issued seven zoning permits for commercial renovation/expansion as well as industrial renovation/expansion. These permits represent \$215,750 of investment in the community. This represents a 96% decline from the previous year. In addition, the City issued ten building permits totaling \$947,000. This represents a 76% decline from the previous year. These declines can be attributed to the overall economic climate.

The City's 2010 budget is reflective of the current state of the economy. Income tax receipts are projected to be 8.5% less than 2009 figures.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report or the need for additional financial information should be directed to Mr. Kevin Smith, Director of Finance of the City of Columbiana.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities		ısiness-Type Activities	 Total
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	804,889	\$ 2,267,684	\$ 3,072,573
Investments		836,603	3,340,055	4,176,658
Receivables:				
Taxes		730,135	278,550	1,008,685
Accounts		25,088	1,456,963	1,482,051
Intergovernmental		245,855	145,729	391,584
Interest		50,604	24	50,628
Special Assessments		0	5,142,251	5,142,251
Internal Balance		247,724	(247,724)	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		18,661	1,675	20,336
Prepaid Items		50,642	33,556	84,198
Investment in Joint Venture		0	192,909	192,909
Capital Assets, Net		5,875,160	 23,418,172	 29,293,332
Total Assets		8,885,361	 36,029,844	 44,915,205
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		19,794	695,866	715,660
Accrued Wages and Benefits		124,535	103,948	228,483
Intergovernmental Payable		11,286	32,964	44,250
Claims Payable		0	85,488	85,488
Unearned Revenue		316,288	244,933	561,221
Accrued Interest Payable		1,425	147,027	148,452
General Obligation Notes Payable		100,000	2,260,000	2,360,000
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year		47,025	384,937	431,962
Due in more than one year		83,957	 11,884,496	 11,968,453
Total Liabilities		704,310	 15,839,659	 16,543,969
Net Assets:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		5,875,160	9,015,962	14,891,122
Restricted For:				
Capital Projects		803,756	0	803,756
Debt Service		91,222	0	91,222
Other Purposes		939,931	0	939,931
Unrestricted		470,982	11,174,223	 11,645,205
Total Net Assets	\$	8,181,051	\$ 20,190,185	\$ 28,371,236

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

				Progr	am Revenues		
			Charges for			1	
	Expenses	2	Services and Sales	Co	and ntributions	and Contributio	
Governmental Activities:	 Expenses		Sales		intitutions		minoutions
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 1,660,362	\$	75,256	\$	62,736	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare	174,526		44,700		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	385,718		144,971		0		0
Transportation	569,629		0		296,696		255,753
General Government	818,801		92,500		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,447		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	 3,614,483		357,427		359,432		255,753
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	968,591		1,081,433		0		0
Wastewater	1,694,848		1,161,463		0		137,196
Electric	7,194,941		7,637,820		0		0
Public Safety Vehicle Service	 446,962		268,011		0		5,500
Total Business-Type Activities	 10,305,342		10,148,727		0		142,696
Totals	\$ 13,919,825	\$	10,506,154	\$	359,432	\$	398,449

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Special Purposes Public Safety Vehicle Service Income Tax Other Local Taxes Intergovernmental, Unrestricted Investment Earnings Miscellaneous Transfers Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year Net Assets End of Year

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets							
G	overnmental Activities	Busines Activ	• •	Total				
\$	(1,522,370)	\$	0	\$	(1,522,370)			
	(129,826)		0		(129,826)			
	(240,747)		0		(240,747)			
	(17,180)		0		(17,180)			
	(726,301)		0		(726,301)			
	(5,447)		0		(5,447)			
	(2,641,871)		0		(2,641,871)			
	0	1	12,842		112,842			
	0		96,189)		(396,189)			
	0		42,879		442,879			
	0		73,451)		(173,451)			
	0		13,919)		(13,919)			
	(2,641,871)		13,919)		(2,655,790)			
	315,256		0		315,256			
	37,623		0		37,623			
	0	2	50,564		250,564			
	1,730,282		0		1,730,282			
	34,924		0		34,924			
	508,330		47,651		555,981			
	169,355	(20,074)		149,281			
	224,121		0		224,121			
	(34,990)	-	34,990		0			
	2,984,901	3	13,131		3,298,032			
	343,030	2	99,212		642,242			
	7,838,021	<u> 19</u> ,8	90,973		27,728,994			
\$	8,181,051	\$ 20,1	90,185	\$	28,371,236			

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

	 General	In	Income Tax		Capital provement
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 56,536	\$	71,186	\$	139,245
Investments	60,000		0		623,306
Receivables:					
Taxes	322,628		366,652		0
Accounts	23,181		0		201
Intergovernmental	87,471		0		0
Interest	49,950		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	0		0		0
Prepaid Items	 48,545		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 648,311	\$	437,838	\$	762,752
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,009	\$	394	\$	8,829
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	59,947		5,472		11,319
Intergovernmental Payable	288		162		9,969
Deferred Revenue	412,078		0		0
Accrued Interest Payable	0		0		1,425
General Obligation Notes Payable	0		0		100,000
Total Liabilities	 478,322		6,028		131,542
Fund Balance:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	3,706		920		10,050
Reserved for Prepaid Items	48,545		0		0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	0		0		0
Reserved for Endowments	0		0		0
Undesignated, Unreserved in:					
General Fund	117,738		0		0
Special Revenue Funds	0		430,890		0
Debt Service Fund	0		0		0
Capital Project Funds	 0		0		621,160
Total Fund Balance	169,989		431,810		631,210
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 648,311	\$	437,838	\$	762,752

\$ 537,922 \$ 153,297 40,855 1,706 158,384 654	804,889 836,603 730,135 25,088
153,297 40,855 1,706 158,384	836,603 730,135
40,855 1,706 158,384	730,135
1,706 158,384	
158,384	25,088
,	
654	245,855
001	50,604
18,661	18,661
2,097	50,642
\$ 913,576 \$	2,762,477
\$ 4,562 \$	19,794
47,797	124,535
867	11,286
147,715	559,793
0	1,425
0	100,000
200,941	816,833
	<u> </u>
1.065	16 741
1,865	16,541
2,097 18,661	50,642 18,661
159,717	159,717
1.57,/1/	137,717
0	117,738
253,858	684,748
91,222	91,222
185,215	806,375
712,635	1,945,644
\$ 913,576 \$	2,762,477

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 1,945,644
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	5,875,160
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	243,505
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in business-type activities in the statement of net assets.	247,724
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Compensated Absences Payable Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (130,982) 8,181,051
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements	

- 19 -

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

	 General	I	Income Tax		Capital provement
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 297,535	\$	1,730,282	\$	0
Other Local Taxes	0		0		0
Intergovernmental Revenues	575,737		0		255,753
Charges for Services	57,961		0		0
Licenses and Permits	92,500		0		0
Investment Earnings	131,574		0		0
Fines and Forfeitures	17,145		0		0
All Other Revenue	 201,460		393		5,492
Total Revenue	 1,373,912		1,730,675		261,245
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	1,463,730		0		0
Public Health and Welfare	6,953		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	0		0		0
Transportation	0		0		0
General Government	412,153		196,354		0
Capital Outlay	0		0		831,849
Debt Service:					
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		0		5,447
Total Expenditures	 1,882,836		196,354		837,296
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(508,924)		1,534,321		(576,051)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	768,500		0		768,500
Transfers Out	(423,000)		(1,537,000)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 345,500		(1,537,000)		768,500
Net Change in Fund Balances	(163,424)		(2,679)		192,449
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	333,413		434,489		438,761
Increase in Inventory Reserve	 0		0		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 169,989	\$	431,810	\$	631,210

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ 35,698	\$ 2,063,515
34,924	34,924
309,558	1,141,048
189,671	247,632
0	92,500
1,277	132,851
150	17,295
16,776	224,121
588,054	3,953,886
150 125	1 (12 9(5
150,135	1,613,865
163,395	170,348
342,263	342,263
353,476	353,476
9,315	617,822
15,874	847,723
0	5,447
1,034,458	3,950,944
-,	-,,,,
(446,404)	2,942
425,567	1,962,567
(6,115)	(1,966,115)
419,452	(3,548)
(26,952)	(606)
735,286	1,941,949
4,301	4,301
\$ 712,635	\$ 1,945,644
φ /12,033	φ 1,945,044

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures
And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds
To The Statement Of Activities
For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (606)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	620.055	
Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	638,055	273,896
	(364,159)	273,890
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		38,617
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Compensated Absences Change in Inventory	5,788 4,301	10,089
Internal Service Funds used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is allocated among the governmental activities.		21,034
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 343,030
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

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

	 Original Budget	Fi	nal Budget	 Actual	Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive Vegative)
Revenues:						
Taxes	\$ 362,171	\$	313,441	\$ 297,535	\$	(15,906)
Intergovernmental Revenue	611,842		529,519	581,870		52,351
Charges for Services	50,767		43,936	57,961		14,025
Licenses and Permits	119,289		103,239	92,500		(10,739)
Investment Earnings	144,433		125,000	130,921		5,921
Fines and Forfeitures	20,394		17,650	16,804		(846)
All Other Revenues	 207,493		179,575	 201,460		21,885
Total Revenues	 1,516,389		1,312,360	 1,379,051		66,691
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property	1,351,174		1,528,795	1,514,149		14,646
Public Health and Welfare	6,953		6,953	6,953		0
General Government	 524,906		428,878	 402,953		25,925
Total Expenditures	 1,883,033		1,964,626	 1,924,055		40,571
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	(366,644)		(652,266)	(545,004)		107,262
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	768,500		768,500	768,500		0
Transfers Out	 (432,000)		(432,000)	 (423,000)		9,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	 336,500		336,500	 345,500		9,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(30,144)		(315,766)	(199,504)		116,262
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	271,256		271,256	271,256		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	 36,530		36,530	 36,530		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 277,642	\$	(7,980)	\$ 108,282	\$	116,262

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

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 1,737,051	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,703,386	\$ (96,614)
All Other Revenues	0	0	393	393
Total Revenues	1,737,051	1,800,000	1,703,779	(96,221)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	200,572	200,571	198,243	2,328
Total Expenditures	200,572	200,571	198,243	2,328
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	1,536,479	1,599,429	1,505,536	(93,893)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(1,537,000)	(1,537,000)	(1,537,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(1,537,000)	(1,537,000)	(1,537,000)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(521)	62,429	(31,464)	(93,893)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	99,845	99,845	99,845	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	1,007	1,007	1,007	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 100,331	\$ 163,281	\$ 69,388	\$ (93,893)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						
		Water	V	Vastewater		Electric	
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	354,575	\$	591,484	\$	432,115	
Investments		20,000		1,065,462		2,254,593	
Receivables:							
Taxes		0		0		0	
Accounts		164,025		167,070		1,070,697	
Intergovernmental		0		137,196		0	
Interest		24		0		0	
Special Assessments		175,000		4,967,251		0	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		1,675		0		0	
Prepaid Items		7,782		7,654		11,415	
Total Current Assets		723,081		6,936,117		3,768,820	
Noncurrent Assets:							
Investment in Joint Venture		0		0		192,909	
Capital Assets, Net		2,849,352		15,413,739		5,017,069	
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,849,352		15,413,739		5,209,978	
Total Assets		3,572,433		22,349,856		8,978,798	
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable		21,321		162,667		507,257	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		21,266		23,557		37,101	
Intergovernmental Payable		2,674		2,967		27,323	
Claims Payable		0		0		0	
Unearned Revenue		0		0		0	
Accrued Interest Payable		19,928		112,258		13,110	
General Obligation Notes Payable		1,340,000		0		920,000	
General Obligation Bonds Payable - Current		0		0		0	
Revenue Bond Payable - Current		0		87,000		0	
Special Assessment Bond Payable - Current		10,000		210,000		0	
OPWC Loans Payable - Current		0		17,145		0	
Compensated Absences - Current		13,991		11,463		25,126	
Total Current Liabilities		1,429,180		627,057		1,529,917	

Public Safety Vehicle Service	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
\$ 111,852	\$ 1,490,026	\$ 777,658
0	3,340,055	0
278 550	278 550	0
278,550 54,626	278,550 1,456,418	0 545
8,533	1,430,418	0
0	24	0
0	5,142,251	0
0	1,675	0
6,705	33,556	0
460,266	11,888,284	778,203
	, , .	,
0	192,909	0
138,012	23,418,172	0
138,012	23,611,081	0
598,278	35,499,365	778,203
576,276	55,477,505	778,205
4,336	695,581	285
21,886	103,810	138
0	32,964	0
0	0	85,488
244,933	244,933	0
1,731	147,027	0
0	2,260,000	0
4,700	4,700	0
0	87,000	0
0	220,000	0
0	17,145	0
5,512	56,092	0
283,098	3,869,252	85,911

(Continued)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						
	Water	Wastewater	Electric				
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
General Obligation Bonds Payable	0	0	0				
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	165,000	4,470,000	0				
Revenue Bonds Payable	0	6,831,600	0				
OPWC Loans Payable	0	291,465	0				
Compensated Absences Payable	19,572	21,648	23,730				
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	184,572	11,614,713	23,730				
Total Liabilities	1,613,752	12,241,770	1,553,647				
NET ASSETS							
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,334,352	3,506,529	4,097,069				
Unrestricted	624,329	6,601,557	3,328,082				
Total Net Assets	\$ 1,958,681	\$ 10,108,086	\$ 7,425,151				

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.

Net Assets of Business-type Activities

Public Safety		Activities - Internal Service Funds	
Vehicle Service	Total		
55,300	55,300	0	
0	4,635,000	0	
0	6,831,600	0	
0	291,465	0	
6,181	71,131	0	
61,481	11,884,496	0	
344,579	15,753,748	85,911	
78,012	9.015.962	0	
175,687	10,729,655	692,292	
\$ 253,699	\$ 19,745,617	\$ 692,292	

444,568 \$ 20,190,185

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Wastewater	Electric
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,073,87	2 \$ 1,149,461	\$ 7,541,495
Other Operating Revenues	7,56	1 12,002	15,768
Total Operating Revenues	1,081,43	3 1,161,463	7,557,263
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	526,24	9 492,858	850,640
Contractual Services	218,55	0 82,476	5,700,617
Materials and Supplies	50,12	7 67,294	145,876
Depreciation	95,03	0 520,780	362,500
Other Operating Expenses	20,54	9 31,093	0
Total Operating Expenses	910,50	5 1,194,501	7,059,633
Operating Income (Loss)	170,92	8 (33,038)	497,630
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):			
Interest Income	1,04	5 (5,979)	(16,173)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(57,82	3) (500,177)	(132,916)
Taxes		0 0	0
Income from Joint Venture		0 0	50,543
Intergovernmental Grants		0 137,196	0
Other Nonoperating Revenue		0 0	30,014
Other Nonoperating Expense	(26	3) (170)	(26,059)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(57,04	1) (369,130)	(94,591)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers and Contributions	113,88	7 (402,168)	403,039
Transfers and Contributions:			
Capital Contributions	31,44	2 0	0
Transfers-In		0 6,115	0
Transfers-Out	(2,56	7) 0	0
Total Transfers and Contributions	28,87	5 6,115	0
Change in Net Assets	142,76	2 (396,053)	403,039
Net Assets Beginning of Year	1,815,91	9 10,504,139	7,022,112
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 1,958,68	1 \$ 10,108,086	\$ 7,425,151

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities

Public Safety	-	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Vehicle Service	Total	Funds
veniere Bervice	Totur	T und5
\$ 266,987	\$ 10,031,815	\$ 951,822
454	35,785	5,992
267,441	10,067,600	957,814
255 975	2 225 572	800 600
355,825 29,261	2,225,572 6,030,904	899,690 13,252
23,975	287,272	13,232
12,839	991,149	0
20,364	72,006	0
442,264	9,606,903	913,077
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	/10,077
(174,823)	460,697	44,737
0	(21,107)	1,033
(2,810)		0
250,564	250,564	0
0	50,543	0
53,151	190,347	0
570	30,584	0
(1,888)	(28,380)	(36)
299,587	(221,175)	997
124,764	239,522	45,734
0	31,442	0
0	6,115	0
0	(2,567)	0
0	34,990	0
124,764	274,512	45,734
128,935	19,471,105	646,558
\$ 253,699	\$ 19,745,617	\$ 692,292
	\$ 274,512	

24,700 \$ 299,212

CITY OF COLUMBIANA, OHIO

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

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Wastewater	Electric
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,115,675	\$1,279,549	\$7,973,317
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(295,491)	(184,733)	(5,815,816)
Cash Payments to Employees	(537,139)	(488,466)	(875,609)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	283,045	606,350	1,281,892
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Tax Receipts	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	0	0	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from the Sale of Notes	1,340,000	0	920,000
Intergovernmental Grants	0	4,077	0
Bond Proceeds	0	0	0
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	0	(200,000)	0
Mortgage Revenue Bond Retirement	0	(83,600)	0
OWDA Loan Retirement	0	(17,145)	0
Note Retirement	(2,170,000)	0	(1,170,000)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(60,091)	(490,829)	(121,659)
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(537,442)	(107,161)	(1,084,292)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,427,533)	(894,658)	(1,455,951)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Receipts of Interest	3,040	0	0
Purchase of Investment	(20,000)	(692,414)	(1,060,484)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(16,960)	(692,414)	(1,060,484)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,161,448)	(980,722)	(1,234,543)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,516,023	1,572,206	1,666,658
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$354,575	\$591,484	\$432,115

Public Safety Vehicle Service	Totals	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund
veniere berviee	Totalo	1 unu
\$237,470	\$10,606,011	\$959,087
(73,550)	(6,369,590)	(13,423)
(356,115)	(2,257,329)	(892,027)
(192,195)	1,979,092	53,637
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>		,
236,464	236,464	0
236,464	236,464	0
0	2,260,000	0
81,615	85,692	0
60,000	60,000	0
00,000	(200,000)	0
0	(83,600)	0
0	(17,145)	0
(78,165)	(3,418,165)	0
(1,185)	(673,764)	0
(18,210)	(1,747,105)	0
44,055	(3,734,087)	0
	(3,731,007)	
0	3,040	4,981
0	(1,772,898)	0
0	(1,769,858)	4,981
		· · · ·
88,324	(3,288,389)	58,618
23,528	4,778,415	719,040
\$111,852	\$1,490,026	\$777,658
	i	i

(Continued)

CITY OF COLUMBIANA, OHIO

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

		Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Wastewater	Electric	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash				
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$170,928	(\$33,038)	\$497,630	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	95,030	520,780	362,500	
Non-Operating Revenue	0	0	32,128	
Non-Operating Expense	(263)	(170)	(26,842)	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	24,242	47,498	383,926	
Decrease in Inventory	737	1,458	0	
Increase in Prepaids	(3,992)	(3,534)	(7,545)	
Decrease in Special Assessments Receivable	10,000	70,588	0	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	116	(2,655)	66,985	
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(12,517)	(7,938)	(24,694)	
Increase (Decrease) in Intergovernmental Payable	(2,863)	1,031	(1,921)	
Increase in Claims Payable	0	0	0	
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	1,627	12,330	(275)	
Total Adjustments	112,117	639,388	784,262	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$283,045	\$606,350	\$1,281,892	

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

At December 31, 2009 the Sewer Fund had outstanding liabilities of \$157,667 for the purchase of certain capital assets.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Public Safety Vehicle Service	Totals	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund
(\$174,823)	\$460,697	\$44,737
12,839	991,149	0
570	32,698	0
(1,938)	(29,213)	(36)
(30,541)	425,125	1,273
0	2,195	0
(1,384)	(16,455)	0
0	80,588	0
3,372	67,818	285
(5,434)	(50,583)	(400)
0	(3,753)	0
0	0	7,778
5,144	18,826	0
(17,372)	1,518,395	8,900
(\$192,195)	\$1,979,092	\$53,637

CITY OF COLUMBIANA, OHIO

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2009

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,973
Total Assets		2,973
Liabilities:		
Due to Others		2,973
Total Liabilities	\$	2,973

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Columbiana (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the Constitution, the laws of the State of Ohio and its Charter. Columbiana became a city in 2001, and operates under a Council/Mayor form of government.

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

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

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

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

1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest:

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (OMEGA JV-1) - OMEGA JV-1 was organized by 21 subdivisions of the State of Ohio (the participants) on April 1, 1992 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to provide a source of supplemental capacity to the participants. The participants are members of American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc Northeast Area Service Group. See Note 12 – "Joint Ventures"

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV-5) - OMEGA JV-5 was organized by 42 subdivisions of the State of Ohio (the participants) on April 20, 1993 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to undertake the Belleville Hydroelectric Project. The participants are members of American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc. See Note 12 – "Joint Ventures"

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

<u>Income Tax Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for municipal income tax collections as required by City Ordinance.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

<u>Electric Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's electric distribution services.

<u>Public Safety Vehicle Service Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's emergency medical services.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self insurance program for employee health care benefits.

C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u>

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. <u>Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

E. <u>Budgetary Process</u>

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

1. Tax Budget

The Mayor submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 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.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. During 2009, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—for the General and Major Special Revenue Funds" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u>

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. 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 General and Major Special Revenue Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance			
	General Fund	Income Tax Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$163,424)	(\$2,679)	
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2009	(71, 150)	(266, 652)	
received during 2010 Accrued Revenues at	(71,152)	(366,652)	
December 31, 2008			
received during 2009	76,291	339,756	
Accrued Expenditures at	, 0,=>1	000,000	
December 31, 2009			
paid during 2010	66,244	6,028	
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2008			
paid during 2009	(116,879)	(6,119)	
2008 Prepaids for 2009	66,215	0	
2009 Prepaids for 2010	(48,545)	0	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(8,254)	(1,798)	
Budget Basis	(\$199,504)	(\$31,464)	

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, short-term certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio and certificates of deposit are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with maturity dates of three months or less.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

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

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2009. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2009.

Under existing Ohio statues all investment earnings are assigned to the General fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The City assigns investment earnings to the General fund and various other governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds. Interest revenue credited to the General fund during 2009 amounted to \$131,574, which includes \$127,322 assigned from other funds.

H. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

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

I. <u>Inventory</u>

On the government-wide financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds when purchased.

On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of fund balance.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

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

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

2. Property, Plant and Equipment - Business Type Activities

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

3. Depreciation

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

Description	Governmental and Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	<u>30-40</u>
Improvements other than Buildings	20
Infrastructure	40
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5-20

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Special Assessment Bonds	Water Fund, Wastewater Fund
Mortgage Revenue Bond	Wastewater Fund
General Obligation Bond	Public Safety Vehicle Service Fund
OPWC Loan	Wastewater Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund State Highway Improvement Fund Cemetery Fund Park Fund Capital Improvement Fund Income Tax Fund Water Fund Wastewater Fund Electric Fund Public Safety Vehicle Service Fund

L. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the Water, Wastewater, Electric and Public Safety Vehicle Service Funds when earned, and the related liability is reported within the fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. <u>Net Assets</u>

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

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

N. Pensions

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. <u>Reservations of Fund Balance</u>

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

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

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

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

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds must be evidenced by time CD's maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

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

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

- Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time: and,
- Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interest rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

A. <u>Deposits</u>

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$5,565,259 and the bank balance was \$5,625,451. Federal depository insurance covered \$500,000 of the bank balance and \$5,125,451 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$5,125,451
Total Balance	\$5,125,451

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

B. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		Years)
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3 or more
FHLB	\$503,360	$AAA^{1,2}$	\$503,360	\$0	\$0
STAR Ohio	1,123,585	$AAA^{1,2}$	1,123,585	0	0
City of Columbiana Bond	60,000	N/A	4,700	16,000	39,300
Total Investments	\$1,686,945		\$1,631,645	\$16,000	\$39,300

¹ Standard & Poor's

² Moody's Investor Service

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 29.84% are FHLB, 66.60% are STAR Ohio, and 3.56% was a City held note.

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

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

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$3,075,546	\$4,176,658
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	3,613,298	(3,613,298)
Investments:		
STAR Ohio	(1,123,585)	1,123,585
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$5,565,259	\$1,686,945

NOTE 3 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008 on assessed values as of January 1, 2008 the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2004. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

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

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Columbiana. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$4.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2008 levy was based was \$169,904,740. This amount constitutes \$165,029,090 in real property assessed value and \$4,875,650 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of one percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .48% (4.80 mills) of assessed value.

NOTE 3 - TAXES (Continued)

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of one half of one percent of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. All income tax proceeds are received by the Income Tax Fund.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

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

NOTE 5 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2009:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$768,500	\$423,000
Income Tax Fund	0	1,537,000
Capital Improvement Fund	768,500	0
Other Governmental Funds	425,567	6,115
Total Governmental Funds	1,962,567	1,966,115
Proprietary Funds:		
Water Fund	0	2,567
Wastewater Fund	6,115	0
Total Proprietary Funds	6,115	2,567
Totals	\$1,968,682	\$1,968,682

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

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

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Capital assets not being depreciated :				
Land	\$935,782	\$0	\$0	\$935,782
Subtotal	935,782	0	0	935,782
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,766,109	63,399	0	1,829,508
Improvements Other than Buildings	563,111	25,741	0	588,852
Infrastructure	3,232,437	414,720	0	3,647,157
Machinery and Equipment	2,181,663	134,195	0	2,315,858
Total Cost	\$8,679,102	\$638,055	\$0	\$9,317,157
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings and Improvements	(\$910,187)	(\$34,441)	\$0	(\$944,628)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(401,506)	(34,105)	0	(435,611)
Infrastructure	(184,998)	(194,649)	0	(379,647)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,581,147)	(100,964)	0	(1,682,111)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$3,077,838)	(\$364,159) *	\$0	(\$3,441,997)
Net Value:	\$5,601,264			\$5,875,160

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$63,346
Public Health and Welfare	4,845
Leisure Time Activities	46,134
Transportation	223,726
General Government	26,108
Total Depreciation Expense	\$364,159

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2009:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2008	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2009
Capit al assets not being depreciated :				
Land	\$533,980	\$0	\$0	\$533,980
Construction in Progress	0	157,667	0	157,667
Capit al assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	9,857,442	465,380	0	10,322,822
Improvements Other than Buildings	135,601	326,120	0	461,721
Machinery and Equipment	7,748,917	323,915	0	8,072,832
Infrastructure	9,923,954	621,732	0	10,545,686
Total Cost	\$28,199,894	\$1,894,814	\$0	\$30,094,708
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings and Improvements	(\$1,656,714)	(\$260,969)	\$ 0	(\$1,917,683)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(58,953)	(19,316)	0	(78,269)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,442,447)	(469,035)	0	(3,911,482)
Infrastructure	(527,273)	(241,829)	0	(769,102)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$5,685,387)	(\$991,149)	\$0	(\$6,676,536)
Net Value:	\$22,514,507	\$903,665	\$0	\$23,418,172

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

A. <u>Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")</u>

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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by OPERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2009, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2009 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, from January 1 through March 31, 2009 7.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations, and from April 1 through December 31, 2009 8.5% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$190,725, \$161,448 and \$187,427, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% for police officers. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$94,054, \$98,050 and \$100,664 which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$138,452, \$161,448 and \$123,657, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Traditional Pension and Combined Plans had 365,229 active contributing participants as of December 31, 2009. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2008 actuarial valuation was 374,002. The amount of \$10.7 billion represents the actuarial funding value of OPERS' net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2008. Based on the actuarial cost method used, the Actuarial Valuation as of December 31, 2008 reported the actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarially accrued liability for OPEB at \$29.6 billion and \$18.9 billion, respectively.

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

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$49,793, \$51,909 and \$53,293 for police which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9 - NOTES PAYABLE

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes including renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of twenty years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is five years. Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to and payable no later than those principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five year period. Bond anticipated by the notes, or from available funds of the City or a combination of these sources.

	Balance January 1,			Balance December 31,
	2009	Issued	(Retired)	2009
Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable:				
2.850% Street Inprovements	\$200,000	\$0	(\$200,000)	\$0
3.000% Street Improvements	0	100,000	0	100,000
Total Capital Projects Fund Notes Payable	200,000	100,000	(200,000)	100,000
Enterprise Fund Note Payable:				
3.450% Water Treatment Improvement	690,000	0	(690,000)	0
2.850% Water Treatment Improvement	690,000	0	(690,000)	0
3.000% Water Treatment Improvement	0	690,000	0	690,000
2.700% Water Main Improvement	790,000	0	(790,000)	0
3.000% Water Main Improvement	0	650,000	0	650,000
2.850% Electric SystemImprovements	1,170,000	0	(1,170,000)	0
3.000% Electric SystemImprovements	0	920,000	0	920,000
3.500% Public Safety Ambulance Purchase	78,165	0	(78,165)	0
Total Enterprise Fund Notes Payable	3,418,165	2,260,000	(3,418,165)	2,260,000
Total Notes Payable	\$3,618,165	\$2,360,000	(\$3,618,165)	\$2,360,000

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Interest	P		Balance December 31,	A 1 1 4		Balance December 31,	Amount Due Within
Rate Governmental Activ	Purpose		2008	Additions	Deductions	2009	One Year
GovenimentalAdiv	rues:						
Compensated Abse	nces		\$136,770	\$130,982	(\$136,770)	\$130,982	\$47,025
Total G	overnmental Activities		136,770	130,982	(136,770)	130,982	47,025
Business-Type Activ Special Assessment							
6.00%	Waterline Improvements	2024	185,000	0	(10,000)	175,000	10,000
6.00%	Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2024	195,000	0	(10,000)	185,000	10,000
4.25%	Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2025	4,695,000	0	(200,000)	4,495,000	200,000
Total S	pecial Assessment Bonds		5,075,000	0	(220,000)	4,855,000	220,000
General Obligation							
4.50%	Public Safety Vehicle Purchase	2019	0	60,000	0	60,000	4,700
Mortgage Revenue	Bond:						
4.13%	Wastewater Treatment System	2045	7,002,200	0	(83,600)	6,918,600	87,000
Ohio Public Works	Commission Loan:						
	Sanitary Sewer Lines	2024	325,755	0	(17,145)	308,610	17,145
Total O	hio Public Works Commission Loan		325,755	0	(17,145)	308,610	17,145
Compensated Abse	nces		108,397	127,223	(108,397)	127,223	56,092
Total Busi	ness-Type Activities		12,511,352	187,223	(429,142)	12,269,433	384,937
Total Othe	er Long-Term Obligations		\$12,648,122	\$318,205	(\$565,912)	\$12,400,415	\$431,962

The principal amount of the City's special assessment debt outstanding at December 31, 2009, \$4,855,000, is general obligation debt (backed by the full faith and credit of the City) that is being retired with the proceeds from special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The City is obligated to repay the debt irrespective of the amount of special assessments collected from property owners.

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

	Special Assessment Bonds		Mortgage Revenue Bond		General Oblig	zation Bond	OPWC	Loan
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2010	\$220,000	\$215,514	\$87,000	\$285,392	\$4,700	\$2,596	\$17,145	\$0
2011	230,000	207,314	90,600	281,804	5,100	2,489	17,145	0
2012	235,000	198,554	93,600	278,066	5,300	2,265	17,145	0
2013	240,000	189,614	98,200	274,205	5,600	2,021	17,145	0
2014	255,000	180,164	102,300	270,155	5,800	1,769	17,145	0
2015-2019	1,440,000	719,296	577,300	1,283,997	33,500	4,662	85,725	0
2020-2024	1,850,000	332,020	705,900	1,154,728	0	0	85,725	0
2025-2029	385,000	16,363	864,900	996,513	0	0	51,435	0
2030-2034	0	0	1,058,800	802,803	0	0	0	0
2035-2045	0	0	3,240,000	855,773	0	0	0	0
Totals	\$4,855,000	\$2,058,839	\$6,918,600	\$6,483,436	\$60,000	\$15,802	\$308,610	\$0

NOTE 11 – INSURANCE AND 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. During 2009 the City contracted with several different insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
Westfield Co.	Commercial Property & Liability	\$5,000
Western World	Ambulance/Medical	250
Westfield Co.	Contractors Equipment	0
Tudor Inc.	Public Officials	20,000
XL Insurance Co.	Law Enforcement Liability	5,000
Western World Co.	Volunteer Fire Department	0
Westfield Co.	Commercial Auto Coverage	500/1000
Westfield Co.	Employee Dishonesty	500

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

The City maintains a self-funded health insurance program that provides insurance coverages for full time employees. Claims are processed by a third party administrator on behalf of the City. A separate Self Insurance Fund (an internal service fund) was created to account for and finance the self insurance program.

The claims liability of \$85,488 reported in the fund at December 31, 2009 is based on requirements of GASB No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the claim can be reasonable estimated.

Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in fiscal year 2009 was as follows:

	Beginning of	Current Year Claims and		Balance at
Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year Liability	Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Fiscal Year End
2008	\$73,281	\$897,097	(\$892,668)	\$77,710
2009	77,710	899,805	(892,027)	85,488

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

NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES

Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1) – The City is a participant in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1). Omega JV-1 was organized by 21 subdivisions of the State of Ohio (the participants) on April 1, 1992, pursuant to a joint venture agreement (the agreement) under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to provide a source of supplemental capacity to the participants. The participants are members of American Municipal Power-Inc. (AMP Ohio) Northeast Area Service Group. The participants are charged fees for the costs required to administer the joint venture and maintain the jointly owned electric plant. OMEGA JV-1 purchased its electric generating facilities known as the Engle Units, from AMP-Ohio in September 1992. The electric generating facilities consist of six diesel-fired turbines designed for a total capacity of nine megawatts. These facilities are located in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The City's equity interest in OMEGA JV-1 was \$14,745 at December 31, 2009. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-1 can be obtained from AMP-Ohio at 2600 Airport Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219, or from the City's Finance Director.

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) - The City is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 1.66 %, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2009, Columbiana has met their debt coverage obligation.

NOTE 12 - JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project project of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project project project of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project pr

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$178,164 at December 31, 2009. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at <u>www.auditor.state.oh.us</u>.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 14 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2009, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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", GASB Statement No. 56, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards", and GASB Statement No. 57, "Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employers".

GASB Statement No. 52 improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value, creating consistency in reporting among similar entities that exist to invest resources for the purpose of generating income. The implementation of this Statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

NOTE 14 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the GASB's authoritative literature. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 56 incorporates accounting and financial reporting guidance previously only contained in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) auditing literature into the GASB's accounting and financial reporting literature for state and local governments – related party transactions, going concern considerations and subsequent events. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 57 establishes standards for the measurement and financial reporting of actuarially determined information by agent employers with individual-employer OPEB plans that have fewer than 100 total plan members and by the agent multiple-employer OPEB plans in which they participate. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the financial statements.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

City of Columbiana Columbiana County 28 West Friend Street Columbiana, Ohio 44408

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Columbiana, Columbiana County, (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

City of Columbiana Columbiana County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated December 15, 2010.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

December 15, 2010





CITY OF COLUMBIANA

COLUMBIANA 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 Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED JANUARY 11, 2011

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