CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants and Government Consultants



Members of City Council City of Cheviot 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

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

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 21, 2012



CITY OF CHEVIOT, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TITLE</u>	PAGE
Report of Independent Accountants	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	18
Statement of Net Assets – Enterprise Fund	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Enterprise Fund	20
Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Fund	21
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities -Agency Funds	22
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	48
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	49
Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133	51
Schedule of Findings	53
Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings	55



Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

 $Certified\ Public\ Accountants$

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Cheviot Hamilton County 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

To 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 Cheviot, Hamilton 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 contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 opinion.

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 Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2011 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. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

December 22, 2011

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

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Cheviot'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 \$1,170,926. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$1,185,541, which represents a 28% increase from 2008. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$14,615 or 16% from 2008.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$3,667,724 in revenue or 59% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,541,119, 41% of total revenues of \$6,208,843.
- □ The City had \$4,997,750 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,515,567 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$3,667,724 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The City's general fund had \$4,152,118 in revenues and \$4,017,375 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased from \$368,904 to \$481,444.

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, community environment, public works, 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 swimming pool operations 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 City's swimming pool operations.

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	ntal	Business-type Activities				
	Activitie	es			Total		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Current and other assets	\$4,185,425	\$3,333,977	\$1,345	\$12,242	\$4,186,770	\$3,346,219	
Capital assets, Net	3,820,226	2,728,462	77,890	81,608	3,898,116	2,810,070	
Total assets	8,005,651	6,062,439	79,235	93,850	8,084,886	6,156,289	
Long-term debt outstanding	225,528	265,879	0	0	225,528	265,879	
Other liabilities	2,337,460	1,539,438	0	0	2,337,460	1,539,438	
Total liabilities	2,562,988	1,805,317	0	0	2,562,988	1,805,317	
Net assets							
Invested in capital assets,							
net of related debt	3,733,808	2,601,163	77,890	81,608	3,811,698	2,682,771	
Restricted	792,387	787,822	0	0	792,387	787,822	
Unrestricted	916,468	868,137	1,345	12,242	917,813	880,379	
Total net assets	\$5,442,663	\$4,257,122	\$79,235	\$93,850	\$5,521,898	\$4,350,972	

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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:

			Business-t Activitie		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$783,460	\$371,833	\$25,552	\$37,294	\$809,012	\$409,127
Operating Grants and Contributions	408,757	399,400	0	0	408,757	399,400
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,323,350	101,700	0	0	1,323,350	101,700
Total ProgramRevenues	2,515,567	872,933	25,552	37,294	2,541,119	910,227
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	1,186,122	1,232,342	0	0	1,186,122	1,232,342
Minicipal Incone Taxes	1,714,686	1,843,617	0	0	1,714,686	1,843,617
Other Local Taxes	75,240	70,677	0	0	75,240	70,677
Intergovernmental Revenues, Urrestricted	494,311	721,464	0	0	494,311	721,464
Investment Famings	782	15,980	0	0	782	15,980
Mscellaneous	196,583	129,995	0	0	196,583	129,995
Total General Revenues	3,667,724	4,014,075	0	0	3,667,724	4,014,075
Total Revenues	6,183,291	4,887,008	25,552	37,294	6,208,843	4,924,302
ProgramExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	2,108,250	2,060,671	0	0	2,108,250	2,060,671
Public Health and Welfare Services	22,271	21,142	0	0	22,271	21,142
Leisure Time Activities	121,347	103,227	0	0	121,347	103,227
Community Environment	86,848	58,580	0	0	86,848	58,580
Public Works	383,520	444,717	0	0	383,520	444,717
Transportation	574,241	593,519	0	0	574,241	593,519
General Government	1,697,384	1,620,090	0	0	1,697,384	1,620,090
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,889	5,354	0	0	3,889	5,354
Swimming Pool	0	0	40,167	41,996	40,167	41,996
Total expenses	4,997,750	4,907,300	40,167	41,996	5,087,917	4,949,296
Total Change in Net Assets	1,185,541	(20,292)	(14,615)	(4,702)	1,170,926	(24,994)
Beginning Net Assets	4,257,122	4,277,414	93,850	98,552	4,350,972	4,375,966
Ending Net Assets	\$5,442,663	\$4,257,122	\$79,235	\$93,850	\$5,521,898	\$4,350,972

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$1,185,541. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues decreased due in part to decreases in estate taxes. Charges for Services increased substantially due to increases in waste collection fees. Grants received from the Ohio Department of Transportation and Ohio Public Works Commission for improvements to Harrison Avenue resulted in the substantial increase in capital grants and contributions.

Expenses remained relatively stable, increasing approximately 2%.

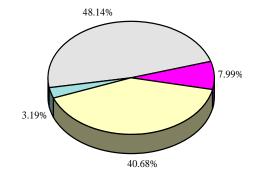
Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Unaudited

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 2.0% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 28% and 19% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2009. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 48% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2009	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$2,976,048	48.14%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	494,311	7.99%
Program Revenues	2,515,567	40.68%
General Other	197,365	3.19%
Total Revenue	\$6,183,291	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased \$14,615. This represents a 16% change from the previous year. A decrease in receipts from pool membership dues and concessions resulted in the decrease in charges for services.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,196,718, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$1,063,812. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Fund Balance December 31, 2009		
\$481,444	\$368,904	\$112,540
16,550	71,692	(55,142)
698,724	623,216	75,508
\$1,196,718	\$1,063,812	\$132,906
	December 31, 2009 \$481,444 16,550 698,724	December 31, 2009 December 31, 2008 \$481,444 \$368,904 16,550 71,692 698,724 623,216

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

Unaudited

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

	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)	
	Revenues	Revenues		
Property Taxes	\$1,074,260	\$1,094,111	(\$19,851)	
Municipal Income Taxes	1,742,090	1,817,852	(75,762)	
Other Local Taxes	75,240	70,677	4,563	
Intergovernmental Revenue	489,430	625,855	(136,425)	
Charges for Services	578,442	173,162	405,280	
Rental Revenue	73,478	76,631	(3,153)	
Licenses, Permits and Fees	18,601	20,328	(1,727)	
Investment Earnings	782	15,980	(15,198)	
Fines and Forfeitures	84,505	72,438	12,067	
All Other Revenue	15,290	34,264	(18,974)	
Total	\$4,152,118	\$4,001,298	\$150,820	

General Fund revenues in 2009 increased approximately 3.8% compared to revenues in 2008. A decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in intergovernmental revenue while charges for services increased due to increases in waste collection fees. The decrease in investment earnings can be attributed to a decrease in interest rates.

	2009	2008	Increase	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)	
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,055,984	\$1,990,020	\$65,964	
Public Health and Welfare Services	7,318	7,084	234	
Leisure Time Activities	108,159	89,081	19,078	
Public Works	367,300	426,836	(59,536)	
Transportation	110,996	105,778	5,218	
General Government	1,367,618	1,343,941	23,677	
Total	\$4,017,375	\$3,962,740	\$54,635	

General Fund expenditures increased \$54,635 or approximately 1% when compared with the previous year. Expenditures for public works decreased due to a decrease in costs for fuel and waste disposal. Transportation decreased due to a slight dip in salaries.

3 Mil Fund – The City's 3 Mil fund balance decreased substantially from 2008 to 2009. Revenues and expenditures were consistent with the previous year, with expenditures continuing to outpace revenues.

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

Unaudited

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, original, final and actual budget basis revenues were not significantly different. Actual budget basis expenditures were approximately 6% less than final appropriations.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009 the City had \$3,898,116 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment. Of this total, \$3,820,226 was related to governmental activities and \$77,890 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2009 and 2008 balances:

		Governmental Activities		
	2009	2008		
Land	\$274,086	\$143,466	\$130,620	
Land Improvements	373,885	373,885	0	
Buildings and Improvements	2,168,179	2,168,179	0	
Furniture and Equipment	3,558,886	3,556,910	1,976	
Infrastructure	2,365,952	1,228,052	1,137,900	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,920,762)	(4,742,030)	(178,732)	
Totals	\$3,820,226	\$2,728,462	\$1,091,764	

Improvements to Harrison Avenue resulted in the increase in infrastructure.

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2009	2008	
Land	\$1,864	\$1,864	\$0
Buildings and Building Improvements	167,300	167,300	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(91,274)	(87,556)	(3,718)
Totals	\$77,890	\$81,608	(\$3,718)

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

Unaudited

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:		
Long Term Notes Payable	\$86,418	\$127,298
Compensated Absences	139,110	138,581
Total Governmental Activities	225,528	265,879
Totals	\$225,528	\$265,879

The long term notes payable were issued on May 23, 2006 in the amount of \$204,680 for the purchase of a garbage truck and an ambulance. The notes were issued at a 3.75 percent interest rate and will reach maturity on May 23, 2011. The notes will be paid from the Equipment Acquisition Fund.

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 9.

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 can be directed to the Auditor's Office of the City of Cheviot.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

Amada		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	904,826	\$	1,345	\$	906,171	
Receivables:	Ф	904,020	φ	1,343	φ	900,171	
Property Taxes		2,103,903		0		2,103,903	
Income Taxes		589,810		0		589,810	
Other Local Taxes		75,240		0		75,240	
Accounts		21,214		0		21,214	
Intergovernmental Receivable		424,877		0		424,877	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		53,912		0		53,912	
Prepaid Items		11,643		0		11,643	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		274,086		1,864		275,950	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		3,546,140		76,026		3,622,166	
Total Assets		8,005,651		79,235		8,084,886	
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable		48,268		0		48,268	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		106,014		0		106,014	
Intergovernmental Payable		164,247		0		164,247	
Contracts Payable		2,322		0		2,322	
Unearned Revenue		2,014,655		0		2,014,655	
Accrued Interest Payable		1,954		0		1,954	
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Due within one year		50,249		0		50,249	
Due in more than one year		175,279		0		175,279	
Total Liabilities		2,562,988		0		2,562,988	
Net Assets:							
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		3,733,808		77,890		3,811,698	
Restricted For:		. ,		,			
Capital Projects		112,914		0		112,914	
Other Purposes		679,473		0		679,473	
Unrestricted (Deficit)		916,468		1,345		917,813	
Total Net Assets	\$	5,442,663	\$	79,235	\$	5,521,898	

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

		Program R evenues					
	Chargesfor		Operating Grants		Ca	pital Grants	
		Se	rvices and		and		and
	 Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Co	ontributions
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 2,108,250	\$	133,189	\$	340	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	22,271		0		7,666		0
Leisure Time Activities	121,347		51,578		0		0
Community Environment	86,848		0		0		0
Public Works	383,520		448,229		0		0
Transportation	574,241		1,077		367,671		1,192,730
General Government	1,697,384		149,387		33,080		130,620
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,889		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities	4,997,750		783,460		408,757		1,323,350
Business-Type Activities:							
Swimming Pool	40,167		25,552		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities	40,167		25,552		0		0
Totals	\$ 5,037,917	\$	809,012	\$	408,757	\$	1,323,350

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Capital Outlay

Municipal Income Taxes

Intergovernmental, Unrestricted

Other Local Taxes

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

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

Governmental	Business-Type	
Activities	Activities	Total
\$ (1,974,721)	\$ 0	\$ (1,974,721)
(14,605)	0	(14,605)
(69,769)	0	(69,769)
(86,848)	0	(86,848)
64,709	0	64,709
987,237	0	987,237
(1,384,297)	0	(1,384,297)
(3,889)	0	(3,889)
(2,482,183)	0	(2,482,183)
0	(14,615)	(14,615)
0	(14,615)	(14,615)
(2,482,183)	(14,615)	(2,496,798)
1,053,871	0	1,053,871
132,251	0	132,251
1,714,686	0	1,714,686
494,311	0	494,311
75,240	0	75,240
782	0	782
196,583	0	196,583
3,667,724	0	3,667,724
1,185,541	(14,615)	1,170,926
4,257,122	93,850	4,350,972
\$ 5,442,663	\$ 79,235	\$ 5,521,898

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

	 General	 3 Mil	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 274,065	\$ 16,550	\$	614,211	\$	904,826
Receivables:						
Property Taxes	1,955,598	148,305		0		2,103,903
Income Taxes	589,810	0		0		589,810
Other Local Taxes	75,240	0		0		75,240
Accounts	18,722	0		2,492		21,214
Intergovernmental	233,468	6,559		184,850		424,877
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	9,586	0		44,326		53,912
Prepaid Items	 11,643	 0		0		11,643
Total Assets	\$ 3,168,132	\$ 171,414	\$	845,879	\$	4,185,425
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 41,846	\$ 0	\$	6,422	\$	48,268
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	90,679	0		15,335		106,014
Intergovernmental Payable	163,412	0		835		164,247
Contracts Payable	227	0		2,095		2,322
Deferred Revenue	 2,390,524	 154,864		122,468		2,667,856
Total Liabilities	2,686,688	154,864		147,155		2,988,707
Fund Balance:						
Reserved for Encumbrances	17,302	0		7,673		24,975
Reserved for Prepaid Items	11,643	0		0		11,643
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	9,586	0		44,326		53,912
Undesignated, Unreserved in:						
General Fund	442,913	0		0		442,913
Special Revenue Funds	0	0		546,653		546,653
Debt Service Funds	0	0		20,091		20,091
Capital Projects Funds	 0	16,550		79,981		96,531
Total Fund Balance	 481,444	 16,550		698,724		1,196,718
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 3,168,132	\$ 171,414	\$	845,879	\$	4,185,425

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 1,196,718
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital As sets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	3,820,226
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	653,201
Long-term liabilities, including capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Long Term Note Payable (86,418) Compensated Absences Payable (139,110) Accrued Interest Payable (1,954)	(227,482)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 5,442,663

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

		General		3 Mil	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:	\$	1,074,260	¢	135,649	\$	0	\$	1,209,909
Property Taxes Municipal Income Taxes	Э	1,742,090	\$	133,049	Э	0	Э	1,742,090
Other Local Taxes		75,240		0		0		75,240
Intergovernmental Revenues		489,430		918,520		707,956		2,115,906
Charges for Services		578,442		918,520		24,381		602,823
Rental Revenue		73,478		0		0		73,478
Licenses, Permits and Fees		18,601		0		0		18,601
Investment Earnings		782		0		0		782
Special Assessments		0		0		10,182		10,182
Fines and Forfeitures		84,505		0		2,976		87,481
All Other Revenue		15,290		0		181,293		196,583
Total Revenue		4,152,118		1,054,169		926,788		6,133,075
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,055,984		0		2,677		2,058,661
Public Health and Welfare Services		7,318		0		14,953		22,271
Leisure Time Activities		108,159		0		6		108,165
Community Environment		0		0		86,848		86,848
Public Works		367,300		0		0		367,300
Transportation		110,996		0		687,676		798,672
General Government		1,367,618		0		1,375		1,368,993
Capital Outlay		0		1,109,311		38,382		1,147,693
Debt Service:		0		0		40,880		40.880
Principal Retirement Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		0		4,813		40,880 4,813
Total Expenditures		4,017,375		1,109,311		877,610		6,004,296
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
Over (Under) Expenditures		134,743		(55,142)		49,178		128,779
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		- 4-		(, ,		, , , ,		7,
Sale of Capital Assets		155		0		0		155
Transfers In		0		0		53,693		53,693
Transfers Out		(53,693)		0		0		(53,693)
Other Financing Sources		33,080		0		0		33,080
Other Financing Uses		0		0		(33,080)		(33,080)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(20,458)		0		20,613		155
Net Change in Fund Balance		114,285		(55,142)		69,791		128,934
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		368,904		71,692		623,216		1,063,812
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve		(1,745)		0		5,717		3,972
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	481,444	\$	16,550	\$	698,724	\$	1,196,718

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 128,934
Amounts reported for go vernmental 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 depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period. Depreciation Expense		(178,732)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets. Donations of capital assets increase net assets in the statement of activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources.		1,270,496
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current fin ancial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(80,404)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
	40,8 80 9 24	41,804
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 Changein Inventory	(5 29) 3,9 72	3,443
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 1,185,541

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	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	1,091,088	\$	1,091,036	\$	1,074,260	\$	(16,776)
Municipal Income Taxes		1,720,082		1,720,000		1,765,899		45,899
Other Local Taxes		70,003		70,000		70,677		677
Intergovernmental Revenue		538,930		538,904		536,862		(2,042)
Charges for Services		548,026		548,000		601,134		53,134
Rental Revenue		96,505		96,500		78,521		(17,979)
Licenses and Permits		18,451		18,450		18,601		151
Investment Earnings		11,401		11,400		782		(10,618)
Fines and Forfeitures		71,503		71,500		84,505		13,005
All Other Revenues		46,751		46,750		15,304		(31,446)
Total Revenues		4,212,740		4,212,540	_	4,246,545		34,005
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,052,532		2,218,579		2,081,781		136,798
Public Health and Welfare Services		6,772		7,320		7,318		2
Leisure Time Activities		120,304		130,036		113,146		16,890
Public Works		371,097		401,118		385,817		15,301
Transportation		112,203		121,280		110,996		10,284
General Government		1,384,390		1,496,385		1,397,399		98,986
Total Expenditures		4,047,298		4,374,718		4,096,457		278,261
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		165,442		(162,178)		150,088		312,266
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		0		0		155		155
Transfers Out		(273,700)		(273,700)		(53,693)		220,007
Other Financing Sources		186,000		186,000		33,080		(152,920)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(87,700)		(87,700)		(20,458)		67,242
Net Change in Fund Balance		77,742		(249,878)		129,630		379,508
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		53,683		53,683		53,683		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	_	62,254		62,254		62,254		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	193,679	\$	(133,941)	\$	245,567	\$	379,508

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Swin	nming Pool
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,345
Total Current Assets		1,345
Noncurrent Assets:		
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		1,864
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		76,026
Total Noncurrent Assets		77,890
Total Assets		79,235
LIABILITIES		
Total Liabilities		0
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		77,890
Unrestricted		1,345
Total Net Assets	\$	79,235

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

	Swii	Swimming Pool		
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$	25,552		
Total Operating Revenues		25,552		
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services		17,881		
Contractual Services		12,729		
Materials and Supplies		5,839		
Depreciation		3,718		
Total Operating Expenses		40,167		
Change in Net Assets		(14,615)		
Net Assets Beginning of Year		93,850		
Net Assets End of Year	\$	79,235		

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

	Business-Type
	Activities
	Enterprise Fund
	Swimming Pool
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$25,552
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(18,568)
Cash Payments to Employees	(17,881)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(10,897)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,897)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	12,242
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,345
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
<u>Used by Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating Loss	(\$14,615)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	3,718
Total Adjustments	3,718
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	(\$10,897)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2009

	Agency Fund		
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	133	
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts		8,447	
Total Assets		8,580	
Liabilities:			
Intergovernmental Payable		133	
Undistributed Monies		8,447	
Total Liabilities	\$	8,580	

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Cheviot (the "City") is a non-chartered municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The community was established in 1818 as part of Green Township, it then became a village on July 1, 1901, before becoming a city on January 1, 1932. The municipal government is known as a Council/Mayor form of government. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term. The President of Council and seven council members (one from each ward and three at-large) are elected to four-year terms. The Mayor appoints a Safety Service Director. The Safety Service Director is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. He/she appoints all department heads and employees, except for the Clerk of Council, who is appointed by Council.

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 Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

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: police and fire protection, waste management, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare. A staff provides support (i.e. payroll processing, accounts payable, revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures. In addition, the City swimming pool operations are reported as an enterprise fund.

The financial activity of the Mayor's Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Mayor has fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the courts fees and fines to other governments.

The City participates in two organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations. The organizations are the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments and the Hamilton County Municipal League. These organizations are presented in Note 11.

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>3 Mil Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for property taxes levied to be used for street improvement projects.

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

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds - 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 only enterprise fund is:

<u>Swimming Pool Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for charges to residents to cover the cost of operating the City's swimming pool.

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets 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.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred 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 fund 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. Basis of Accounting (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. Budgetary Process

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

Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 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. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis for the General Fund is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities 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. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance			
	General Fund		
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$114,285		
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2009			
received during 2010	(482,314)		
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2008			
received during 2009	576,741		
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2009			
paid during 2010	296,164		
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2008			
paid during 2009	(346,185)		
2008 Prepaids for 2009	11,080		
2009 Prepaids for 2010	(11,643)		
Outstanding Encumbrances	(28,498)		
Budget Basis	\$129,630		

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The City pools a majority of its cash for investment and resource management purposes, while maintaining some segregated funds. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately for the Mayor's court and Bail Bond Account are not held by the City Treasurer and are recorded on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts." See Note 2, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Inventory

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

H. Prepaid Items

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. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$650.

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. The City's infrastructure consists of streets. The City only reports infrastructure assets acquired after 2003 and does not plan to phase in prior years' amounts. 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.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

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:

	Governmental and	
	Business-Type Activities	
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)	
Land Improvements	20	
Buildings and Building Improvements	20 - 45	
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20	
Infrastructure	10 - 60	

J. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Long Term Note Payable	Equipment Acquisition Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Street Construction,
	Maintenance and Repair Fund

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual of earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined. For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected. In the government wide statement of net 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.

L. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any 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.

M. Pensions

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. 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.

O. Reservations of Fund Balance

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 supplies inventory, prepaid items and encumbered amounts that are not accrued at year end.

P. 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 swimming pool operations. 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.

Q. 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.

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

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

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

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

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

A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$914,751 and the bank balance was \$950,523. Federal depository insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$700,523 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name
\$700,523

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 2008. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

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

NOTE 3 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

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 years prior to 2007, 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 Cheviot. 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 \$20.13 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2009 tax receipts were based was \$130,016,000. This amount constitutes \$124,320,000 in real property assessed value, \$4,900,000 in public utility assessed value and \$796,000 in tangible personal property 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 2.013% (20.13 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of two percent on all salaries, wages, and other compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100 percent of the City's current tax rate. Income tax revenue is accounted for through the General Fund.

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

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2009 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable 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	
General Fund	\$0	\$53,693	
Other Governmental Funds	53,693	0	
Totals	\$53,693	\$53,693	

Transfers made during the year ended December 31, 2009 included \$53,693 from the General Fund to other governmental funds to provide additional resources for debt payments and waste collection operations.

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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	\$143,466	\$130,620	\$0	\$274,086
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	373,885	0	0	373,885
Buildings and Improvements	2,168,179	0	0	2,168,179
Furniture and Equipment	3,556,910	1,976	0	3,558,886
Infrastructure	1,228,052	1,137,900	0	2,365,952
Total Cost	\$7,470,492	\$1,270,496	\$0	\$8,740,988

Accumulated Depreciation:

Class	December 31, 2008	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2009
Land Improvements	(\$343,807)	(\$3,774)	\$0	(\$347,581)
Buildings and Improvements	(1,279,879)	(41,065)	0	(1,320,944)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,009,696)	(91,383)	0	(3,101,079)
Infrastructure	(108,648)	(42,510)	0	(151,158)
Total Depreciation	(\$4,742,030)	(\$178,732) *	\$0	(\$4,920,762)
Net Value:	\$2,728,462			\$3,820,226

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$49,488
Leisure Time Activities	12,982
Public Works	18,832
Transportation	76,782
General Government	20,648
Total Depreciation Expense	\$178,732

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
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,864	\$0	\$0	\$1,864
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	167,300	0	0	167,300
	167,300	0	0	167,300
Total Cost	\$169,164	\$0	\$0	\$169,164
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings and Building Improvements	(\$87,556)	(\$3,718)	\$0	(\$91,274)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$87,556)	(\$3,718)	\$0	(\$91,274)
Net Value:	\$81,608			\$77,890

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. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

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

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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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 pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan 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 \$95,286, \$69,483 and \$81,854, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2009 were \$984 made by the City and \$703 made by the plan members.

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

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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$87,959, \$88,528 and \$89,719 for police and \$112,376, \$91,999 and \$91,988 for firefighters, respectively, 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 post-employment health care coverage.

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

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.

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$68,899, \$69,483 and \$53,916, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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 \$46,567, \$46,868 and \$47,498 for police and \$43,973, \$35,999 and \$35,995 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance			Balance	Amount Due	
Interest	Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate Purpose	Date	2008	Additions	Deductions	2009	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Long Term Note Payable:						
3.75% Equipment Acquisition	2011	\$127,298	\$0	(\$40,880)	\$86,418	\$42,414
Compensated Absences	_	138,581	91,076	(90,547)	139,110	7,835
Total Governmental Activities	_	265,879	91,076	(131,427)	225,528	50,249
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	=	\$265,879	\$91,076	(\$131,427)	\$225,528	\$50,249

The Equipment Acquisition Notes were issued on May 23, 2006 in the amount of \$204,680 for the purchase of a garbage truck and an ambulance. The notes were issued at a 3.75 percent interest rate and will reach maturity on May 23, 2011. The notes will be paid from the Equipment Acquisition Fund.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General and Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Funds.

The City's total debt margin was \$13,524,382 at December 31, 2009. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, when approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxable value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage.

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

	Long Term Notes		
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals
2010	\$42,414	\$3,241	\$45,655
2011	44,004	1,650	45,654
Totals	\$86,418	\$4,891	\$91,309

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2009, the City contracted with Travelers Insurance Company for municipal, general liability, municipal automotive liability, public official, law enforcement liability, boiler and machinery, and buildings insurance. Coverage is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage	Deductible
Municipal General Liability	\$5,000,000	\$0
Municipal Automobile Liability	5,000,000	1,000
Public Official	5,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability	5,000,000	5,000
Boiler and Machinery	100,000	500
Buildings	Varies	1,000

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.

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

NOTE 11 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana-Regional Council of Governments — The City participates in the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI). OKI members include Butler, Clermont, Hamilton and Warren Counties in Ohio, Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky and Dearborn and Ohio Counties in Indiana. The purpose of OKI is to provide coordinated planning services to the appropriate federal, state and special districts, in connection with the preparation and development of comprehensive and continuing regional transportation and development plans within the OKI Region. OKI also serves as an area-wide review agency in conjunction with comprehensive planning within the OKI Region.

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

NOTE 11 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

OKI contracts periodically for local funds and other support with the governing board of each of the counties who are members of OKI or with such other persons as may be appropriate to provide such funds and support. The support is based on the population of the area represented. A Board of Trustees was created for conducting the activities of the OKI. This Board consists of one elected official of each county and municipal corporation, one individual selected by each county planning agency or commission and one person selected by each planning agency or commission of each municipal corporation located in each member county. This Board of Trustees then selects not more than ten residents of the OKI Region. The total membership of the Board of Trustees shall not exceed 100. Any member of OKI may withdraw its membership upon written notice to OKI to be effective two years after receipt of the notice by OKI. If the organization were to dissolve, OKI's net assets revert to the said public bodies in proportion to each body's contribution towards the assets.

Payments to OKI are made from the General Fund. No financial contributions were made by the City during 2009. To obtain financial information, write to Ronald Kuker, Director of Finance and Administration of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments at 720 East Pete Rose Way, Suite 420, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202.

Hamilton County Municipal League – The City participates in the Hamilton County Municipal League (HCML), a jointly governed organization. HCML members are represented by the Mayor or his designee from the incorporated municipalities of Hamilton County. Any member municipality may nominate for membership a municipality located outside Hamilton County. The purpose of the HCML is the furtherance of local government, the improvement of municipal government and services, promotion of general welfare of the cities and villages, to provide an opportunity for the municipalities to meet as a group for the discussion of mutual problems and to provide training or educational programs as may be deemed appropriate.

The HCML charges an annual membership fee as determined by the Board of Directors and confirmed by a majority of the membership of the HCML. This Board consists of the five officers elected by a majority vote and the Mayor of the City of Cincinnati or his designee. This Board was created to conduct the business of the HCML.

Any member may withdraw its membership upon written notice to the HCML. A member shall also cease to be a member in good standing if the dues are not paid at the annual meeting. If the organization were to dissolve, HCML's net assets shall revert to the said public bodies in proportion to each body's contribution towards the assets.

Payments to the HCML are made from the General Fund. No financial contributions were made by the City during 2009. To obtain financial information, write to Curt Paddock, Director of the Hamilton County Municipal League at 5725 Dragon Way, Suite 219, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45227.

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

NOTE 12 - 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.

City of Cheviot, Hamilton County Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended December 31, 2009

Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Grant Number or Description	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban and Development Pass-Through, Hamilton County:	_		
Community Development Block Grant Total Department of Housing and Urban Development	Hamilton County Neighborhood Stabilization Fund	14.218	\$ 7,410 7,410
U. S. Department of Transportation Pass-Through, Ohio Department of Transportation	_		
Highway Planning and Construction:	Harrison Ave Resurfacing Project-AARA	20.205	457,439
Total Highway Planning and Construction Total Department of Transportation	Ham-Cheviot Signal Project	20.205	124,548 581,987 581,987
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 589,397

Note: This Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards was prepared using the cash basis method of accounting.

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

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

City of Cheviot Hamilton County 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

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 Cheviot, Hamilton County (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, and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. Therefore, we cannot assure that we have identified all deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected. We consider finding 2009-CHEV-01 as described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weakness.

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 instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2009-CHEV-01.

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

We noted certain other matters that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated December 22, 2011.

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

Charles Harris Asseciation

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.

December 22, 2011

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

City of Cheviot Hamilton County 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

To City Council:

Compliance

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

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

In our opinion, the City of Cheviot complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to each of its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2009. However, the results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance with those requirements that, while not affecting our opinion on compliance, OMB Circular A-133 requires us to report. The accompanying schedule of findings lists this instance as finding 2009-CHEV-02.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, we cannot assure we have identified all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of finding as item 2009-02 to be a material weakness.

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

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, City Council, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Charles Having Assertister

CHARLES E. HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC.

December 22, 2011

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 SECTION .505

CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY December 31, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses reported at the financial statement level	Yes
(d)(1)(ii)	(GAGAS)? Were there any significant deficiencies reported at the financial statement level/(GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non-compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under Section .510	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs:	CFDA #20.205 Highway Planning and Construction
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	\$300,000
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

Finding Number: 2009-CHEV-01 – Material Weakness/Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Admin. Code Section 117-2-02(A) provides that all local public offices should maintain an accounting system and accounting records sufficient to enable the public office to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report its transactions, maintain accountability for the related assets, document compliance with finance-related legal and contractual requirements and prepare financial statements.

The City incorrectly recorded various reimbursements between funds in the amount of \$33,080 as transfers. The financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the proper presentation and management has agreed to those adjustments.

We recommend that the City review the guidance provided by the Auditor of State in Appendix A to the Ohio Compliance Supplement which, although designed to assist auditors, could assist the City in clarifying the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code concerning transfers, advances and reimbursements.

Management Response: We did not receive a substantive response from management to the above finding.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

<u>Finding Number:</u> 2009-CHEV-02 – Noncompliance Citation

31 U.S.C. 7502 (a)(1)(A) requires non-federal entities that expend \$500,000 or more in a year in federal awards to have an annual Single or Program-Specific audit conducted for that year and filed with the Federal Audit Clearinghouse within nine months after year-end.

The City does not have a procedure to identify all federal funds received and expended during the fiscal year. A grant received from the Ohio Department of Transportation in 2009 in the amount of \$124,548 was not identified as federal funds. The City also received \$7,410 in Community Development Block Grant funds from Hamilton County which were not identified as federal funds. Therefore, the City was not aware that it had expended over \$500,000 in federal funds during 2009 and was required to have an audit in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

The failure to file a timely report with the Federal Audit Clearinghouse jeopardizes the City's eligibility for future federal awards.

We recommend that the City implement a procedure to coordinate the grant writing and award process with the City Auditor's department, which is responsible for recording grant receipts and expenditures, and the City Safety-Service Director's office which is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the grant.

Management Response: The City will track federal funds and pass-through monies to accurately report any federal funds and provide Single Audits in the future.

CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

			Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different
Einding	Einding	Eviller	Corrective Action
Finding	Finding	Fully	Taken; or Finding No
Number	Summary	Corrected?	Longer Valid;
			Explain:
2008-CHEV-01	Transfers not in accordance	Yes	
	with ORC requirements		
2008-CHEV-02	Reimbursements not	No	Repeated as 2009-
	properly recorded		CHEV-01





CITY OF CHEVIOT

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 8, 2012