CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Members of City Council City of Mentor-on-the-Lake 5860 Andrews Road Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio 44060

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Lake County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, 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 Mentor-on-the-Lake is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

April 15, 2010

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CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members of City Council City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the following major Special Revenue funds: the Safety Forces Levy Fund, the Police Levy Fund, and the Fire Levy 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 March 19, 2010, on our consideration of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio'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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational. economic, or historic context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio's financial statements as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is also not a required The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is the part of the financial statements. responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

James L. Lapka, CPA She. James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

March 19, 2010

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- The total net assets of the City increased \$333,883.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,276,001 or 69.35 percent of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,447,732 or 30.65 percent of total governmental activities revenue of \$4,723,733.
- The City had \$4,389,850 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,447,732 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$2,942,118 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,276,001.
- The City had five major funds consisting of the General Fund, the Safety Forces Levy Fund, the Police Levy Fund, the Fire Levy Fund, and the Andrews Road Construction Fund.
- The General Fund had total revenues of \$2,365,594 in 2009. This represents a decrease of \$219,785 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures of the General Fund, which totaled \$2,538,721 in 2009, decreased \$5,363 from 2008. The net decrease in fund balance for the General Fund was \$348,021 or 71.42 percent.
- The Safety Forces Levy Fund had revenues of \$701,113 in 2009, which is an increase of \$871 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures in the Safety Forces Levy Fund totaled \$677,693 in 2009, which decreased \$25,643 from 2008. The net increase in fund balance was \$23,420, resulting in an ending fund balance of \$1,607.
- The Police Levy Fund had revenues of \$430,763, which is a decrease of \$1,912 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$377,910 in 2009, which decreased \$36,189 from 2008 expenditures. The net increase in fund balance was \$52,853, resulting in an ending fund balance of \$102,429.

- The Fire Levy Fund had revenues of \$337,327 in 2009, which is a decrease of \$5,821 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$317,178 in 2009, which decreased \$30,539 from 2008 expenditures. The net increase in fund balance was \$20,149, resulting in an ending fund balance of \$22,540.
- The Andrews Road Construction Fund had revenues of \$643,674 in 2009, which is a decrease of \$554,792 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures totaled \$746,552 in 2009, which is a decrease of \$971,359 from 2008 expenditures. The net increase in fund balance was \$713,968, resulting in an ending fund balance of \$1,278,499.
- In the General Fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$2,790 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$159,150 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. The final budget revenues and other financing sources were \$68,750 higher than they were in the original budget and final budget expenditures and other financing remained unchanged from the original budget.

The Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

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

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2009?" The statement of net assets and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net assets and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community programs, and other factors.

Governmental Activities - All of the City's programs and services are reported here, including police, fire and rescue, street maintenance, capital improvements, and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes, special assessments, and intergovernmental revenues including Federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

The City's statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 19-21 of this report.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental funds begins on page 10.

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Safety Forces Levy Fund, the Police Levy Fund, the Fire Levy Fund, and the Andrews Road Construction Fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-31 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. 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. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City's only fiduciary is an agency funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 32 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 33-64 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2009 and 2008.

	Net Assets			
	2009	2008		
ASSETS				
Current and other assets	\$ 5,189,962	\$ 5,286,945		
Capital assets, net	7,208,463	6,579,798		
Total Assets	12,398,425	11,866,743		
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities	2,913,403	3,425,272		
Long-term liabilities	3,204,079	2,494,411		
Total Liabilities	6,117,482	5,919,683		
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets,				
net of related debt	3,357,891	3,314,320		
Restricted	2,533,720	1,764,066		
Unrestricted	389,332	868,674		
Total Net Assets	\$ 6,280,943	\$ 5,947,060		

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2009, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$6,280,943. At year-end, unrestricted net assets were \$389,332.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 58.14 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2009, were \$3,357,891 for governmental activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$2,533,720, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets is \$389,332.

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2009 and 2008.

	Changes in Net Assets 2009 2008		
REVENUES			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 496,688	\$ 489,847	
Operating grants and contributions	307,370	344,862	
Capital grants and contributions	643,674	1,363,620	
Total Program Revenues	1,447,732	2,198,329	
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	1,696,119	1,722,736	
Income taxes	818,833	925,689	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	739,660	948,881	
Investment income	3,432	30,573	
All other revenues	17,957	28,212	
Total General Revenues	3,276,001	3,656,091	
Total Revenues	4,723,733	5,854,420	
EXPENSES			
Program Expenses:			
General government	710,630	672,327	
Security of persons and property	2,566,112	2,605,347	
Public health and welfare	63,684	64,865	
Transportation	664,596	738,865	
Leisure time activities	58,837	44,586	
Refuse services	299,243	299,560	
Other	2,724	2,960	
Interest and fiscal charges	24,024	31,957	
Total Expenses	4,389,850	4,460,467	
Change in Net Assets	333,883	1,393,953	
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	5,947,060	4,553,107	
Net Assets - End of Year	\$ 6,280,943	\$ 5,947,060	

Governmental Activities

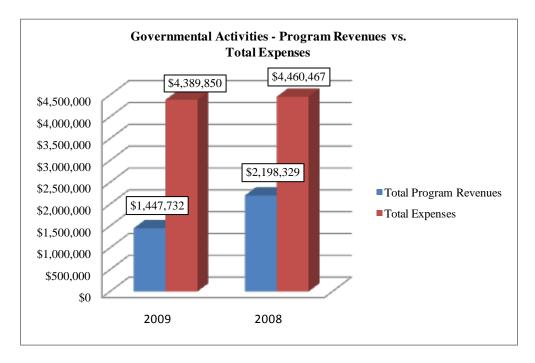
Governmental activities net assets increased \$333,883 in 2009. This increase is primarily due to a reduction in expenses for 2009 versus 2008 coupled with revenues exceeding expenses for 2009.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments, had expenses of \$2,566,112, which accounted for 58.46 percent of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$110,948 in direct charges to users of the services. General government expenses totaled \$710,630, which was partially funded by \$128,817 in direct charges to users of the services.

The state and federal government, along with similar agencies, contributed to the City a total of \$307,370 in operating grants and contributions, and \$643,674 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the capital grants and contributions received, \$643,674 subsidized transportation programs.

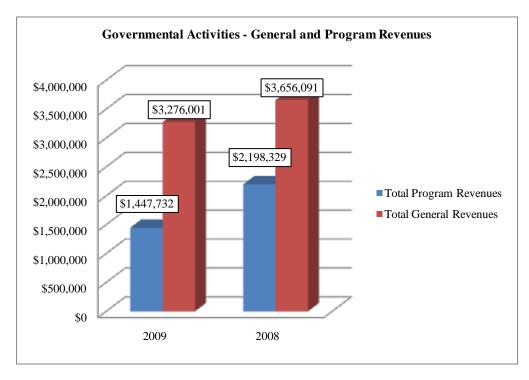
General revenues totaled \$3,276,001 and amounted to 69.35 percent of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$2,514,952. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$739,660.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities.



		Governmental	Activities	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2009	2009	2008	2008
General government	\$ 710,630	\$ (581,813)	\$ 672,327	\$ (639,096)
Security of persons and property	2,566,112	(2,455,164)	2,605,347	(2,242,850)
Public health and welfare	63,684	(63,684)	64,865	(64,865)
Transportation	664,596	286,448	738,865	784,256
Leisure time activities	58,837	(56,357)	44,586	(41,846)
Refuse services	299,243	(44,800)	299,560	(22,820)
Other	2,724	(2,724)	2,960	(2,960)
Interest and fiscal charges	24,024	(24,024)	31,957	(31,957)
Total cost of service	\$ 4,389,850	\$ (2,942,118)	\$4,460,467	\$(2,262,138)

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 67.02 percent of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 22-23) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,581,039, which is \$539,955 greater than last year's fund balance total of \$1,041,084. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2009 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

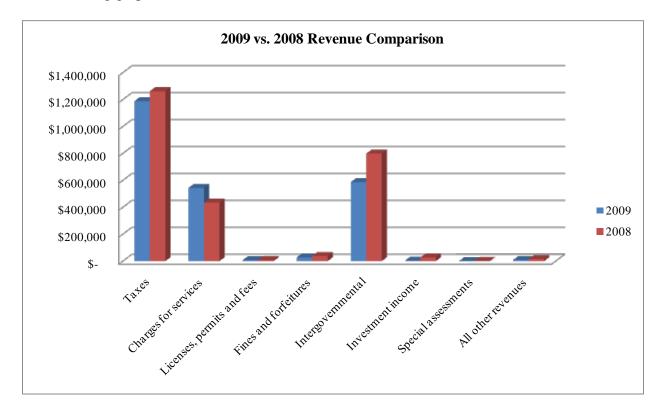
	Fund Balances/ (Deficits) 12/31/2009		Fund Balances/ (Deficits) 12/31/2008		Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:					
General	\$	139,253	\$	487,274	\$ (348,021)
Safety forces levy		1,607		(21,813)	23,420
Police levy		102,429		49,576	52,853
Fire levy		22,540		2,391	20,149
Andrews Road construction		1,278,499		564,531	713,968
Other nonmajor governmental funds		36,711		(40,875)	77,586
Total	\$	1,581,039	\$	1,041,084	\$ 539,955

General Fund

The City's General Fund balance decreased \$348,021, primarily due to a decrease in revenues. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the General Fund.

	2009 Amount		2008 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$	1,188,109	\$ 1,262,611	-5.90%
Charges for services		544,216	434,393	25.28%
Licenses, permits and fees		7,012	7,750	-9.52%
Fines and forfeitures		27,925	37,966	-26.45%
Intergovernmental		587,251	798,453	-26.45%
Investment income		2,976	27,151	-89.04%
Special assessments		-	1,961	100.00%
All other revenues		8,105	15,094	-46.30%
Total	\$	2,365,594	\$ 2,585,379	-8.50%

Tax revenue represents 50.22 percent of all General Fund revenue. Income and property tax revenues decreased during 2009. Intergovernmental revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in grants and local government revenues.

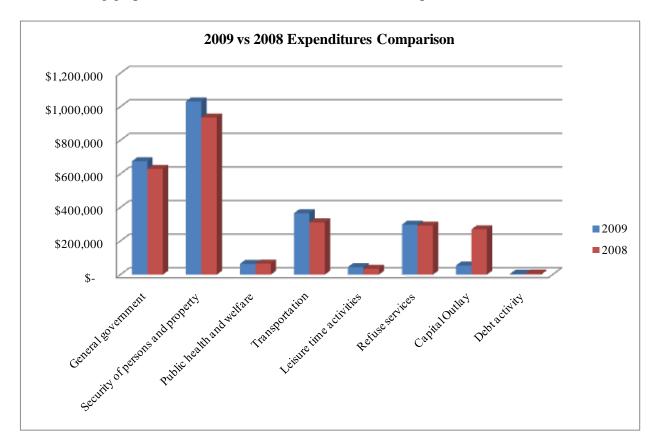


The following graphs show the breakdown of General Fund revenues for 2009 and 2008:

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the General Fund.

	2009 Amount	2008 Amount	Percentage Change
<u>Expenditures</u>			
General government	\$ 675,159	\$ 629,591	7.24%
Security of persons and property	1,031,968	935,222	10.34%
Public health and welfare	63,684	64,865	-1.82%
Transportation	365,573	310,770	17.63%
Leisure time activities	45,115	34,833	29.52%
Refuse services	297,916	291,947	2.04%
Capital Outlay	54,481	269,543	-79.79%
Debt activity	 4,825	 7,313	-34.02%
Total	\$ 2,538,721	\$ 2,544,084	-0.21%

The most significant decrease was in the area of capital outlay. This decrease is primarily due to the City's awareness of the current economic conditions and limiting capital outlay purchase to essentials. All other expenditures remained comparable to 2008.



The following graphs show the breakdown of General Fund expenditures for 2009 and 2008:

Safety Forces Levy Fund

The fund balance of the City's Safety Forces Levy Fund increased \$23,420, primarily due to revenues remaining relatively consistent and a decrease in expenditures. Revenues increased from \$700,242 in 2008 to \$701,113 in 2009. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues which are generated by a 4.5 mil tax levy. Expenditures decreased from \$703,336 in 2008 to \$677,693 in 2009.

Police Levy Fund

The fund balance of the City's Police Levy Fund increased \$52,853, primarily due to a decrease in expenditures. Revenues decreased from \$432,675 in 2008 to \$430,763 in 2009. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues generated by two tax levies totaling 9.20 mils. Expenditures decreased from \$414,099 in 2008 to \$377,910 in 2009.

Fire Levy Fund

The fund balance of the City's Fire Levy Fund increased \$20,149 primarily due to decreased expenditures. Revenues decreased from \$343,148 in 2008 to \$337,327 in 2009. Revenues consist primarily of property tax revenues generated by two tax levies totaling 9.20 mils. Expenditures decreased from \$347,717 in 2008 to \$317,178 in 2009.

Andrews Road Construction Fund

The City's Andrews Road Construction Fund's fund balance increased to \$1,278,499 in 2009. The Fund had decreased construction expenditures, intergovernmental revenues, and loan proceeds in 2009 versus 2008. Revenues and other financing sources decreased \$1,457,605 from 2008 due to the City drawing down a smaller portion of the proceeds from the two State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) loans in 2009 compared to 2008, along with the recognition of an intergovernmental receivable from Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (NOACA) that will be reduced over the life of one of the SIB loans. Expenditures decreased from \$1,717,911 in 2008 to \$746,552 in 2009 as construction continued on the project. Despite the above decreases, revenues and other financial sources exceeded expenditures for calendar year 2009.

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the General Fund, the Safety Forces Levy Fund, the Police Levy Fund, and Fire Levy Fund. In the General Fund, actual revenues and other financing sources of \$2,385,489 were more than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$2,790. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$2,763,495 were \$159,150 lower than the final budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

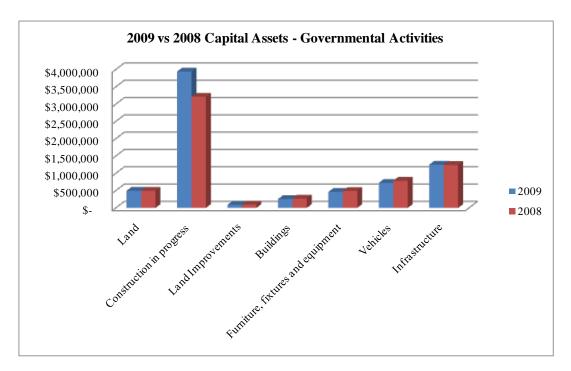
Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009, the City had \$7,208,463 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings, land improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress. See Note 7 for additional details. The following table shows fiscal year 2009 balances compared to 2008:

Capital Assets at December 31,

	(Net of Depreciation)					
	Governmental Activities					
		2009 2008				
Land	\$	495,279	\$ 495,279			
Construction in progress		3,939,472	3,209,620			
Land Improvements		88,266	94,497			
Buildings		252,146	268,352			
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		460,681	489,315			
Vehicles		723,237	783,328			
Infrastructure		1,249,382 1,239,407				
Total Capital Assets	\$	7,208,463	\$ 6,579,798			

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2009 and 2008:

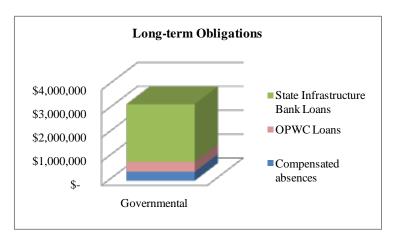


Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008. See Note 10 for details regarding the City's long-term liabilities.

	2009			2008
Compensated absences	\$	368,507		\$ 343,933
OPWC Loans		419,309		462,774
State Infrastructure Bank Loans		2,416,263		1,687,704
Total outstanding debt	\$	3,204,079		\$ 2,494,411

A comparison of the long-term obligations of 2009 by category is depicted in the chart below.



Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City of Mentor-on-the-Lake is a bedroom community with only 18 percent of our tax base being retail and commercial. We are located approximately twenty-five miles east of Cleveland and we enjoy a Lake Erie shoreline of two and one half miles. The City is 98 percent developed and all roads are paved with sanitary sewers and waterlines.

The City's cash balances for the Operational Funds which include the General Fund, Police Pension Fund, Police Levy Fund, Fire Levy Fund, Safety Forces Fund, SCMR Fund and the State Highway Fund for the period ending December 31, 2009 decreased to \$636,967. This decrease is a direct result of the downturn in the national economy which has been ongoing for several years. As a result of the national economy downturn, the Lake County Auditor's triennial appraisal of real estate property for fiscal year 2009 resulted in a 9.6 percent reduction in assessed valuation. Applying the tax reduction factors for voted non-charter millage will reduce real estate tax revenues by approximately 6 percent for fiscal year 2010.

The State of Ohio has several shared revenues with local municipalities; the most significant is the Local Government Fund. Two years ago, the Ohio General Assembly amended the distribution formula for the Local Government Fund so that the local municipalities now share in 3.86 percent of <u>all</u> the State's general revenues collected. The State of Ohio is one of the top five states in the country that has been hardest hit by the national economy. Hence, the Local Government Fund declined by 14 percent in fiscal year 2009 and it is anticipated that a further reduction of 5 percent will be experienced in fiscal year 2010. Other State Shared Revenues such as Gasoline and License Plate taxes will also be reduced by approximately 5 percent in fiscal year 2010.

To address the reduced revenues for fiscal year 2010, the City has laid-off one full time employee from the Service Department and through attrition we have reduced the full time patrol officers by one person. This is the first time in over thirty years that the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake has had to reduce personnel. Numerous other departmental reductions have been made to make sure that our fiscal year 2010 budget is in balance and to provide the citizens of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake with the basic services that they expect. There are some economists that say the national economy will begin to show signs of true recovery in the third quarter of fiscal year 2010 – we hope they are right.

Fiscal year 2011 will continue to be budgeted on a very conservative basis and a watchful eye will be kept on the condition of the economy for the State of Ohio.

Contacting the City's Financial Management: This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Kip Molenaar, Finance Director, City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, 5860 Andrews Rd., Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio 44060.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	¢ 045 550
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 945,559
Accounts Receivable	22,078
Intergovernmental Receivable	2,345,388
Prepaid Items	14,864
Income Taxes Receivable	218,117
Property Taxes Receivable	1,642,508
Special Assessments Receivable	1,448
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,434,751
Depreciable Capital Assets	2,773,712
Total Assets	12,398,425
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	44,498
Accrued Wages and Benefits	39,699
Intergovernmental Payable	60,183
Pension Obligation	61,183
Accrued Interest Payable	10,786
Unearned Revenue	1,682,054
Notes Payable	1,015,000
Long-term Liabilities:	
Due within one year	190,570
Due in more than one year	3,013,509
Total Liabilities	6,117,482
NET ASSETS	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,357,891
Restricted for:	5,001,001
Debt Services	35,578
Capital Projects	1,930,979
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	183,001
Fire and Safety Services	299,718
Other Purposes	84,444
Unrestricted	389,332
Total Net Assets	\$ 6,280,943
101a1 11CL ASSEIS	\$ 0,280,943

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

		Program Revenues					
<u>Functions</u>	Expenses	Operating Charges for Grants and		Capital Grants and Contributions			
Primary Government:							
Governmental activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 2,566,112	\$	110,948	\$	-	\$	-
Public Health Services	63,684		-		-		-
Leisure Time Activities	58,837		2,480		-		-
Refuse Services	299,243		254,443		-		-
Transportation	664,596		-		307,370		643,674
General Government	710,630		128,817		-		-
Other	2,724		-		-		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	24,024		-		-		-
Total Governmental activities	\$ 4,389,850	\$	496,688	\$	307,370	\$	643,674

General Revenues:

Property and Other Local Taxes levied for: General Purposes Debt Service Purpose Other Purposes Income Taxes levied for: General Purposes Grants & Entitlements not restricted to specific programs Investment Income All Other Revenues Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning of Year Net Assets - End of Year

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

Re Cha Go	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities					
\$	(2,455,164)					
	(63,684)					
	(56,357)					
	(44,800)					
	286,448					
	(581,813)					
	(2,724)					
	(24,024) (2,942,118)					
	365,822					
	539					
	1,329,758					
	818,833					
	739,660					
	3,432					
	17,957					
	3,276,001					
	333,883					
.	5,947,060					
\$	6,280,943					

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 388,003 \$ 23,508 \$ 102,931 Accounts Receivable 22,078 - - Intergovernmental Receivable 259,160 44,162 22,563 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Income Taxes Receivable 218,117 - - Property Taxes Receivable 339,200 565,635 389,781 Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LABURTIES AND FUND BALANCES \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 Liabilities: Accound Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 - Pension Obligation Payable 22,500 - - - Accrued Mayable 225,000 - - - - Deferred Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 - - Total Liabi		(General		Safety Forces Levy		Police Levy		
Accounts Receivable 22,078 - - Intergovernmental Receivable 259,160 44,162 22,563 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Income Taxes Receivable 218,117 - - Property Taxes Receivable 339,200 565,635 389,781 Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES - - - Liabilities: - - - - Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 - - Accoured Wages 15,237 21,901 673 1 - - - Pension Obligation Payable 39,885 -		¢	200.002	¢	22 5 00	¢	102 021		
Intergovernmental Receivable 259,160 44,162 22,563 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Income Taxes Receivable 218,117 - - Property Taxes Receivable 339,200 565,635 389,781 Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 Liabilities: - - - - Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - - -		\$		\$	23,508	\$	102,931		
Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Income Taxes Receivable 218,117 - - Property Taxes Receivable 339,200 565,635 389,781 Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - - Total Assets $\frac{$}{$}$ 1,239,011 $\frac{$}{$}$ 633,305 $\frac{$}{$}$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES -					-		-		
Income Taxes Receivable $218,117$ Property Taxes Receivable $339,200$ $565,635$ $389,781$ Special Assessments Receivable $1,448$ Total Assets $$1,239,011$ $$633,305$ $$5518,132$ LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCESLiabilities:Accounts Payable $43,464$ - 316 Accrued Wages $15,237$ $21,901$ 673 Intergovernmental Payable $39,885$ Pension Obligation Payable $38,685$ - $2,370$ Accrued Interest Payable $2,391$ Deferred Revenue $393,586$ $82,533$ $46,187$ Notes Payable $225,000$ Unearned Revenue $341,510$ $527,264$ $366,187$ Total Liabilities $1,099,758$ $631,698$ $415,703$ Fund Balances:Reserved for:EncumbrancesDebt ServiceUndesignated, Reported in:Undesignated, Reported in:Ceneral Fund $128,248$	0				44,162				
Property Taxes Receivable 339,200 565,635 389,781 Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES * - 316 Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 2,391 - - Accrued Interest Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - - Unreserved: - - - - Unreserved: </td <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>2,857</td>	-				-		2,857		
Special Assessments Receivable 1,448 - - Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES - - - Liabilities: - - 316 Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accounts Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,371 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - -					-		-		
Total Assets \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - - Reserved for: - - 2,776 Encumbrances - - - - Debt Service - - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - -	- ·				565,635		389,781		
LIABILITTES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - -	*				-		-		
Liabilities: 316 Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - - -	Total Assets	\$	1,239,011	\$	633,305	\$	518,132		
Accounts Payable 43,464 - 316 Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: Reserved for: - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - -									
Accrued Wages 15,237 21,901 673 Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - - -			12 161				216		
Intergovernmental Payable 39,885 - - Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - -	•				-				
Pension Obligation Payable 38,685 - 2,370 Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - -					21,901		0/3		
Accrued Interest Payable 2,391 - - Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund 128,248 - -	÷ .				-		-		
Deferred Revenue 393,586 82,533 46,157 Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: Reserved for: - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - - - General Fund 128,248 - -	- ·				-		2,370		
Notes Payable 225,000 - - Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: - - 2,776 Reserved for: - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - 128,248 - -	-				-		-		
Unearned Revenue 341,510 527,264 366,187 Total Liabilities 1,099,758 631,698 415,703 Fund Balances: Reserved for: - - 2,776 Prepaid Items 11,005 - 2,857 Loans Receivable - - - Debt Service - - - Unreserved: - - - Undesignated, Reported in: - 128,248 - -					82,533		46,157		
Total Liabilities1,099,758631,698415,703Fund Balances: Reserved for: Encumbrances2,776Prepaid Items11,005-2,857Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved: Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund128,248	-				-		-		
Fund Balances: Reserved for: Encumbrances2,776Prepaid Items11,005-2,857Loans Receivable2,857Debt ServiceUnreserved: Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund128,248									
Reserved for:2,776Encumbrances2,857Prepaid Items11,005-2,857Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved:Undesignated, Reported in:General Fund128,248	Total Liabilities		1,099,758		631,698		415,703		
Encumbrances-2,776Prepaid Items11,005-2,857Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved:Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund128,248	Fund Balances:								
Prepaid Items11,005-2,857Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved:Undesignated, Reported in:General Fund128,248	Reserved for:								
Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved:Undesignated, Reported in:General Fund128,248	Encumbrances		-		-		2,776		
Loans ReceivableDebt ServiceUnreserved:Undesignated, Reported in:General Fund128,248	Prepaid Items		11,005		-		2,857		
Unreserved: Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund 128,248	Loans Receivable		-		-		-		
Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund 128,248	Debt Service		-		-		-		
General Fund 128,248	Unreserved:								
General Fund 128,248	Undesignated, Reported in:								
			128,248		-		-		
Special Revenue Funds - 1.60/ 96.796	Special Revenue Funds		-		1,607		96,796		
Capital Projects Funds	*		-		_		_		
Total Fund Balance 139,253 1,607 102,429	- · · ·		139,253		1,607		102,429		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance \$ 1,239,011 \$ 633,305 \$ 518,132		\$	<i></i>	\$		\$			

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

	Fire Levy		Andrews Road Construction		Other Governmental Funds		Total vernmental Funds
\$	53,295	\$	143,797	\$	234,025	\$	945,559
	-		-		-		22,078
	17,959		1,842,140		159,404		2,345,388
	975		-		27		14,864
	-		-		-		218,117
	310,005		-		37,887		1,642,508
	-		-		-		1,448
\$	382,234	\$	1,985,937	\$	431,343	\$	5,189,962
	64		-		654		44,498
	1,665		-		223		39,699
	13,026		-		7,272		60,183
	16,975		-		3,153		61,183
	-		7,438		957 126 512		10,786
	36,732		- 700,000		136,512 90,000		695,520 1,015,000
	291,232		700,000		90,000 155,861		1,682,054
	359,694		707,438		394,632		3,608,923
					571,052		
	3,334		2,787		-		8,897
	975		-		27		14,864
	-		1,842,140		-		1,842,140
	-		-		35,578		35,578
			-				
	-		-		-		128,248
	18,231		-		138,626		255,260
	-		(566,428)		(137,520)		(703,948)
φ.	22,540	•	1,278,499	•	36,711	<u>ф</u>	1,581,039
\$	382,234	\$	1,985,937	\$	431,343	\$	5,189,962

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total Governmental Funds Balance		\$ 1,581,039
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement are different because:	of Net Assets	
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not finance and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	cial resources	7,208,463
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current per and, therefore, are deferred in the funds:	riod expenditures	
Property taxes	106,319	
Income taxes	154,156	
Intergovernmental revenues	435,045	
Total		695,520
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due ar current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	nd payable in the	
OPWC loans	(419,309)	
Compensated absences	(368,507)	
SIB Loans	(2,416,263)	
Total		(3,204,079)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ 6,280,943

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	(General Fund	Safety Forces Levy	Police Levy	
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$	367,341	\$ 612,684	\$	378,849
Income Taxes		820,768	-		-
Intergovernmental		587,251	88,324		45,125
Interest		2,976	105		157
Licenses and Permits		7,012	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		27,925	-		-
Charges for Services		544,216	-		-
All Other Revenues		8,105	-		6,632
Total Revenues		2,365,594	701,113		430,763
EXPENDITURES					
Security of Persons and Property		1,031,968	677,693		377,910
Public Health		63,684	-		-
Leisure Time Activities		45,115	_		_
Refuse Services		297,916	_		_
Transportation		365,573	_		_
General Government		675,159	_		_
Capital Outlay		54,481	_		-
Debt Service:		0 1,101			
Principal Retirement		-	_		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges		4,825	_		-
Other		-	_		-
Total Expenditures		2,538,721	 677,693		377,910
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		77-	 		
Over (Under) Expenditures		(173,127)	 23,420		52,853
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
SIB Loans Issued		-	-		-
Transfers In		5,106	-		-
Transfers Out		(180,000)	-		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(174,894)	-		_
Net Change in Fund Balances		(348,021)	 23,420		52,853
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		487,274	(21,813)		49,576
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	139,253	\$ 1,607	\$	102,429

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

 Fire Levy	R	Andrews Road Construction		Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
\$ 301,283	\$	-	\$	41,356	\$	1,701,513
-		-		-		820,768
35,917		643,674		319,910		1,720,201
127		-		67		3,432
-		-		-		7,012
-		-		-		27,925
-		-		6,885		551,101
 -		-		2,113		16,850
 337,327		643,674		370,331		4,848,802
317,178		-		49,245		2,453,994
-		-		-		63,684
_		-		1,586		46,701
_		-		-		297,916
_		_		273,070		638,643
_		-		3,898		679,057
-		729,852		2,863		787,196
-		-		43,465		43,465
-		16,700		2,501		24,026
 -		-		2,724		2,724
 317,178		746,552		379,352		5,037,406
 20,149		(102,878)		(9,021)		(188,604)
_		728,559		_		728,559
-		88,287		213,088		306,481
_		-		(126,481)		(306,481)
 		816,846		86,607		728,559
 20,149		713,968		77,586		539,955
2,391		564,531		(40,875)		1,041,084
\$ 22,540	\$	1,278,499	\$	36,711	\$	1,581,039

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO 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 BalancesTotal Governmental Funds	\$ 539,955
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital Outlay 849,948	
Depreciation (205,238)	
Total	644,710
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the Statement of Activities, a gain or (loss) is reported for each disposal. Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial	(16,045)
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Property taxes (5,394)	
Income taxes (1,935)	
Charges for services (61,302)	
Intergovernmental revenues (56,438)	
Total	(125,069)
Other financing sources in the Governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Theses sources were attributed to the issuance of State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) loans.	(728,559)
Repayment of OPWC loans are expenditures in the Governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of	
Net Assets.	43,465
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in Governmental funds.	
Compensated absences (24,574) Total	(24,574)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 333,883

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgeted		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
REVENUES	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Property Taxes	\$ 356,590	\$ 367,320	\$ 367,341	\$ 21
Income Taxes	\$ 350,590 800,000	\$ 307,320 830,000	818,833	φ 21 (11,167)
Intergovernmental Revenues	582,000	612,640	616,974	4,334
Interest	28,000	3,000	2,976	(24)
Licenses and Permits	8,470	6,790	6,782	(21)
Fines and Forfeitures	40,000	26,000	27,767	1,767
Charges for Services	435,400	436,760	530,112	93,352
All Other Revenues	61,389	94,389	8,998	(85,391)
Total Revenues	2,311,849	2,376,899	2,379,783	2,884
	2,011,019	2,010,000	2,077,700	
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Security of Persons & Property	1,065,100	1,065,100	1,035,618	29,482
Public Health	65,000	65,000	63,684	1,316
Leisure Time Activities	48,500	48,500	45,281	3,219
Refuse Services	301,300	301,300	298,572	2,728
Transportation	400,410	400,410	369,346	31,064
General Government	726,775	726,775	654,690	72,085
Capital Outlay	116,410	116,410	101,901	14,509
Total Expenditures	2,723,495	2,723,495	2,569,092	154,403
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(411,646)	(346,596)	(189,309)	157,287
OTHER FINANCES SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers - Out	(171,000)	(171,000)	(170,000)	1,000
Other Financing Sources	2,100	5,800	5,706	(94)
Other Financing Uses	(28,150)	(28,150)	(24,403)	3,747
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(197,050)	(193,350)	(188,697)	4,653
Net Change in Fund Balance	(608,696)	(539,946)	(378,006)	161,940
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	694,478	694,478	694,478	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	66,585	66,585	66,585	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 152,367	\$ 221,117	\$ 383,057	\$ 161,940

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SAFETY FORCES LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	\$ 594,570	\$ 612,570	\$ 612,684	\$ 114
Intergovernmental	84,950	87,950	88,324	374
Interest	505	105	105	-
Total Revenues	680,025	700,625	701,113	488
EXPENDITURES Current: Security of Persons & Property Total Expenditures Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	700,000 700,000 (19,975)	700,000 700,000 625	<u>698,720</u> <u>698,720</u> <u>2,393</u>	<u> </u>
OTHER FINANCES SOURCES (USES)				
Other Financing Uses	(8,000)	(8,000)	(7,178)	822
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(7,178)	822
Net change in Fund Balance	(27,975)	(7,375)	(4,785)	2,590
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	28,293	28,293	28,293	
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 318	\$ 20,918	\$ 23,508	\$ 2,590

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) POLICE LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgeted Amounts						Fina	ance with al Budget ositive
	(Driginal	Final			Actual	(N	egative)
REVENUES								
Property Taxes	\$	359,421	\$	378,541	\$	378,849	\$	308
Intergovernmental		49,130		45,130		45,125		(5)
Investment Earnings		1,000		150		158		8
Total Revenues		409,551		423,821		424,132		311
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Security of Persons & Property		455,534		455,534		378,369		77,165
Total Expenditures		455,534		455,534		378,369		77,165
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(45,983)		(31,713)		45,763		77,476
-								
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Other Financing Sources		-		6,580		6,846		266
Other Financing Uses		(7,100)		(7,100)		(6,268)		832
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(7,100)		(520)		578		1,098
Net change in Fund Balance		(53,083)		(32,233)		46,341		78,574
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		52,513		52,513		52,513		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		1,134		1,134		1,134		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	564	\$	21,414	\$	99,988	\$	78,574

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FIRE LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	(Budgeted Driginal	Amo	ounts Final	Actual	Fin P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
REVENUES		<u> </u>			 		
Property Taxes	\$	285,877	\$	300,977	\$ 301,283	\$	306
Intergovernmental Revenues		39,080		36,080	35,917		(163)
Interest		1,500		200	127		(73)
Total Revenues		326,457		337,257	 337,327		70
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Security of Persons & Property		358,208		358,208	320,378		37,830
Total Expenditures		358,208		358,208	 320,378		37,830
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		,		,	 ,		,
Over (Under) Expenditures		(31,751)		(20,951)	 16,949		37,900
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Other Financing Uses		(6,000)		(6,000)	(5,403)		597
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(6,000)		(6,000)	 (5,403)		597
Net change in Fund Balance		(37,751)		(26,951)	11,546		38,497
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		26,147		26,147	26,147		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		12,208		12,208	12,208		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	604	\$	11,404	\$ 49,901	\$	38,497

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Agency Funds		
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	96,406	
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
in Segregated Accounts		9,028	
Total Assets	\$	105,434	
Liabilities			
Deposits Held and Due to Others		9,028	
Undistributed Monies		96,406	
Total Liabilities	\$	105,434	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1: **DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY**

The City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio (the "City") functions as a home-rule City in accordance with Article XVIII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio under a city charter originally adopted on January 1, 1967. The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government. The City provides the following services: public safety, highways and streets, health and social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. **Reporting Entity**

For financial reporting purposes, the City's BFS include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments which provide various services, including police protection, fire and rescue protection, street maintenance and repair, parks, recreation, and planning and zoning. Council and the Mayor are directly responsible for these activities. The accompanying financial statements present the City, which has no component units.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

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

Government-wide Financial Statements - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities. 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, 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 governmental functions are self-financing or draw from the general revenues of the City.

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This includes, but is not limited to, police and fire protection, public health activities, and the general administration of City functions.

<u>Safety Forces Levy Fund</u> - The Safety Forces Levy Fund accounts for all transactions relating to the tax levy revenues related to the safety forces tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>*Police Levy Fund*</u> - The Police Levy Fund accounts for all transactions relating to the police tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>Fire Levy Fund</u> - The Fire Levy Fund accounts for all transactions relating to the fire tax levy and related expenditures.

<u>Andrews Road Construction Fund</u> - The Andrews Road Construction Fund accounts for all activity related to the Andrews Road construction project, including the bond anticipation note and construction expenditures.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs; (b) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities; and (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. **Fund Accounting** (Continued)

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no proprietary funds.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds include refundable deposit accounts and payroll related liabilities that have yet been disbursed to their respective taxing authorities.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets.

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

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, fees, and special assessments.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue - Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2009, but which were levied to finance year 2010 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2009, are recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

F. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources, and the Appropriations Ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriations Ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund, department, and object level for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. <u>Budgetary Data</u> (Continued)

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

Estimated Resources - The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official Certificate of Estimated Resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the Certificate of Estimated Resources is amended to include unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased.

The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official Certificate of Estimated Resources issued during 2009.

Appropriations - A temporary Appropriation Ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual Appropriation Ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The Appropriation Ordinance fixes spending authority at the legal level of control. The Appropriation Ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The appropriations for a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The amounts on the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications legally enacted by Council.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. <u>Budgetary Data</u> (Continued)

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not reappropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of the City's funds are pooled and invested in investments maturing within five years in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank account is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

The City has a segregated bank account for monies held separate from the City's central bank accounts. This account is presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since it is not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

During 2009, investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio). STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's shares price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2009.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the General Fund during 2009 amounted to \$2,976, which included \$1,698 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purpose of presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

An analysis of the City's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,500. The City's infrastructure consists of roads and storm sewers. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description Land Improvements Buildings Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment Vehicles Infrastructure Governmental Activities Estimated Lives 20 years 30-50 years 10-40 years 6-25 years 25-50 years

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The City follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation and compensatory time benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' 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 and compensatory time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates.

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. There was no short-term compensated absences payable at December 31, 2009.

J. 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 by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

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

L. 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

M. Fund Balance Reserves

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or use. The unreserved portions of fund balance reflected in the governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of the funds.

The City reports a reservation of fund balance for amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, prepaid items, loan receivable from Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (NOACA), and debt service in the governmental fund financial statements.

N. Estimates

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Net Assets

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

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

P. Extraordinary and/or 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 Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal 2009.

NOTE 3: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2009, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments*. GASB Statement No. 52 improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value, creating consistency in reporting among similar entities that exist to invest resources for the purpose of generating income.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 52 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

NOTE 3: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2009, included the following individual fund deficits:

	Deficit
Nonmajor Fund	
Fire Equipment	\$ 102,843
OPWC – Holly Drive	90,957

These funds complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The General Fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance in the OPWC - Holly Drive Fund resulted primarily from bond anticipation notes being reported as fund liabilities rather than as other financing sources. The deficit fund balance in the Fire Equipment Fund was due to accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio).

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, city, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default principal, interest, or coupons;
- 3. Obligations to the City.

NOTE 4: **<u>DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS</u>** (Continued)

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. Historically, the City has not purchased these types of investments or issued these types of notes. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the City had \$710 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2009, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$746,833. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2009, \$191,526 of the City's bank balance of \$799,875 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$608,349 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

C. Investments

As of December 31, 2009, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment
		Maturities
		6 Months
Investment Type	Fair Value	or Less
STAROhio	<u>\$ 303,450</u>	<u>\$ 303,450</u>

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAROhio an AAAm money market rating.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2009:

Investment Type	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
STAROhio	<u>\$ 303,450</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2009:

Cash and Investments per Footnote		
Cash on Hand	\$	710
Carrying Amount of Deposits		746,833
Investments		303,450
Total Cash and Investments per Footnote	<u>\$1</u>	<u>,050,993</u>
Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Assets		
Governmental Activities	\$	945,559
Agency Funds		105,434
Total Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Assets	<u>\$1</u>	<u>,050,993</u>

NOTE 5: **TAXES**

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statue permits later payment dates to be established.

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. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2009 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2008, are levied after October 1, 2009, and are collected in 2010 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2009 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2009 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the true value as of December 31, 2008. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out - the assessment percentage for property, including inventory, is zero percent for 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

NOTE 5: **<u>TAXES</u>** (Continued)

A. **<u>Property Taxes</u>** (Continued)

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2007-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing cities in the County, including the City. 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 \$24.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2009 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax	\$	148,669,230
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Tax		4,265,380
Tangible Personal Property Tax	_	181,260
Total Assessed Valuation	<u>\$</u>	153,115,870

Property taxes receivables represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes, and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2009. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they are generally not collected during the available period. The exception to this is any delinquencies received by the City in the first thirty-one days of the year are credited as property tax revenues with the remainder being credited to deferred revenue on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a tax of 2 percent on all salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes to residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Income tax revenue is credited to the General Fund and totaled \$820,768 for fiscal year 2009.

NOTE 6: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>**

Receivables at December 31, 2009, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, shared revenue, and the amount NOACA will service the debt on the City's State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) loan. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2009.

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net assets follows:

Governmental Activities	
Property Taxes	\$ 1,642,508
Income Taxes	218,117
Accounts	22,078
Intergovernmental	2,345,388
Special Assessments	1,448

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year, with the exception of special assessments, which will be collected over the life of the assessment and the NOACA intergovernmental receivable, which will be collected over the life of the SIB loan.

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NOTE 7: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balances 12/31/2008		Additions	Disposals	Balances 12/31/2009
Governmental Activities					
Nondepreciable Assets:					
Land	\$ 495,27	Э\$	-	\$ -	\$ 495,279
Construction in progress	3,209,62)	729,852		3,939,472
Total Nondepreciable Assets	3,704,89)	729,852		4,434,751
Depreciable Assets:					
Land Improvements	124,61	3	-	-	124,613
Buildings	600,10)	-	-	600,100
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	646,33	7	-	-	646,337
Vehicles	1,312,40	2	47,078	(43,141)	1,316,339
Infrastructure:					
Roads	816,15	4	73,018	-	889,172
Storm sewers	598,78	<u> </u>			598,789
Total Depreciable Assets	4,098,39	5	120,096	(43,141)	4,175,350
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Land Improvements	(30,11	5)	(6,231)	-	(36,347)
Buildings	(331,74	8)	(16,206)	-	(347,954)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(157,02)	2)	(28,634)	-	(185,656)
Vehicles	(529,07-	4)	(91,124)	27,096	(593,102)
Infrastructure:					
Roads	(118,68	5)	(49,680)	-	(168,366)
Storm sewers	(56,85))	(13,363)		(70,213)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,223,49	5)	(205,238)	27,096	(1,401,638)
Total Depreciable Assets, Net	2,874,89)	(85,142)	(16,045)	2,773,712
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,579,79	3 \$	644,710	\$ (16,045)	\$ 7,208,463

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Security of Persons and Property:	\$ 82,118
Leisure Time Activities	9,351
Transportation	91,428
General Government	 22,341
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 205,238

NOTE 8: **INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2009, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	Transfers from:				
	General	General Governmental			
Transfers to:	Fund	Funds	Total		
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 5,106	\$ 5,106		
Andrews Road Reconstruction Fund	-	88,287	88,287		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	180,000	33,088	213,088		
	180,000	126,481	306,481		

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

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of activities.

All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15, and 5705.16.

NOTE 9: NOTES PAYABLE

The City had the following outstanding bond anticipation notes at December 31, 2009:

	Interest Rate	Balance 12/30/2008	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2009
Various purpose improvements Bond anticipation notes	2.375%	\$ 1,115,000	\$ -	\$ (1,115,000)	-
Various purpose improvements Bond anticipation notes	2.125%	-	1,015,000	-	1,015,000
Total Notes Payable		\$ 1,115,000	\$1,015,000	\$ (1,115,000)	\$1,015,000

NOTE 9: NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

During 2009, the City retired the \$1,115,000 bond anticipation notes that were due on June 24, 2009, and issued \$1,015,000 in bond anticipation notes to finance the following projects: \$700,000 was issued for the State Route 283 project, \$90,000 was issued for the Holly Drive project, and \$225,000 was issued for the purchase of miscellaneous equipment in the General Fund. The proceeds of the bond anticipation notes were recorded in the Andrews Road Construction Fund, a major fund, the OPWC Holly Drive Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, and the General Fund, a major fund, respectively. On the fund financial statements, these bond anticipation notes have been reported as fund liabilities of the funds which received the proceeds. The notes have a 2.125 percent interest rate and are scheduled to mature on June 23, 2010.

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Changes in Governmental Activities' Long-Term Obligations

governmental	activitie	es lon	g-term	obli	gations:		0				5
	Interest Rate	Balance 12/30/2008		Additions		Reductions		Balance 12/31/2009		Amounts Due in One Year	
Governmental Activities:											
OPWC Loans:											
1996 - 15 years											
OPWC 93 (Salida Rd.)	0%	\$	22,033	\$	-	\$	(11,017)	\$	11,016	\$	11,016
1996 - 20 years											
OPWC 94 (Harbor Creek)	0%		64,553		-		(8,608)		55,945		8,608
2000 - 20 years											
OPWC 99 (Reynolds Rd.)	0%		86,250		-		(7,500)		78,750		7,500
2004 - 20 years											
OPWC 04 (Holly Dr.)	0%		105,367		-		(6,586)		98,781		6,586
2005 - 20 years											
OPWC 05 (Weber Area)	0%		38,321		-		(2,254)		36,067		2,254
2007 - 20 years											
OPWC 07 (SR 283)	0%		146,250		-		(7,500)	1	38,750		7,500
Total OPWC Loans		4	462,774		-		(43,465)	4	19,309		43,464
Other Long-Term Obligations:											
SIB Loan # 070A10	0%-3%	1.	198,466		643,674		-	1.8	42,140		_
SIB Loan # 070B10	0%-3%		489,238		84,885		-		74,123		-
Compensated absences			343,933		165,526		(140,952)		68,507	1	47,106
Total Other Long-Term Obligations			031,637		894,085		(140,952)		84,770		47,106
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations		\$ 2,4	494,411	\$	894,085	\$	(184,417)	\$3,2	.04,079	\$ 1	90,570

During the fiscal year 2009, the following changes occurred in the City's governmental activities long-term obligations:

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

A. Changes in Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

<u>Compensated Absences</u> Compensated absences reported in the "compensated absences payable" account will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid, which are primarily the General, Policy Levy, Fire Levy, and Safety Forces Levy funds.

<u>OPWC Loans</u> The City has entered into six debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). These loans are to fund various street improvements. The amounts due to the OPWC are payable solely from general revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. Each of the OPWC loans is being repaid from the Debt Service Fund. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the actual amount loaned. The OPWC loans are interest free.

<u>State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loans</u> The City has entered into two SIB loans to assist in the funding of the Andrews Road reconstruction project. The loans were approved in fiscal year 2007 with zero percent interest rates on the first 12 months and 3.00 percent on months 13 through 120.

The first loan is in the amount of \$1,842,140. The City and NOACA have agreed that NOACA will service this debt using its STP funds. The City pledges its general obligation to repay 100 percent of the loan should there be a default by NOACA. As of December 31, 2009, the City has used \$1,842,140 of this loan for the project. Since the loan will be repaid by NOACA, the City has recorded an intergovernmental receivable in the amount of the loan used to date. A complete amortization schedule will be provided upon 100 percent completion of the project.

The second loan is in the amount of \$752,000. The City has pledged its general obligation to repay 100 percent of the loan. As of December 31, 2009, the City has used \$574,123 of this loan for the project. A complete amortization schedule will be provided upon 100 percent completion of the project. The City's Debt Service Fund will be used to repay the required debt service on this loan

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

A. Changes in Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Principal requirements to retire the long-term loans outstanding at December 31, 2009, are as follows:

Year	OPWC Loans Principal
2010	\$ 43,464
2011	32,448
2012	32,448
2013	32,448
2014	32,448
2015-2019	132,105
2020-2024	85,441
2025-2028	28,507
Total	\$ 419,309

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5 percent 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 percent of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2009, the City's total debt margin was \$15,693,435 and the unvoted debt margin was \$8,037,642.

NOTE 11: **PENSION PLAN**

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the members of all three plans were required to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salaries. The City's contribution rate of 14.00 percent was allocated to fund pension benefits was 7.00 percent from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 8.50 percent from April 1 through December 31, 2009. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$166,237, \$159,372, and \$149,399, respectively; 92.29 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2009, in the amount of \$12,824, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 11: **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50 percent and 24.0 percent for police officers and firefighters, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75 percent for police officers and 17.25 percent for firefighters. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$189,440, \$188,959 and \$184,061, respectively; 74.08 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent for 2008 and 2007. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2009, in the amount of \$48,359, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 12: POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program, and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members 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 ten 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 meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

NOTE 12: **<u>POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS</u>** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code 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 Ohio Revised Code.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care 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. The 2009 local government employer contribution rate was 14.00 percent of covered payroll.

OPERS Post-employment 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 rat that will be set aside for funding of post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 7.00 percent from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.50 percent 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 coverage by the rtiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The City's actual employer contributions for 2009 which were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$69,331.

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

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (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.

NOTE 12: **<u>POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS</u>** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

OP&F provides access to post-employment 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. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

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

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F (defined benefit pension plan). Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.50 percent and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

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

NOTE 12: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75 percent 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 the 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 2009, 2008, and 2007 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$45,818 for police and \$16,053 for firefighters, \$46,630 for police and \$15,939 for firefighters, and \$44,261 for police and \$15,775 for firefighters, respectively.

NOTE 13: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Deferred Compensation Plan

City employees may participate in the Ohio Municipal League Master Deferred Compensation Plan through the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program, the Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company, the Equitable Financial Companies Deferred Compensation Plan or the Security Benefit Life Insurance Company/Financial Network of America, in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plans permit deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plans, the deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

NOTE 13: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

B. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on the duration of employment. Vacation leave can be carried over for use in the following year. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees in the paycheck for the period in which it was earned, or it may be taken in the form of compensatory time, not to exceed 48 hours for non-union employees and 60 hours for union employees.

Upon retirement or death employees are paid one-half of their leave balance, not to exceed a maximum of 480 hours of sick leave, except fire department employees who can receive a maximum of 600 hours of sick leave pay. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee all accrued vacation and compensatory time is paid.

The current portion of unpaid compensated absences, for governmental funds, is recorded as a current liability in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported on the statement of net assets.

NOTE 14: CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2009.

B. Litigation

The City has various matters that are pending, however, none of which will have a material adverse affect on the City as disclosed by the City's legal counsel.

NOTE 15: **<u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has obtained risk management by traditional means of insuring through a commercial company. With the exception of a deductible, the risk of loss transfers entirely from the City to the commercial company. The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health, dental, life, and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance from prior year.

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League public risk pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan is administered by UniComp. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

NOTE 16: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presented for the General Fund and major special revenue funds is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Unreported cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.

NOTE 16: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented.

	General	Safety Forces Levy	Police Levy	Fire Levy
Budget basis	\$ (378,006)	\$ (4,785)	\$ 46,341	\$11,546
Net adjustment of revenue accruals	(19,896)	-	(214)	-
Net adjustment of expenditure accruals	49,829	28,205	3,783	5,209
Net adjustment of other sources/uses	(4,894)	-	-	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	4,946	-	2,943	3,394
GAAP basis	\$ (348,021)	\$ 23,420	\$ 52,853	\$20,149
GAAP basis	\$ (348,021)	\$ 23,420	\$ 52,853	\$20,149

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Federal Grantor/	Pass-Through	Federal	
Pass-through Grantor/	Entity	CFDA	Federal
Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Highway Administration			
Pass-through Ohio Department of Transportation			
LAK-283-9.34 (SIB Loan)	E040(432)	20.205	\$ 728,560
Total U.S. Department of Highway Administration			728,560
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 728,560

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1: GENERAL

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards of the City presents the activity of its federal financial assistance program to the City. The City's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the City's basic financial statements. Federal financial assistance received as passed through other government agencies is included on this schedule.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Members of City Council City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Lake County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 19, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council, others within the entity, and pass-through entity and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

James S. Zopka, CPA Are. James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

March 19, 2010

JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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

Members of City Council City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 *Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2009. The City of Mentor-on the-Lake, Ohio's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the City of Mentor-on-the-Lake, Ohio complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council, others within the entity, and pass-through entity and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

James S. Supka, CPA Arc. James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

March 19, 2010

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 7& .505 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

2009(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
2009(i)	Were thre any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
2009(ii)	Were there any other signicant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
2009(ii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
2009(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
2009(iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
2009(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
2009(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under .510?	No
2009(vii)	Major Programs (list): State Infrastructure Bank Loan - CFDA #20.205	
2009(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$300,000 Type B: all others
2009(ix)	Low Risk Auditee:	No
2	FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQU	IIRED TO BE
_ ,	REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS	
None.		

CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE LAKE COUNTY, OHIO STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 2008, included no citations, instances of noncompliance, or management letter recommendations.





CITY OF MENTOR-ON-THE-LAKE

LAKE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MAY 6, 2010

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