## CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Audited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

## **GWYNN REINHART, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE**



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Tiffin 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, prepared by Julian & Grube, 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 Tiffin is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

July 1, 2010

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## CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 11, 2010, on our consideration of the City of Tiffin's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin Page Two

We conducted our audit to opine on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Tiffin's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. We subjected the federal awards expenditure schedule to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. We did not subject the management's discussion and analysis to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Julian & Sube the?

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 11, 2010

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Tiffin'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 \$1,183,401. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$22,305 or 0.09% over 2008 and net assets of business-type activities increased \$1,161,096 or 9.22% over 2008.
- ➢ General revenues accounted for \$10,350,908 or 75.65% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$3,332,259 or 24.35% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$13,660,862 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,332,259 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$10,328,603 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,350,908.
- The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, tax incremental equivalent fund and riverfront improvements fund. The general fund, the City's largest major fund, had revenues of \$11,400,820 in 2009. This represents a decrease of \$23,003 from 2008 revenues. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$12,084,839 in 2009, increased \$749,197 from 2008. The net decrease in fund balance for the general fund was \$684,019 or 39.95%.
- The incremental equivalent fund, a City major fund, had expenditures of \$1,327,171 in 2009. The tax incremental equivalent fund balance decreased \$1,327,171 from a balance of \$68,760 in 2008 to a deficit of \$1,258,411 in 2009.
- ➤ The tax riverfront improvements fund, a City major fund, had expenditures of \$1,121,900 in 2009. The riverfront improvement fund balance was a deficit of \$1,121,900 in 2009.
- Net assets for the business-type activities, which is made up of the sewer enterprise fund, increased in 2009 by \$1,161,096. This increase in net assets was due primarily to charges for services and other operating income being sufficient to cover expenses.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues were \$270,200 less than in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$457,040 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues decreased \$331,675 from the original to the final budget. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses decreased \$630,115 from the original to the final budget due primarily to a decrease in the cost of general government expenditures.

#### Using this Annual Financial Report

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.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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 the 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.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

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

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's sewer operations are reported here.

#### **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 three categories: governmental funds, proprietary 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 and proprietary 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 year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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, tax incremental equivalent fund and riverfront improvements 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 18-24 of this report.

#### **Proprietary Fund**

The City maintains one proprietary fund to account for sewer operations. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for sewer operations. The City's enterprise fund is considered a major fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25-28 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. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund types. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 29 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 30-63 of this report.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

The table below provides a summary of the City's government-wide assets, liabilities and net assets at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	Net Assets							
		nmental vities		ess-type vities	Total			
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008		
Assets								
Current and other assets	\$ 9,478,886	\$ 10,308,888	\$ 6,258,561	\$ 3,399,189	\$ 15,737,447	\$ 13,708,077		
Capital assets, net	22,835,793	20,821,417	21,447,375	16,823,873	44,283,168	37,645,290		
Total assets	32,314,679	31,130,305	27,705,936	20,223,062	60,020,615	51,353,367		
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,534,754	1,895,259	6,796,183	7,485,919	8,330,937	9,381,178		
Other liabilities	4,732,139	3,209,565	7,158,977	147,463	11,891,116	3,357,028		
Total liabilities	6,266,893	5,104,824	13,955,160	7,633,382	20,222,053	12,738,206		
<u>Net Assets</u>								
Invested in capital assets, net of								
related debt	19,551,565	18,766,481	9,705,831	9,520,865	29,257,396	28,287,346		
Restricted	3,708,966	3,666,413	-	-	3,708,966	3,666,413		
Unrestricted	2,787,255	3,592,587	4,044,945	3,068,815	6,832,200	6,661,402		
Total net assets	\$ 26,047,786	\$ 26,025,481	\$ 13,750,776	\$ 12,589,680	\$ 39,798,562	\$ 38,615,161		

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 \$39,798,562. At year-end, net assets were \$26,047,786 and \$13,750,776 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 73.78% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2009, were \$19,551,565 and \$9,705,831 in the governmental and business-type activities respectively. 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.

As of December 31, 2009, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$3,708,966, 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 of \$2,787,255 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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

		nmental		ess-type				
	Acti	vities	Acti	vities	T	Total		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008		
Revenues								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 1,339,374	\$ 1,266,239	\$ 3,863,014	\$ 3,088,452	\$ 5,202,388	\$ 4,354,691		
Operating grants and contributions	1,397,985	902,301	176,456	164,397	1,574,441	1,066,698		
Capital grants and contributions	594,900	571,266	449,068		1,043,968	571,266		
Total program revenues	3,332,259	2,739,806	4,488,538	3,252,849	7,820,797	5,992,655		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	1,220,468	1,073,775	-	-	1,220,468	1,073,775		
Income taxes	6,272,340	7,091,062	-	-	6,272,340	7,091,062		
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	2,543,962	1,601,924	-	-	2,543,962	1,601,924		
Contributions and donations	23,982	566,168	-	-	23,982	566,168		
Investment earnings	23,555	94,188	51,086	99,565	74,641	193,753		
Miscellaneous	266,601	331,364	19,516	22,854	286,117	354,218		
Total general revenues	10,350,908	10,758,481	70,602	122,419	10,421,510	10,880,900		
Total revenues	13,683,167	13,498,287	4,559,140	3,375,268	18,242,307	16,873,555		
Expenses								
General government	3,795,493	2,950,965	-	-	3,795,493	2,950,965		
Security of persons and property	7,162,397	7,144,494	-	-	7,162,397	7,144,494		
Public health and welfare	6,618	7,648	-	-	6,618	7,648		
Transportation	1,687,871	1,679,108	-	-	1,687,871	1,679,108		
Community environment	355,782	366,940	-	-	355,782	366,940		
Leisure time activity	489,402	467,679	-	-	489,402	467,679		
Economic development	5,426	107,043	-	-	5,426	107,043		
Urban redevelopment and housing	59,260	13	-	-	59,260	13		
Interest and fiscal charges	98,613	61,883	-	-	98,613	61,883		
Sewer			3,398,044	2,736,025	3,398,044	2,736,025		
Total expenses	13,660,862	12,785,773	3,398,044	2,736,025	17,058,906	15,521,798		
Increase in net assets before								
special items and transfers	22,305	712,514	1,161,096	639,243	1,183,401	1,351,757		
Special item	-	(18,802)	-	-	-	(18,802)		
Transfers	-	(81,536)	-	81,536	-	-		
Change in net assets	22,305	612,176	1,161,096	720,779	1,183,401	1,332,955		
-	22,505	012,170	1,101,090	120,119	1,105,401	1,002,700		
Net assets at beginning of year	26,025,481	25,413,305	12,589,680	11,868,901	38,615,161	37,282,206		
Net assets at end of year	\$ 26,047,786	\$ 26,025,481	<u>\$ 13,750,776</u>	\$ 12,589,680	<u>\$ 39,798,562</u>	\$ 38,615,161		

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net assets increased \$22,305 in 2009.

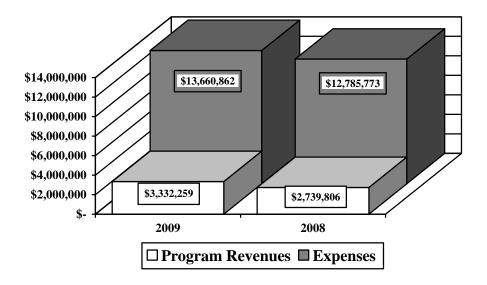
Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$7,162,397 of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$576,519 in direct charges to users of the services. Transportation expenses totaled \$1,687,871. Transportation expenses were partially funded by \$76,048 in direct charges to users of the services, \$1,268,515 in operating grants and contributions and \$593,499 in capital grants and contributions.

The State and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$1,397,985 in operating grants and contributions and \$594,900 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$1,268,515 subsidized transportation programs, \$52,668 subsidized community environment programs and \$67,635 subsidized leisure-time activities programs.

General revenues totaled \$10,350,908 and amounted to 75.65% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$7,492,808. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government revenue, making up \$2,543,962.

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 - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses**

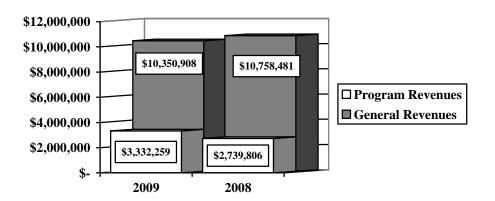


#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities						
	T 	otal Cost of Services 2009	N	Net Cost of Services 2009	T	otal Cost of Services 2008	Net Cost of Services 2008
Program expenses:							
General government	\$	3,795,493	\$	3,175,683	\$	2,950,965	\$ 2,330,474
Security of persons and property		7,162,397		6,564,427		7,144,494	6,616,484
Public health and welfare		6,618		(8,541)		7,648	(4,605)
Transportation		1,687,871		(250,191)		1,679,108	244,260
Community environment		355,782		286,327		366,940	306,760
Leisure time activity		489,402		386,716		467,679	399,246
Economic development		5,426		(3,741)		107,043	91,452
Urban redevelopment and housing		59,260		59,260		13	13
Interest and fiscal charges		98,613		98,613		61,883	61,883
Total	\$	13,660,862	\$	10,308,553	\$	12,785,773	\$10,045,967

# The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 75.46% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

## **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**

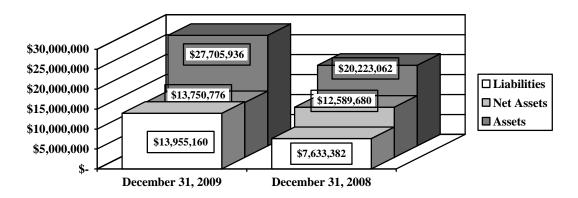


#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **Business-type Activities**

Business-type activities include the sewer enterprise fund. This program had program revenues of \$4,488,538, general revenues of \$70,602, and expenses of \$3,398,044 for 2009. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, liabilities and net assets at year-end.

#### Net Assets in Business-type Activities



#### 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 18-19) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,094,252 which is \$3,349,648 less than last year's total of \$4,443,900. 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 (Deficit) <u>12/31/09</u>	Fund Balances 12/31/08	Decrease	
Major fund:				
General	\$ 1,038,287	\$ 1,712,046	\$ (673,759)	
Tax incremental equivalent	(1,258,411)	68,760	(1,327,171)	
Riverfront improvements	(1,121,900)	-	(1,121,900)	
Other nonmajor governmental funds	2,436,276	2,663,094	(226,818)	
Total	\$ 1,094,252	\$ 4,443,900	<u>\$(3,349,648)</u>	

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **General Fund**

The City's general fund balance decreased \$684,019. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2009 Amount	2008 Amount	Percentage Change	
<u>Revenues</u>				
Taxes	\$ 7,584,796	\$ 8,016,901	(5.39) %	
Charges for services	557,497	597,965	(6.77) %	
Licenses and permits	30,191	28,978	4.19 %	
Fines and forfeitures	292,535	311,265	(6.02) %	
Investment income	38,858	96,095	(59.56) %	
Intergovernmental	2,566,079	1,637,316	56.72 %	
Other	330,864	735,303	(55.00) %	
Total	<u>\$ 11,400,820</u>	<u>\$ 11,423,823</u>	(0.20) %	

Tax revenue represents 66.53% of all general fund revenue. Tax revenue decreased by 5.39% over prior year. Investment income decreased 59.56% due primarily to lower interest rates on the City's investments. Intergovernmental revenue increased 56.72% primarily due to an increase in State and federal grant monies received by the City. The decrease in other revenue is due the Clive Lupton grant the City received in 2008 but not in 2009. All other revenue remained comparable to 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	\$ 4,026,816	\$ 2,766,020	45.58 %
Security of persons and property	6,679,743	6,706,919	(0.41) %
Community environment	197,855	254,061	(22.12) %
Debt service	31,805	31,805	- %
Total	\$ 10,936,219	\$ 9,758,805	12.07 %

General government increased 45.58% primarily due to an increase in professional services of the mayor's department. Community environment expenditures decreased 22.12% primarily due to wage and benefit decreases. The largest expenditure line item, security of persons and property, remained comparable to 2008.

#### Tax Incremental Equivalent Fund

The tax incremental equivalent fund, a City major fund, had expenditures of \$1,327,171 in 2009. The tax incremental equivalent fund balance decreased \$1,327,171 from a balance of \$68,760 in 2008 to a deficit of \$1,258,411 in 2009.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **Riverfront Improvement Fund**

The riverfront improvements fund, a City major fund, had expenditures of \$1,121,900 in 2009. The riverfront improvement fund balance was a deficit of \$1,121,900 in 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. In the general fund, the actual revenues were \$270,200 less than in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$457,040 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues decreased \$331,675 from the original to the final budget. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses decreased \$630,115 from the original to the final budget due primarily to a decrease in the cost of general government expenditures.

#### **Proprietary Fund**

The City's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2009, the City had \$44,283,168 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$22,835,793 was reported in governmental activities and \$21,447,375 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows 2009 balances compared to 2008:

#### Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	
Land	\$ 3,109,043	\$ 3,106,221	\$ 241,940	\$ 241,940	\$ 3,350,983	\$ 3,348,161	
Buildings and improvements	2,523,424	2,565,173	2,256,562	2,268,900	4,779,986	4,834,073	
Machinery & equipment	642,982	717,552	215,657	199,688	858,639	917,240	
Furniture & fixtures	63,176	66,790	12,662	4,090	75,838	70,880	
Vehicles	1,365,204	1,429,660	191,587	229,391	1,556,791	1,659,051	
Infrastructure	14,603,260	12,865,714	13,740,988	13,671,184	28,344,248	26,536,898	
Construction in progress	528,704	70,307	4,787,979	208,680	5,316,683	278,987	
Totals	\$ 22,835,793	\$ 20,821,417	\$ 21,447,375	\$ 16,823,873	\$ 44,283,168	\$37,645,290	

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

The City's largest governmental capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks and curbs lines. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 63.95% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The City's largest business-type capital asset category is infrastructure that primarily includes sewer lines and drains. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 64.07% of the City's total business-type capital assets. See Note 10 to the financial statements for more detail.

**Governmental Activities** 

#### Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Government	
	<u>2009</u>	2008
Compensated absences	\$ 1,016,475	\$ 1,085,829
Special assessment anticipation notes	-	200,000
TIF capital improvement notes	-	1,250,000
Capital lease payable	129,228	189,936
Post-closure landfill obligation	9,051	68,800
Special assessment bonds	380,000	415,000
Total long-term obligations	<u>\$ 1,534,754</u>	\$ 3,209,565
	<b>Business-tyr</b>	ne Activities

	Dusiless-type Activities				
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>			
General obligation bonds Compensated absences	\$ 6,541,544 254,639	\$ 7,265,000 182,911			
Total long-term obligations	\$ 6,796,183	\$ 7,447,911			

See Note 12 to the financial statements for more detail on the City's long-term obligations.

#### **Economic Outlook**

As with most other communities, the economy of the City of Tiffin struggled in 2009. Many of our businesses and industries experienced layoffs and manpower reductions through the year. However, most of our larger employers were confident that they could weather through the recession, and some witnessed signs of a recovery in the last few months of the year.

Most of our employers resisted massive layoffs due in great part to the fact that very few had large debts to service. Instead, they tried very hard to maintain manpower levels so as to be poised to rebound quickly as factory orders started coming in 2010.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

During the last quarter of 2009 and into the beginning of this year, there is a large consensus that our community had experienced the worst of the downturn and that the economy was on the mend. Indeed, not only are workers being recalled, but two or three of our larger employers are expanding their operations and expect to hire an aggregate of approximately seventy new employees during the first half of 2010.

The City's best indicator of the economy has historically been our income tax receipts. In 2009, we lost about ten percent of these revenues compared to 2008. During the first and second quarter of the year, we were as far as fourteen percent below the previous year's collections, but as the year progressed we started to regain lost ground. As we enter 2010, we continue to make progress in restoring the 2008 levels of income.

Both Tiffin University and Heidelberg University enrolled near record numbers of students in the fall of 2009. These combined 2,500-some students contribute greatly to our economy and have helped insulate the community from a deeper recession.

The major roadway improvements on the west side of Tiffin has sparked great interest in commercial and industrial development in that area. We anticipate a strong growth in this area as the economy begins to mend.

#### **Contacting the City's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, 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 Ms. Gwynn Reinhart, Finance Director, City of Tiffin, 53 East Market Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883 or e-mail at financedirector@tiffinohio.gov or telephone at (419) 448-5403.

# BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,353,523 67,525	\$ 4,859,381 184,442	\$ 8,212,904 251,967
	1,451,896		1,451,896
Real and other taxes	1,006,507	-	1,006,507
Accounts	145,210	1,022,894	1,168,104
Special assessments	619,895	1,022,094	619,895
•	5,661	3	5,664
Accrued interest	1,288,295	5	1,288,295
	1,288,295	-	1,288,295
		10.246	
Prepayments	95,851	19,246	115,097
Materials and supplies inventory.	66,435	27,222	93,657
Unamortized bond issue costs	1 200 052	145,373	145,373
Investment in joint venture	1,209,052	-	1,209,052
Capital assets:	2 (27 7 47	5 020 010	9.667.666
Land and construction in progress.	3,637,747	5,029,919	8,667,666
Depreciable capital assets, net	19,198,046	16,417,456	35,615,502
Total capital assets, net	22,835,793	21,447,375	44,283,168
Total assets.	32,314,679	27,705,936	60,020,615
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable.	493,675	53,094	546,769
Contracts payable	-	1,554,520	1,554,520
Retainage payable	67,525	184,442	251,967
Accrued wages and benefits	88,757	15,112	103,869
Due to other governments	402,422	32,110	434,532
Unearned revenue.	850,916	-	850,916
Notes payable	2,775,000	5,200,000	7,975,000
Accrued interest payable	53,844	119,699	173,543
Due within one year	666,119	652,358	1,318,477
Due in more than one year	868,635	6,143,825	7,012,460
Total liabilities	6,266,893	13,955,160	20,222,053
	•,-••,•,•,•		
Net assets: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	19,551,565	9,705,831	29,257,396
Restricted for:	19,551,505	9,705,651	29,257,590
	997,580		997,580
Capital projects.	502,671	-	502,671
Debt service		-	
Transportation projects.	545,804	-	545,804
Leisure-time activities	91,985	-	91,985
Municipal court.	529,495	-	529,495
Security of persons and property.	455,373	-	455,373
Community environment.	254,861	-	254,861
Economic development and assistance Permanent fund:	281,113	-	281,113
Nonexpendable.	25,000	-	25,000
Expendable.	8,679	-	8,679
Other purposes	16,405	-	16,405
Unrestricted.	2,787,255	4,044,945	6,832,200
Total net assets	\$ 26,047,786	\$ 13,750,776	\$ 39,798,562

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Program Revenues							
		Expenses		harges for Services	G	Operating Frants and Intributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	3,795,493	\$	619,810	\$	-	\$	-
Security of persons and property		7,162,397		576,519		-		1,401
Public health and welfare		6,618		15,159		-		-
Transportation		1,687,871		76,048		1,268,515		593,499
Community environment		355,782		16,787		52,668		-
Leisure time activity.		489,402		35,051		67,635		-
Economic development and assisstance		5,426		-		9,167		-
Urban redevelopment and housing		59,260		-		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges.		98,613		-		-		-
Total governmental activities		13,660,862		1,339,374		1,397,985		594,900
Business-type activities:								
Sewer		3,398,044		3,863,014		176,456		449,068
Total business-type activities		3,398,044		3,863,014		176,456		449,068
Total primary government.	\$	17,058,906	\$	5,202,388	\$	1,574,441	\$	1,043,968

#### General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:
General purposes
Police pension
Fire pension
Income taxes levied for:
General purposes
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs
Contributions and donations
Refunds and reimbursements
Investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues.
Change in net assets.
Net assets at beginning of year
Nat accepte at and of year
Net assets at end of year

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (3,175,683)	\$ -	\$ (3,175,683)
(6,584,477)	φ -	(6,584,477)
(0,584,477) 8,541	-	(0,584,477) 8,541
250,191	-	250,191
(286,327)	-	(286,327)
(386,716)	-	
3,741	-	(386,716) 3,741
	-	
(59,260)	-	(59,260)
(98,613)	-	(98,613)
(10,328,603)		(10,328,603)
	1,090,494	1,090,494
	1,090,494	1,090,494
(10,328,603)	1,090,494	(9,238,109)
1,041,384	-	1,041,384
89,536	-	89,536
89,548	-	89,548
6,272,340	-	6,272,340
2,543,962	-	2,543,962
23,982	-	23,982
129,861	-	129,861
23,555	51,086	74,641
136,740	19,516	156,256
10,350,908	70,602	10,421,510
22,305	1,161,096	1,183,401
26,025,481	12,589,680	38,615,161
\$ 26,047,786	\$ 13,750,776	\$ 39,798,562

Net (	Expense)	<b>Revenue</b> and	Changes	in Net A	Assets
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## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

		General	Tax Incremental Equivalent		<b>Riverfront</b> Improvements		
Assets:	¢	510 501	¢	15.074	¢	402 100	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents with escrow agent	\$	518,591	\$	15,074	\$	423,198 46,784	
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		-		-		40,784	
Income taxes.		1,451,896		-		-	
Real and other taxes.		859,223		-		-	
Accounts		126,229		-		-	
Accrued interest		5,620		-		-	
Special assessments.		-		-		-	
Due from other governments		488,108		-		-	
Due from other funds		382,204		-		-	
Loans receivable		-		-		-	
Prepayments		54,245		-		-	
Materials and supplies inventory		13,548		-		-	
Total assets	\$	3,899,664	\$	15,074	\$	469,982	
Liabilities:	<i>.</i>		<b>.</b>		<b>.</b>		
Accounts payable	\$	150,443	\$	-	\$	93,326	
Retainage payable.		-		-		46,784	
Accrued wages and benefits.		79,030		-		-	
Compensated absences payable		112,469		-		-	
Due to other funds		- 279 912		-		-	
Due to other governments.		378,812		1,250,000		1,425,000	
Accrued interest payable		-		23,485		26,772	
Deferred revenue		1,414,223		23,405		20,772	
		726,400		-		-	
		<u> </u>					
Total liabilities		2,861,377		1,273,485		1,591,882	
Fund balances:							
Reserved for encumbrances.		-		-		118,736	
Reserved for prepayments		54,245		-		-	
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory		13,548		-		-	
Reserved for loans receivable		-		-		-	
Reserved for tax advances		108,869		-		-	
Reserved for Oakley Park trust		-		-		-	
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit), reported in:							
General fund.		861,625		-		-	
Special revenue funds		-		-		-	
Debt service fund		-		-		-	
Capital projects funds		-		(1,258,411)		(1,240,636)	
Permanent fund						-	
Total fund balances (deficit)		1,038,287		(1,258,411)		(1,121,900)	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,899,664	\$	15,074	\$	469,982	

	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
\$	2,396,660	\$	3,353,523
Φ	2,390,000	φ	67,525
	20,741		07,525
	-		1,451,896
	147,284		1,006,507
	18,981		145,210
	41		5,661
	619,895		619,895
	800,187		1,288,295
	-		382,204
	169,036		169,036
	41,606		95,851
	52,887		66,435
\$	4,267,318	\$	8,652,038
\$	249,906	\$	493,675
	20,741		67,525
	9,727		88,757
	-		112,469
	382,204		382,204
	23,610		402,422
	100,000		2,775,000
	1,879		52,136
	918,459		2,332,682
	124,516		850,916
	1,831,042		7,557,786
	878,899		997,635
	41,606		95,851
	52,887		66,435
	169,036		169,036
	18,662		127,531
	25,000		25,000
	-		861,625
	580,149		580,149
	22,802		22,802
	638,597		(1,860,450)
	8,638		8,638
. <u> </u>	2,436,276		1,094,252
\$	4,267,318	\$	8,652,038

#### RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 1,094,252
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the		
statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		
and therefore are not reported in the funds.		22,835,793
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Real and other taxes receivable	\$ 28,060	
Income taxes receivable	845,358	
Charges for services receivable	103,814	
Refunds and reimbursements receivable	132,345	
Special assessments receivable	619,895	
Intergovernmental receivable	598,218	
Accrued interest receivable	4,342	
Accounts receivable	 650	
Total		2,332,682
The City has an equity interest in a joint venture. This investment is not a current financial resource and therefore is not reported		
in the governmental funds.		1,209,052
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(1,708)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are as follows:		
Capital lease payable	(129,228)	
Compensated absences	(904,006)	
Landfill post-closure	(9,051)	
Special assessment bonds	 (380,000)	
Total		 (1,422,285)
Net assets of governmental activities		\$ 26,047,786

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#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/(DEFICIT) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	 General	Incremental quivalent	iverfront provements
Revenues:			
Municipal income taxes.	\$ 6,529,259	\$ -	\$ -
Real and other taxes	1,055,537	-	-
Charges for services	557,497	-	-
Licenses and permits	30,191	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	292,535	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,566,079	-	-
Special assessments	-	-	-
Investment income	38,858	-	-
Refunds and reimbursements	188,271	-	-
Contributions and donations	23,982	-	-
Other	 118,611	 -	 -
Total revenues.	 11,400,820	 -	 -
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	4,026,816	-	-
Security of persons and property	6,679,743	-	-
Public health and welfare	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-
Community environment	197,855	-	-
Leisure time activity	-	-	-
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-
Urban redevelopment and housing	-	-	-
Capital outlay.	-	22,525	1,095,128
Debt service:		,	
Principal retirement	26,852	1,250,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	4,953	54,646	26,772
Total expenditures	 10,936,219	 1,327,171	 1,121,900
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over (under) expenditures	 464,601	 (1,327,171)	 (1,121,900)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Sale of capital assets.	-	_	
Transfers in	-	-	-
	(1,148,620)	-	-
Transfers (out)		 -	 
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (1,148,620)	 	 -
Net change in fund balances	(684,019)	(1,327,171)	(1,121,900)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,712,046	68,760	-
Increase in reserve for inventory	10,260	-	-
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year	\$ 1,038,287	\$ (1,258,411)	\$ (1,121,900)

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 6,529,259
181,510	1,237,047
35,401	592,898
	30,191
244,987	537,522
1,947,572	4,513,651
125,239	125,239
11,351	50,209
41,264	229,535
38,053	62,035
81,392	200,003
2,706,769	14,107,589
199,371	4,226,187
214,985	6,894,728
6,618	6,618
1,834,258	1,834,258
236,143	433,998
419,031	419,031
5,426	5,426
59,260	59,260
768,871	1,886,524
700,071	1,000,524
328,605	1,605,457
33,531	119,902
4,106,099	17,491,389
(1,399,330)	(3,383,800)
15,922	15,922
1,398,620	1,398,620
(250,000)	(1,398,620)
1,164,542	15,922
(234,788)	(3,367,878)
2,663,094	4,443,900
	4,445,900 18,230
<u>7,970</u> \$ 2,436,276	
\$ 2,436,276	\$ 1,094,252

#### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ (3,367,878)
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 costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	<b>•</b>		
Capital outlays	\$	3,415,577	
Depreciation expense		(1,113,813)	0.001.544
Total			2,301,764
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital			
assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, donations) is to increase net assets.			(287,388)
			(207,500)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when			
purchased. However in the statement of activities, they are			10.000
reported as an expense when consumed.			18,230
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.			
Municipal income taxes		(256,919)	
Real and other taxes		(16,579)	
Charges for services		(48,336)	
Intergovernmental		(66,167)	
Special assessments		(49,671)	
Investment income		(15,602)	
Refunds and reimbursements		(21,536)	
Other		(192)	
Total			(475,002)
An increase in the City's equity interest in a joint venture does not provide			24.010
current financial resources and is not reported in the governmental funds.			24,010
Repayments of bonds, notes, landfill and lease principal are expenditures			
in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term			
liabilities on the statement of net assets.			1,605,457
			, ,
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on			
outstanding bonds and notes, whereas in governmental			
funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			21,289
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such			
as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures			
in governmental funds.			181,823
Change in net assets of governmental activities			\$ 22,305

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgetee Original	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 6,560,000	\$ 6,462,474	\$ (97,526)
Real and other taxes	987,000	957,000	955,344	(1,656)
Charges for services	479,500	568,500	557,127	(11,373)
Licenses and permits.	33,400	34,200	29,061	(5,139)
Fines and forfeitures	374,000	307,000	296,933	(10,067)
Intergovernmental	2,253,755	2,696,280	2,568,864	(127,416)
Investment income	125,000	45,000	43,730	(1,270)
Refunds and reimbursements	189,850	189,850	188,288	(1,562)
Contributions and donations	29,000	29,000	24,482	(4,518)
Other	126,180	129,180	119,507	(9,673)
Total revenues.	11,847,685	11,516,010	11,245,810	(270,200)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government.	4,447,206	4,234,555	4,095,304	139,251
Security of persons and property	7,411,001	7,111,055	6,971,502	139,553
Community environment	365,410	359,892	203,536	156,356
Debt service:	, -	,		,
Principal retirement	26,852	26,852	26,852	-
Interest and fiscal charges	4,953	4,953	4,953	-
Total expenditures	12,255,422	11,737,307	11,302,147	435,160
Excess of expenses				
over/under revenues	(407,737)	(221,297)	(56,337)	164,960
Other financing uses:				
Transfers (out).	(1,282,500)	(1,170,500)	(1,148,620)	21,880
Total other financing uses	(1,282,500)	(1,170,500)	(1,148,620)	21,880
	(1,202,000)	(1,170,200)	(1,110,020)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,690,237)	(1,391,797)	(1,204,957)	186,840
Fund balance at beginning of year	476,988	476,988	476,988	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	1,270,020	1,270,020	1,270,020	
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ 56,771	\$ 355,211	\$ 542,051	\$ 186,840

#### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2009

		ss-type Activities erprise Fund
		Sewer
Assets:		
Current assets:	¢	4.050.001
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents with escrow agent	\$	4,859,381 184,442
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		101,112
Accounts.		1,022,894
Accrued interest.		3
Prepayments.		19,246
Materials and supplies inventory		27,222
		21,222
Total current assets		6,113,188
Noncurrent assets:		
Unamortized bond issue costs		145,373
Capital assets:		
Land and construction in progress		5,029,919
Depreciable capital assets, net		16,417,456
Total capital assets, net		21,447,375
Total noncurrent assets		21,592,748
Total assets.		27,705,936
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		53,094
Contracts payable		1,554,520
Retainage payable		184,442
Accrued wages and benefits		15,112
Due to other governments		32,110
Accrued interest payable		119,699
Bond anticipation notes payable		5,200,000
Current portion of compensated absences		92,358
Current portion of general obligation bonds		560,000
Total current liabilities		7,811,335
T 4 1:-1:14:		
Long-term liabilities:		1 < 2 0.01
Compensated absences.		162,281
General obligation bonds		5,981,544
Total long-term liabilities		6,143,825
Total liabilities		13,955,160
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		9,705,831
		4,044,945
		7,044,243
Total net assets	\$	13,750,776

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	ess-type Activities terprise Fund
	 Sewer
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 3,861,539
Tap-in fees	1,475
Other	 2,629
Total operating revenues	 3,865,643
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	1,549,218
Contract services	426,725
Materials and supplies	157,720
Depreciation	563,306
Other	 36,290
Total operating expenses.	 2,733,259
Operating income	 1,132,384
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest revenue	51,086
Special assessments	16,887
Intergovernmental	176,456
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(409,647)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	 (255,138)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (420,356)
Income before capital contributions	712,028
Capital contributions	 449,068
Change in net assets	1,161,096
Net assets at beginning of year	 12,589,680
Net assets at end of year	\$ 13,750,776

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Cash flows from operating activities:SewerCash received from tap-in fees.\$ 3,636,733Cash received from operations.1,475Cash received from other operations.3,708Cash payments for personal services(1,508,391)Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for onther expenses.(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses.(136,637)Cash payments for other expenses.(136,6291)Net cash provided by operating activities:(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:1,544,928Cash received from intergovernmental revenues.176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463Cash and cash equivalents at ed of year.5,043,823		Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund	
Cash received from customers\$ 3,636,733Cash received from tap-in fees.1,475Cash received from other operations.3,708Cash payments for contract services(1,508,391)Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for outract services(136,530)Cash payments for outract services(136,530)Cash payments for outract services(136,530)Cash payments for outrid services(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses(156,037)Cash payments for other expenses(156,037)Cash provided by operating activities:(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:1,544,928Cash received from intergovernmental revenues16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities:11,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463		Sewer	
Cash received from tap-in fees.1,475Cash received from other operations.3,708Cash payments for personal services(1,508,391)Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for utilities.(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses.(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:1,544,928Cash received from noncapital financing activities:1,544,928Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities.(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and 			
Cash received from other operations.3,708Cash payments for personal services(1,508,391)Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for materials and supplies(136,530)Cash payments for utilities.(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses.(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities.1,544,928Cash received from noncapital financing activities:1,544,928Cash received from noncapital financing activities:16,887Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes.(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities:11,086Net cash provided by investing activities.51,086Net cash provided by investing activities.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents.2,375,463	Cash received from customers	\$	3,636,733
Cash payments for personal services(1,508,391)Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for materials and supplies(136,530)Cash payments for utilities(136,037)Cash payments for other expenses(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:1,544,928Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:176,456Cash received from intergovernmental revenues16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:11,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents.2,375,463	Cash received from tap-in fees		1,475
Cash payments for contract services(259,739)Cash payments for materials and supplies(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses(136,037)Cash payments for other expenses(156,037)Cash payments for other expenses(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:(36,291)Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:1,544,928Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents.2,375,463	Cash received from other operations		3,708
Cash payments for materials and supplies(136,530)Cash payments for utilities.(136,530)Cash payments for other expenses.(156,037)Cash payments for other expenses.(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities:1,544,928Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:176,456Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Cash payments for personal services		(1,508,391)
Cash payments for utilities.(156,037)Cash payments for other expenses.(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities.1,544,928Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:176,456Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes.(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities.51,086Net cash provided by investing activities.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents.2,375,463	Cash payments for contract services		(259,739)
Cash payments for other expenses.(36,291)Net cash provided by operating activities.1,544,928Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:176,456Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:1302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Cash payments for materials and supplies		(136,530)
Net cash provided by operating activities.1,544,928Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:176,456Cash received from intergovernmental revenues.176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities:879,003Cash flows from investing activities:51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,368,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Cash payments for utilities.		(156,037)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:       176,456         Cash received from special assessments.       176,456         Cash received from special assessments.       16,887         Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities       193,343         Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:       193,343         Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:       193,343         Acquisition of capital assets       3,258,857)         Sale of general obligation notes       5,200,000         Principal retirement on bonds and notes       (760,000)         Interest paid on bonds and notes       (302,140)         Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities       879,003         Cash flows from investing activities:       11,086         Net cash provided by investing activities       51,086         Net cash provided by investing activities       2,668,360         Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.       2,375,463	Cash payments for other expenses		(36,291)
Cash received from intergovernmental revenues176,456Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(760,000)Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net cash provided by investing activities2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Net cash provided by operating activities		1,544,928
Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes5,200,000Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from special assessments.16,887Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes5,200,000Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Cash received from intergovernmental revenues		176,456
financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets(3,258,857) 5,200,000 Principal retirement on bonds and notesSale of general obligation notes(3,258,857) 5,200,000 Principal retirement on bonds and notesPrincipal retirement on bonds and notes(3,02,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463			,
financing activities193,343Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets(3,258,857) 5,200,000 Principal retirement on bonds and notesSale of general obligation notes(3,258,857) 5,200,000 Principal retirement on bonds and notesPrincipal retirement on bonds and notes(3,02,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Net cash provided by noncapital		
financing activities:Acquisition of capital assets(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(760,000)Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463			193,343
Acquisition of capital assets(3,258,857)Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(760,000)Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	-		
Sale of general obligation notes5,200,000Principal retirement on bonds and notes(760,000)Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	8		
Principal retirement on bonds and notes.(760,000)Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities.879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities.51,086Net cash provided by investing activities.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463			
Interest paid on bonds and notes(302,140)Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities879,003Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463			
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities			,
related financing activities	Interest paid on bonds and notes		(302,140)
Cash flows from investing activities:         Interest received       51,086         Net cash provided by investing activities       51,086         Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.       2,668,360         Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.       2,375,463			
Interest received51,086Net cash provided by investing activities51,086Net increase in cash and cash equivalents2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	related financing activities		879,003
Net cash provided by investing activities	Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.2,668,360Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.2,375,463	Interest received		51,086
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 2,375,463	Net cash provided by investing activities		51,086
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,668,360
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,375,463
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	5,043,823

- - continued

# **CITY OF TIFFIN, OHIO**

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund	
		Sewer
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	1,132,384
Adjustments: Depreciation		563,306
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in materials and supplies inventory		18,254
Decrease in prepayments		437
Increase in accounts receivable.		(223,727)
Increase in accounts payable		31,624
Decrease in accrued wages and benefits		(42,540)
Decrease in due to other governments		(6,538)
Increase in compensated absences payable		71,728
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,544,928

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the sewer fund purchased \$1,738,962 and \$4,941, respectively, in capital assets on account.

The sewer fund received \$449,068 in capital contributions from outside sources. The sewer fund received a capital asset from another fund, the cost of which was

\$1,409. This asset was fully depreciated at the time of receipt.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# CITY OF TIFFIN, OHIO

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Agency	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	18,849
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts		175,210
Receivables:		
Accounts		1,298
Total assets.	\$	195,357
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	7,903
Undistributed monies		187,454
	<b>A</b>	105.055
Total liabilities	\$	195,357

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Tiffin (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated as a village in 1835 and became a City under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1850. In 1977, a voter-approved Charter became effective. The Mayor, Members of Council, the Law Director and the Municipal Judge are elected by separate ballot from the municipality at large for four-year terms. The Mayor is not a member of council and can only approve or veto council ordinances and resolutions. The Mayor appoints the City Manager. The City Manager appoints all department managers of the City with approval by the Mayor.

#### Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The City provides police and fire protection within its boundaries, and ambulance protection and fire assistance to adjacent townships by mutual agreement contracts. The City provides basic utilities in the form of wastewater treatment. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates and maintains a park and recreation system.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with a certain organization which is defined as a joint venture with equity interest:

# Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority (the "Port Authority")

The Port Authority, a joint venture between Sandusky and Seneca Counties and the City of Tiffin, was established in 1989 under the authority of Section 4582.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, with territorial limits co-terminus with the boundaries of the counties, with Tiffin being within the boundaries of Seneca County. Its purpose was created following an enactment by the Ohio Legislature of the Ohio Port Authority Act which permits the Port Authority to administer railroad services to area businesses that ship goods within the State of Ohio. The Port Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors, consisting of two members from each of the counties and the City, with the seventh member being rotated between the three entities every four years. The members are appointed by the County Commissioners in the counties, and by the Mayor of Tiffin in the City. Appointed members may hold no other public office or public employment except Notary Public, member of the State Militia, or member of a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces. Initial funding for organizational expenses, including purchase of real or personal property by the Port Authority, was contributed by each subdivision with no obligation of future contributions or financial support. The contributions were equal and simultaneous. The Port Authority may be dissolved at any time upon the enactment of an ordinance by the City and resolutions by the counties. Any real or personal property will be returned to the subdivision from which it was received.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY - (Continued)

Upon dissolution of the Port Authority, any balance remaining in the Port Authority's funds or any real or personal property belonging to the Port Authority will be distributed equally to the City and the counties after paying all expenses and debts. The City's equity interest in the Port Authority is \$1,209,052 at December 31, 2009. Financial information can be obtained from the Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority, James Supance, Chairman, P.O. Box 767, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

The City has not included the Tiffin City School District, the Tiffin-Seneca Public Library, the Conner Memorial Commission, and the Weller Memorial Commission as it has no control over these operations and they are autonomous entities.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

# 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) guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and its proprietary fund provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has the option to also apply FASB guidance issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise fund, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to apply these FASB guidance. The City's significant accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, 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 the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City programs 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 a more detail level. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### **B.** Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds focus 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 be 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 is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Tax incremental equivalent fund</u> - This fund is to account for activity related to the road improvement projects, including proceeds of notes and construction expenditures.

<u>Riverfront improvements fund</u> - This fund is to account for activity related to the riverfront improvement project, including proceeds of notes and construction expenditures.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds; (b) grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose; and (c) the accumulation of resources for and payment of long-term liabilities.

#### Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City presently does not have an internal service fund. The City's sewer fund is a major fund:

<u>Enterprise funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's enterprise fund is:

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the wastewater treatment service operations of the City.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds 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 which are considered fiduciary funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account for funds maintained by the Municipal Court, State Patrol transfer account, fire claims escrow, unclaimed monies and payroll income tax and tax increment financial payments collected on behalf of and due to other governments.

#### C. Measurement Focus

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non-fiduciary assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net assets.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

# Fund Financial Statements

All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and others 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 statements for governmental funds.

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

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary fund is charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary fund includes personnel and other expenses related to the sewer operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

#### **D.** 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. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also 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 Nonexchange Transactions

Revenues 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 year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty days of year end.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). 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: income taxes, property taxes available as an advance, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and rentals.

#### 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 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 in the governmental funds.

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.

# E. Budgetary Data

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the fund, department, and object level. Line item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the City Manager, Finance Director and respective department head. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund, department and object level appropriations.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

#### Tax Budget

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures 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. On or prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

# **Appropriations**

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period of January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level for all funds. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. Council legally enacted several supplemental appropriation ordinances during the year. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons present the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

#### Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures.

#### Lapsing of Appropriations

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including the proprietary fund, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund balance integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

During 2009, investments were limited to a repurchase agreement and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investments contracts, such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

The City has a segregated bank account for Municipal Court monies separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since it is not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

The City had separate bank accounts held in escrow for retainage on construction projects. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with escrow agent".

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 \$38,858, which included \$22,810 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the basic 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.

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

# G. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

On the fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of the proprietary fund are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditure in the governmental funds when purchased. Inventories of the proprietary fund are expensed when used.

# H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2009, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

# I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in the government funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets and in the fund.

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 \$500. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, sewer lines and lighting systems have been capitalized. 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, except, land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful life 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 (with a salvage value of ten percent) over the following useful lives:

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	40 years	40 years
Machinery & Equipment	8-20 years	8-20 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5-15 years	5-15 years
Vehicles	3-5 years	3-5 years
Infrastructure	80 years	80 years

#### J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. The City had no interfund receivables/payable at December 31, 2009.

"Due to/from other funds" are used to cover negative cash balances. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

#### K. Compensated Absences

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences" in the fund from which the employees are paid.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The City records a liability for unused sick leave that is expected to be paid out as severance for all employees who are age 50 or older or who have at least 15 years of City or local government employment service.

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

#### L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the proprietary fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, the noncurrent portion of capital leases and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund statements only to the extent they will be paid with current, expendable, available resources. In general, payments made within thirty days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

# M. Bond Discounts, Premiums and Issuance Costs

Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the life of the bond using the straight-line method. The unamortized portion of the bond issuance costs is reported on the statement of net assets. Bond discounts or premiums are (1) shown as additions to, or deductions from, the account of the bond liability, (2) amortized using the straight-line method, and (3) reflected as interest income or expense in the proprietary fund.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### N. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved balance indicates that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventories of supplies and materials, prepayments, loans receivable, tax advances and the Oakley Park trust.

# 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 borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represent amounts restricted for D.A.R.E funds.

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

# P. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, or from grant or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. The sewer enterprise fund received \$1,409 in contributions of capital from other funds during 2009. The sewer enterprise fund received \$449,068 in contributions of capital from outside sources.

#### Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

#### **R.** Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. No extraordinary transactions or special items occurred during 2009.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### S. Estimates

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

#### **NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE**

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2009, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 52, "<u>Land and Other Real Estate Held as</u> <u>Investments by Endowments</u>", GASB Statement No. 55, "<u>The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted</u> <u>Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments</u>", GASB Statement No. 56 "<u>Codification of</u> <u>Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing</u> <u>Standards</u>", and GASB Statement No. 57 "<u>Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Measurements by</u> <u>Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employers</u>".

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 have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the GASB's authoritative literature. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 55 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 56 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Statements on Auditing Standards. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 56 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

# **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

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

Major governmental funds	Deficit
Tax incremental equivalent	\$ 1,258,411
Riverfront improvements	1,121,900
Nonmajor governmental funds	
Block grant	18,179
CHIP Home program	7,890
CHIP OHTF program	20,582
Traffic enhancement grant	251 074
Traffic enhancement grant	351,874

The deficit fund balances in the south side sewer fund, tax incremental equivalent fund and the riverfront improvements fund resulted from short-term notes being booked as fund liabilities as described in Note 13 and adjustments for accrued liabilities. The CHIP Home program deficit balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. These funds complied with Ohio State law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year end.

The block grant, the CHIP OHTF program and the traffic enhancement grant had deficit balances due to accrued liabilities and negative cash balances. In addition, the traffic signal upgrade had a negative cash balance 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.

#### C. Noncompliance

The City had certain negative cash fund balances at December 31, 2009 in noncompliance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **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;
- 6. State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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 Finance Director 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 in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

# A. Cash and Cash Equivalents with Escrow Agent

At year end, \$251,967 was on deposit with an escrow agent for retainage held as part of the City's construction contracts. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with escrow agent".

#### B. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$310 on hand in the form of drawer change and petty cash. This amount is included on the basic financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents", but is not considered part of the City's carrying amount of deposits at year end.

#### C. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the City had \$175,210 deposited with a financial institution for monies related to the Municipal Court which are reported as an agency fund. These amounts were covered by the FDIC and are not included in the City's depository balance detailed in Note 4.D.

#### **D.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2009, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$4,422,521, exclusive of the \$4,060,889 repurchase agreement included in investments below. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2009, \$3,964,982 of the City's bank balance of \$4,754,199 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$789,217 was covered by the FDIC.

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% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

# E. Investments

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

		Investment Maturity
		6 months or
Investment type	Fair Value	less
Repurchase agreement	\$ 4,060,889	\$ 4,060,889

*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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

*Credit Risk*: The federal agency securities that underlie the City's repurchase agreement were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively.

*Custodial Credit Risk*: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. For the City's \$4,060,889 investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities that are held by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City. Ohio law requires the market value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2%. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Director of Finance or qualified trustee.

*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	Fair Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Repurchase agreement	\$ 4,060,889	100.00

#### F. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Assets

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	4,422,521
Investments		4,060,889
Cash on hand		310
Cash in segregated accounts		175,210
Total	\$	8,658,930
<u>Cash and investments per statement of net assets</u> Governmental activities Business type activities Agency funds Total	\$ \$	3,421,048 5,043,823 194,059 8,658,930

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

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

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	
General fund	\$ 1,148,620
Nonmajor governmental funds	250,000
Total transfers	\$ 1,398,620

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)**

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 as debt service payments become due, (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, (4) move \$200,000 out of the revolving loan fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$20,000 out of the CHIP revolving loan (a nonmajor governmental fund) into the CHIP CDBG program (a nonmajor governmental fund) as required by the State, and (5) move \$30,000 out of the revolving loan fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) to match funds for a future civil war museum.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. All transfers were in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

**B.** Due from/to other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2009, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	Due from	Due to
	Other Funds	Other Funds
Major governmental fund		
General fund	\$ 382,204	\$ -
Nonmajor governmental funds		382,204
Total	\$ 382,204	\$ 382,204

The purpose of the due from/to other funds balance is to cover negative cash balances at year end in the block grant, CHIP OHTF, traffic enhancement and traffic signal upgrade fund (nonmajor governmental funds).

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility 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 semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

Beginning in calendar year 2009 tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property tax collections in calendar year 2009 represent delinquent collections.

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 was 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 2009-2010, 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 districts in the County, including the City of Tiffin. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2009 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by unearned revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2009 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by deferred revenue since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is deferred.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$4.10 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:

<u>Real Property</u>	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 191,687,850
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	63,382,250
Public Utility	
Real	36,920
Personal	 16,938,160
Total Assessed Value	\$ 272,045,180

#### NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

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The City levies a 1.75 percent income tax on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, City residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1.75 percent must pay the difference to the City. Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file an annual declaration.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX - (Continued)

The City's income tax ordinance requires a portion of the income tax revenues to be used to finance governmental type capital improvements. As a result, this portion of the revenue is transferred into the capital improvement capital projects fund each year. The remaining income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council.

# **NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2009, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, accrued interest, loans and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are both measurable and available at December 31, 2009.

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

#### **Governmental activities:**

Income taxes	\$ 1,451,896
Real and other taxes	1,006,507
Accounts	145,210
Accrued interest	5,661
Special assessments	619,895
Due from other governments	1,288,295
Loans	169,036
Business-type activities:	
Accounts	1,022,894
Accrued interest	3

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments and loans which are collected over the life of the assessment or loan.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **NOTE 9 - INSURANCE**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2009, the City contracted through United Insurance Service and the EMC Insurance Co. for property, fleet, crime and liability insurance.

	Per Occurrence	Deductibles	Annual Aggregate
Commercial Property (Blanket):			
Building and Contents - Replacement Cost	\$-	\$ -	\$ 32,064,860
Workers' Compensation	1,000,000	-	-
General Liability	1,000,000	-	2,000,000
Products/Completed Ops	-	-	3,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Fire Damage	-	-	100,000
Automobile	-	-	1,000,000
Comprehensive	-	500	-
Collision	-	1,000	-
Medical Payments	-	-	5,000
Umbrella	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000	1,000	2,000,000
Fire Vehicles	-	Various	1,850,725
Electronic Data Processing	-	1,000	648,029
Crime-Employee Dishonesty	100,000	-	-

Real property and contents are 90 percent coinsured. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2008.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 12/31/08	Additions Disposals		Balance 12/31/09	
<b>Governmental activities:</b> <i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land	\$ 3,106,221	\$ 2,822	\$ - (1.627.027)	\$ 3,109,043	
Construction in progress	70,307	2,086,334	(1,627,937)	528,704	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,176,528	2,089,156	(1,627,937)	3,637,747	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	7,541,299	299,482	(276,530)	7,564,251	
Machinery & equipment	3,050,837	136,693	(36,203)	3,151,327	
Furniture & fixtures	307,457	12,274	(1,733)	317,998	
Vehicles	3,358,290	194,214	(205,250)	3,347,254	
Infrastructure	19,022,516	2,311,695	(12,000)	21,322,211	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	33,280,399	2,954,358	(531,716)	35,703,041	
Less: accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	(4,976,126)	(90,788)	26,087	(5,040,827)	
Machinery & equipment	(2,333,285)	(208,393)	33,333	(2,508,345)	
Furniture & fixtures	(240,667)	(15,829)	1,674	(254,822)	
Vehicles	(1,928,630)	(225,854)	172,434	(1,982,050)	
Infrastructure	(6,156,802)	(572,949)	10,800	(6,718,951)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,635,510)	(1,113,813)	244,328	(16,504,995)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	17,644,889	1,840,545	(287,388)	19,198,046	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,821,417	\$ 3,929,701	<u>\$ (1,915,325)</u>	\$ 22,835,793	

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Balance 12/31/08	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/09
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 241,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 241,940
Construction in progress	208,680	5,127,822	(548,523)	4,787,979
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	450,620	5,127,822	(548,523)	5,029,919
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	10,084,039	68,385	-	10,152,424
Machinery & equipment	664,775	57,674	(14,000)	708,449
Furniture & fixtures	55,630	10,261	-	65,891
Vehicles	1,021,168	29,612	(7,090)	1,043,690
Infrastructure	17,671,678	698,124	(257,954)	18,111,848
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	29,497,290	864,056	(279,044)	30,082,302
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(7,815,139)	(80,723)	-	(7,895,862)
Machinery & equipment	(465,087)	(37,491)	9,786	(492,792)
Furniture & fixtures	(51,540)	(1,689)	-	(53,229)
Vehicles	(791,777)	(66,707)	6,381	(852,103)
Infrastructure	(4,000,494)	(378,105)	7,739	(4,370,860)
Total accumulated depreciation	(13,124,037)	(564,715)	23,906	(13,664,846)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	16,373,253	299,341	(255,138)	16,417,456
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 16,823,873	\$ 5,427,163	\$ (803,661)	\$ 21,447,375

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 50,982
Security of persons and property	310,065
Transportation	658,927
Community environment	3,281
Leisure time activity	90,558
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 1,113,813
Business-type activities:	
Sewer	\$ 563,306
Accumulated depreciation on contributed asset	1,409
Total depreciation	\$ 564,715

The sewer fund received a capital asset from another fund which was fully depreciated at the time of receipt in the amount of \$1,409.

# NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and a certain portion of sick leave pay becomes vested as payment becomes probable.

Sick leave accumulates for non-union and AFSCME employees at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave for each eighty hours of work completed. Employees who have sick leave accumulated receive payment upon resignation with fifteen minimum years of continuous service at a rate of 2/3 of a maximum of 180 days (120 days). Sick leave accumulates for fire employees at the rate of 1 1/4 days of sick leave for each completed month. Upon retirement the fire employees receive 1/3 total hours accumulated not to exceed 1/3 of 2,880 hours.

Sick leave accumulates for police employees at 10 hours for each completed month. Upon retirement or resignation with fifteen minimum years of service police employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 120 days.

Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to retirement or at retirement lose their accumulated sick leave. A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for the portion of sick leave expected to be paid as severance for employees who are age 50 or older or who have at least 15 years of City or local government employment service.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES - (Continued)**

A liability for accrued vacation for \$178,963 has been recognized. Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

	Non-Union & Dispatchers	Employee	AFSCME
<b>Employee Service</b>	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 4 years	10 days	1 to 4 years	10 days
After 5 years	11 days	After 5 years	11 days
After 6 years	12 days	After 6 years	12 days
After 7 years	13 days	After 7 years	13 days
After 8 years	14 days	After 8 years	14 days
After 9-12 years	15 days	After 9-10 years	15 days
After 13 years	16 days	After 11-13 years	16 days
After 14 years	17 days	After 14 years	17 days
After 15 years	18 days	After 15 years	18 days
After 16 years	19 days	After 16-19 years	20 days
Non-Union			
After 17-19 years	20 days	20 years	21 days
20 years and over	21 days	·	•
Dispatchers			
After 17-20 years	20 days		
After 21 years	21 days		
	Fire	Employee	Police
<b>Employee Service</b>	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 6 years	5 days	1 to 4 years	10 days
After 7-14 years	8 days	After 5 years	11 days
After 15-20 years	10 days	After 6 years	12 days
After 21 years	11 days	After 7 years	13 days
		After 8 years	14 days
		After 9-12 years	15 days
		After 13 years	16 days
		After 14 years	17 days
		After 15 years	18 days
		After 16 years	19 days
		After 17-20 years	20 days
		Over 21 years	21 days

In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation. Vacation leave to an employee's credit which is in excess of the accrual for the last two years of employment shall be considered excess vacation. Employees shall forfeit their right to take or to be paid for excess vacation and such excess vacation is eliminated from the employee's vacation leave balance on each anniversary of employment.

Upon retirement or death of an employee, the employee or his estate is entitled to compensation at his current rate of pay for all lawfully accrued and unused vacation leave to his credit at the time of retirement or death.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During 2009, the following changes occurred in the City's long-term obligations:

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	Balance 12/31/08	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/09	Amounts Due in One Year
Bond anticipation notes:					
Sanitary sewer improvement 2.5% series 2008-1 Road improvement 2.50% series 2008-1	\$ 200,000 <u>1,250,000</u>	\$ - 	\$ (200,000) (1,250,000)	\$	\$ - _
Total bond anticipation notes	1,450,000		(1,450,000)		
Special assessment bonds payable with government commitment:					
Miami Street storm water drainage improvement bonds 4.04%	415,000		(35,000)	380,000	35,000
Other obligations:					
Post-closure landfill through 2013 Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	68,800 189,936 1,085,829	- 555,682	(59,749) (60,708) (625,036)	9,051 129,228 1,016,475	9,051 49,727 572,341
Total other obligations	1,344,565	555,682	(745,493)	1,154,754	631,119
Total governmental activities	\$ 3,209,565	\$ 555,682	\$ (2,230,493)	\$ 1,534,754	\$ 666,119
Business-type activities:					
General obligation bonds:					
Sewer imp. bonds -					
series 1999, 4.00% - 4.95%	\$ 225,000	\$ -	\$ (225,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Sanitary sewer refunding bonds - series 1998, 3.25% - 4.25% Sewer separation bonds -	940,000	-	(300,000)	640,000	315,000
series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00%	6,100,000	-	(235,000)	5,865,000	245,000
Total general obligation bonds	7,265,000	-	(760,000)	6,505,000	560,000
Other obligations:					
Compensated absences	182,911	168,549	(96,821)	254,639	92,358
Total business-type activities	\$ 7,447,911	<u>\$ 168,549</u>	\$ (856,821)	6,759,639	\$ 652,358
	Add: unamorti	ized premium o	on bonds	36,544	
	Total on staten	nent of net asse	ts	\$ 6,796,183	

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Bond anticipation notes</u> - The sanitary sewer improvement bond anticipation notes were issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds to pay costs of improving and extending the municipal sewerage system by constructing sanitary sewers. The series 2008 note bore an interest rate of 2.50%, matured on June 4, 2009 and was paid from the south side sewer fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The road improvement bond anticipation notes were issued in anticipation of the issuance of various roadways throughout the City. The series 2008 note bore an interest rate of 2.50%, matured on June 4, 2009 and was paid from the tax incremental equivalent fund.

<u>Special assessment bonds</u> - The special assessment bonds are for a streetscape project and Miami Street storm water drainage improvements. The special assessment bond issues are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. In the event that an assessed property owner fails to make payments, the City will be required to pay the related debt. Principal and interest payments are made from the Miami Street drainage assessment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The bonds bear an interest rate of 4.04% and mature on December 1, 2018.

<u>Landfill post-closure liability</u> - In January, 2001, based upon EPA Findings and Orders, the landfill which was closed in 1972, would need monitoring until 2013. In 2001, an estimate was made by engineers of the total monitoring costs and post landfill debt was established. Each year actual costs made from the capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) are reclassified against the debt established until it is complete or until a new estimate is made or if the EPA determines, based on their testing, that the City is no longer required to monitor the landfill.

<u>General obligation bonds</u> - Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of a wastewater treatment plant improvement/refunding issues. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City. All of the business-type activity debt is general obligation debt but it is anticipated that user charges will pay-off all the outstanding bonds.

On November 4, 1998, the City issued \$3,645,000 sanitary sewer refunding bonds - series 1998 for the purpose of refunding the sewer improvement bonds - Series 1991. The refunding bonds bear interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 4.25%. Principal and interest payments are made from the sewer fund. The bonds mature on December 1, 2011.

On October 14, 1999, the City issued \$1,850,000 sewer improvement bonds - series 1999 for the purpose of improving the sewerage system. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 4.95%. Principal and interest payments are made from the sewer fund. The bonds matured on December 1, 2009.

On February 28, 2007, the City issued \$6,500,000 sewer separation bonds - series 2007 for the phase II CS separation project. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 3.80% to 5.00%. Principal and interest payments are made from the sewer fund. The bonds mature on December 1, 2026.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Capital lease obligations</u> - Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and the capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). See Note 14 for more detail on the City's capital lease obligations.

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the City, is primarily the general, street construction, maintenance & repair, park & recreation, municipal court probation services, sidewalk improvement and sewer funds.

**B.** The future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the City's bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities							
		Special	S	Special				
Year	As	sessment	As	sessment				
Ended	P	Principal Interest		nterest		Total		
2010	\$	35,000	\$	20,497	\$	55,497		
2011		35,000		18,747		53,747		
2012		40,000		16,980		56,980		
2013		40,000		14,940		54,940		
2014		40,000		12,880		52,880		
2015 - 2018		190,000		27,160		217,160		
Totals	\$	380,000	\$	111,204	\$	491,204		

	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>						
	General			General			
Year	0	bligation	0	bligation			
Ended	F	Principal		Interest	_	Total	
2010	\$	560,000	\$	264,033	\$	824,033	
2011		580,000		241,003		821,003	
2012		265,000		216,990		481,990	
2013		275,000		206,390		481,390	
2014		290,000		195,390		485,390	
2015 - 2019		1,630,000		784,850		2,414,850	
2020 - 2024		1,995,000		427,600		2,422,600	
2025 - 2026		910,000		54,800		964,800	
Totals	\$	6,505,000	\$	2,391,056	\$	8,896,056	

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. 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% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total 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 \$28,465,477 and the unvoted debt margin was \$14,898,544.

# NOTE 13 - NOTES PAYABLE

<u>Bond anticipation notes</u> - The sanitary sewer improvement bond anticipation notes were issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds to pay costs of improving and extending the municipal sewerage system by constructing sanitary sewers. The series 2009 note bears an interest rate of 3.25%, is due on June 2, 2010 and will be paid from the south side sewer fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The riverfront bond anticipation notes were issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds to pay the costs of improving the riverwall. The series 2009 note bears an interest rate of 3.25%, is due on June 2, 2010 and will be paid from the riverfront improvements fund.

The road improvement bond anticipation notes were issued in anticipation of the issuance of various roadways throughout the City. The series 2009 note bears an interest rate of 3.25%, is due on June 2, 2010 and will be paid from the tax incremental equivalent fund.

<u>General obligation notes</u> - On June 3, 2009, the City issued \$5,200,000 Phase III sewer separation notes - series 2009 for the purpose of improving the sewer system and separating the sanitary system from the stormwater system. The series 2009 note bears an interest rate of 3.25%, is due on June 2, 2010 and will be paid from the sewer fund.

Changes in the City's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2009, were as follows:

	Balance						Balance
	12/31/0	8		Issued	Retire	d	12/31/09
Governmental fund notes							
Sanitary sewer improvement - 3.25%	\$	-	\$	100,000	\$	-	\$ 100,000
Riverfront improvement - 3.25%		-		1,425,000		-	1,425,000
Road improvement - 3.25%		_		1,250,000			1,250,000
Total governmental fund notes	\$	_	\$	2,775,000	\$		\$ 2,775,000

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 13 - NOTES PAYABLE - (Continued)

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/08	Issued	Retired	12/31/09
Enterprise fund notes Phase III sewer expansion	<u>\$</u>	\$ 5,200,000	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 5,200,000</u>
Total enterprise fund notes	\$	\$ 5,200,000	\$	\$ 5,200,000

All notes were backed by the full faith and credit of the City and mature within one year. The note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The notes were issued in anticipation of long-term bond financing and will be refinanced until such funds are issued.

# NOTE 14 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior years, the City entered into a capitalized lease agreement with First Capital Equipment Leasing Corp. for the acquisition of thirteen mobile computers for the police department. During 2007, the City entered into two capitalized leases with National City Commercial Capital Company for a backhoe and a public safety management system.

The terms of the lease agreements provide an option to purchase the equipment. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by FASB Statement No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the governmental activities statement of net assets for \$307,894, which is the amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2009 was \$179,185, leaving a current book value of \$128,709. At inception, capital lease transactions are accounted for as a capital outlay expenditure and as an other financing source in the appropriate governmental fund. A capital asset and a corresponding liability are recorded in the governmental activities column on the statement of net assets.

Principal and interest payments in 2009 totaled \$60,708 and \$9,290, respectively, in the general fund and capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease obligation and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2009:

Year	Governmental		
Ending	Activities		
2010	\$ 55,756		
2011	55,756		
2012	27,878		
Total future lease payments	139,390		
Less: amount representing interest	(10,162)		
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 129,228		

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 15 - PENSION PLANS

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional 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% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan. While members in the State and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement (generally sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and township police) and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional 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 by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2009, member and contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the State and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Plan. The 2009 member contribution rates were 10.00% for members in State and local classifications. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 10.10%. The City's contribution rate for 2009 was 14.00%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the City's contribution was 17.63% of covered payroll.

The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2009 was 7.00% from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 8.50% from April 1 through December 31, 2009, except for those plan members in law enforcement and public safety. For those classifications, pension contributions were 10.63% from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 12.13% from April 1 through December 31, 2009. 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 \$254,424, \$235,389 and \$268,027, respectively; 92.53% has been contributed for 2009 and 100% has been contributed for 2008 and 2007.

#### **B.** Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - 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 statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 15 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.00% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. Contribution rates are established by State statute. For 2009, the portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75% for police officers and 17.25% for firefighters. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police officers and firefighters were \$219,228 and \$361,554 for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$229,973 and \$369,195 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$216,466 and \$348,655 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. 74.56% has been contributed for police and 74.34% has been contributed for firefighters for 2009.

#### NOTE 16 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit postemployment 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.

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten years or more of qualifying Ohio service credit. 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.

Disclosures for the healthcare plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The post-employment healthcare plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code Section 401(h). State statute requires that public employers fund post-employment healthcare through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Traditional or Combined Plans is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2009, local government employers contributed 14.00% of covered payroll (17.63% for public safety and law enforcement). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for the funding of the postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for 2009 was 7.00% from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.50% from April 1 through December 31, 2009.

The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment healthcare plan.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### NOTE 16 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$183,549, \$235,389 and \$176,589, respectively; 92.53% has been contributed for 2009 and 100% has been contributed for 2008 and 2007.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees 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 OP&F Pension Fund sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

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

The 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.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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% and 24.00% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00% 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 administrated as an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into 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% 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 the pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 16 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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 to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$116,062 and \$141,477 for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$121,750 and \$144,467 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$114,599 and \$136,430 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. 74.56% has been contributed for police and 74.34% has been contributed for firefighters for 2009.

#### NOTE 17 - 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 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/expenses and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP); and,
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund.

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

		General
Budget basis	\$	(1,204,957)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		155,010
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		7,184
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	358,744
GAAP basis	\$	(684,019)

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

# NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

#### A. Federal and State Grants

The City participates in several federally assisted programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies or their representative. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

#### B. Litigation

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the law director the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

# **NOTE 19 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As of December 31, 2009, the City has commitments with the following company for the construction project.

			Amount Paid		Amount	
	Contract		as of		Remaining	
	Amount		December 31, 2009		on Contract	
Underground Utilities	\$	4,803,221	\$	2,756,457	\$	2,046,764

This contractual commitment relates to the Sewer Separation Project Phase III undertaken by the City. In addition to the amounts paid above, the City has recorded contracts payable in the amount of \$1,554,520 for costs incurred prior to fiscal year end on the project. Costs incurred by fiscal year end (including contracts) have been recorded as construction-in-progress in the City's capital assets (See Note 10).

#### NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT NOTE

On June 2, 2010, the City reissued the road improvement bond anticipation note in the amount of \$1,250,000 due on December 15, 2010. Additionally, on June 2, 2010, the City issued notes for construction of sanitary sewers and reconstruction of a flood wall in the amounts of \$4,500,000 and \$1,175,000, respectively, due on December 15, 2010.

# SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

#### CITY OF TIFFIN SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

SUB G	RAL GRANTOR/ RANTOR/ RAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	FE	(A) CASH DERAL RSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT		_			
<b>(B)</b>	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228	A-F-08-2DX-1	\$	88,145
	Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program				88,145
( <b>C</b> )	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	A-C-08-2DX-2		24,514
	Total HOME Investment Partnerships Program				24,514
	Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				112,659
PASSE	EPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION D THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	_			
	Highway Planning and Construction Highway Planning and Construction Highway Planning and Construction Highway Planning and Construction	20.205 20.205 20.205 20.205	80527 80498 80728 78494		504,128 19,450 223,144 259,283
	Total U.S. Department of Transportation				1,006,005
	NVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY D THROUGH THE	_			
	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	66.818 66.818	N/A N/A		11,103 36,300
	Total Brownsfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreement:				47,403
	Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				47,403
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$	1,166,067

(A) The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) summarizes activity of the City's federal award programs. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

(B) The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to businesses that are creating jobs and meet the other program requirements. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule). Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2009, the City had no loans outstanding under this program. The City did not issue any loans during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Cash balance on hand as of 12/31/09: \$42,683 Delinquent amounts due as of 12/31/09: \$0

(C) The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to businesses that are creating jobs and meet the other program requirements. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule). Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2009, the City had \$2,471 in loans outstanding under this program. The City did not issue any loans during the year ended December 31, 2009 and had \$500 in loans repaid.

Cash balance on hand as of 12/31/09: \$57,974 Delinquent amounts due as of 12/31/09: \$0

Note: Certain Federal programs require that the City contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditures of non-Federal matching funds are not included on the Schedule.



# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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# 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*

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City of Tiffin's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 11, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

# Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City of Tiffin's financial statements are free of material misstatements, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2009-COT-001.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin

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

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management, the City Council of the City of Tiffin and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Julian & Sube the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 11, 2010



# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to Its Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With *OMB Circular A-133* 

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

# Compliance

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

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

In our opinion, the City of Tiffin complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2009.

# Internal Control Over Compliance

The City of Tiffin's management 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 Tiffin's internal control over compliance with requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of opining on compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of opining on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin's internal control over compliance.

#### Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin

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

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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

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

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 11, 2010

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS				
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness reported at the No financial statement level (GAGAS)?			
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
( <i>d</i> )(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness reported for the major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unqualified		
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No		
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program:	Highway Planning and Construction; CFDA #20.205		
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$300,000 Type B: all others		
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes		

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES *OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505* DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS Finding Number 2009-COT-001

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10 in part requires that on a cash basis, no fund shall have a negative fund balance during the fiscal year or at year end.

The City had a negative cash fund balance in the following funds at December 31, 2009:

Nonmajor Fund	Amount
Traffic Enhancement Grant	\$ 274,584
Block Grant	18,179
CHIP OHTF Program	19,732
Traffic Signal Upgrade	69,709

By having a negative fund balance, this fund has spent other funds' balances. This could indicate insufficient monitoring of appropriations and related expenditures and continual review of cash management.

We recommend that the City properly expend monies only after funds have been received and subsequent to proper appropriation. If funds are anticipated, but not yet received and expenditures are necessary, the City should advance funds from the General Fund with proper Council approval.

<u>*Client Response*</u>: The Traffic Enhancement Grant fund is a grant in which expenses are reimbursed. The City had made a grant request and the grant monies were received on January 29, 2010 and March 18, 2010 in the amounts of \$27,929 and \$246,655, respectively in the Traffic Enhancement Grant fund. The City will try to advance funds from the General Fund to cover negative cash balances in the future.

# 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None.

# STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2009

Finding <u>Number</u>	Finding <u>Summary</u>	Fully <u>Corrected?</u>	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i> :
2008-COT-001	Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.36(A)(4) states that upon determination by the Fiscal Officer of a subdivision that the revenue to be collected by the subdivision will be less than the amount included in an official certificate and that the amount of the deficiency will reduce available resources below the level of current appropriations, the Fiscal Officer shall certify the amount of the deficiency to the commission and the commission shall certify an amended certificate reflecting the deficiency.	Yes	N/A
2008-COT-002	Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10, in part, requires that on a cash basis, no fund shall have a negative fund balance during the fiscal year or at year end.	No	Repeated as finding 2009-COT-001





# **CITY OF TIFFIN**

SENECA 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 JULY 15, 2010

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