City of Milford

Clermont County

January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009

Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2009





City Council City of Milford 745 Center Street, Suite 200 Milford, Ohio 45150

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Milford, Clermont County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, 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 Milford is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

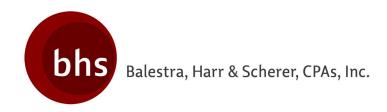
Dave Yost Auditor of State

January 11, 2011



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Independent Auditor's Report

City of Milford Clermont County, Ohio 745 Center Street Milford, Ohio 45150

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 City of Milford, Clermont County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof 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 30, 2010, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

City Council City of Milford Independent Auditor's Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Fire Levy and EMS Levy are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are 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.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

June 30, 2010

The discussion and analysis of the City of Milford's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2009. While 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 notes to enhance their understanding of the City's fiscal performance.

Financial Highlights

Key highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year ended December 31, 2009, by \$26,567,429 (net assets). Of this amount, \$4,508,398 (governmental unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, and \$5,901,736 is classified as unrestricted in the Water, Wastewater and Stormwater activities.
- □ The City's total net assets increased by \$1,541,975 which represents a 6.37% increase from 2008.
- □ At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$6,202,082. Of this amount \$3,237,943 is available for spending (unreserved general fund balance) on behalf of its citizens.
- □ At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$3,237,943 or 88.84% of total general fund expenditures.
- The other governmental major funds: Fire Levy, EMS Levy and Debt Service have ending fund balances of \$329,318, \$132,606 and \$368,824. All of these funds saw net assets increases in the current year as various tax revenues were sufficient to cover the expenditures.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City of Milford as a complete operating entity.

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities present both an aggregate view of the City's finances and longer-term view of those assets. Major 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 dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting City of Milford as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities:

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, 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 and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net assets and the change in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the City's tax base and the condition of City capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's services are reported here including police, social services programs, administration, and all departments with the exception of our Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management functions.
- Business-Type Activities These services have a charge based upon the amount of usage. The City charges fees to recoup the cost of the entire operation of our Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management systems as well as all capital expenses associated with these facilities.
- Component units are legally separate entities that the City has voting control over or fiscal responsibility for. The City has no component units.

Reporting the City of Milford'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 objects. 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. Based on restrictions on the use of monies, the City has established many funds which account for the multitude of services provided to our residents.

However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. In the case of Milford, our major funds are the General, Fire Levy, EMS Levy, Debt Service, Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management funds.

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds: The City maintains only one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, wastewater and stormwater management operations.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The City maintains three agency funds which have no measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

Required Supplementary Information: The City is required to report the budgetary schedules for the General Fund and two major special revenue funds along with the applicable accounting policies to develop those schedules.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$26,567,429 (\$10,610,265 in governmental activities and \$15,957,164 in business type activities) as of December 31, 2009. The largest portion of the City's net assets (48.84%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's statement of net assets for 2009 compared to 2008.

	Govern: Activ		Busines Activ	* I	Tot	ดไ
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Current and Other Assets	\$10,680,969	\$9,262,564	\$6,121,552	\$5,666,559	\$16,802,521	\$14,929,123
Capital Assets	6,159,800	6,428,482	15,633,041	14,927,373	21,792,841	21,355,855
Total Assets	16,840,769	15,691,046	21,754,593	20,593,932	38,595,362	36,284,978
Long-term liabilities	3,428,341	3,699,786	5,635,952	4,932,825	9,064,293	8,632,611
Other liabilities	2,802,163	2,504,079	161,477	122,834	2,963,640	2,626,913
Total Liabilities	6,230,504	6,203,865	5,797,429	5,055,659	12,027,933	11,259,524
Nets Assets:						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	2,920,732	2,935,888	10,055,428	10,038,698	12,976,160	12,974,586
Restricted	3,181,135	2,170,548	0	0	3,181,135	2,170,548
Unrestricted	4,508,398	4,380,745	5,901,736	5,499,575	10,410,134	9,880,320
Total Net Assets	\$10,610,265	\$9,487,181	\$15,957,164	\$15,538,273	\$26,567,429	\$25,025,454

An additional portion of the City's net assets represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. In the current fiscal year, this represented \$3,181,135 or 11.97% of net assets. The remaining unrestricted \$10,410,134 or 39.98% of net assets may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors and for business-type activities.

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

The City saw capital assets increase as the City continued construction on the wastewater treatment plant, new sewer main, and work on the water wellfields. The City increased long term liabilities again by 5.00% from 2008 as the City continued to drawn down on funding from OWDA and OWPC related to those projects continued. The overall unrestricted net assets increased as the City capitalized additional construction work and was able to increase the cash balance in the General fund by controlling expenditures and debt service fund through additional revenue collections on the properties in the River's Edge development area.

Statement of Activities

	Governmenta	l Activities	Busines Activ	2 1	Tota	1
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$349,494	\$386,013	\$2,345,573	\$2,590,958	\$2,695,067	\$2,976,971
Operating Grants and Contributions	382,504	331,612	215,566	3,190	598,070	334,802
General Revenues						
Income Taxes	2,657,976	2,641,460	0	0	2,657,976	2,641,460
Property Taxes	2,054,820	2,092,461	0	0	2,054,820	2,092,461
Other Taxes	1,284,489	823,708	0	0	1,284,489	823,708
Unrestricted Grants	938,898	938,686	0	0	938,898	938,686
Investment earnings	55,900	187,006	113,494	190,977	169,934	377,983
Other Revenues	113,776	42,676	0	0	113,776	42,676
Total Revenues	7,837,857	7,443,622	2,674,633	2,785,125	10,512,490	10,228,747
Expenses:						
Security of Persons and Property	3,886,711	4,151,336	0	0	3,886,711	4,151,336
Public Health and Welfare	629,971	986,045	0	0	629,971	986,045
Leisure Time Activities	97,115	181,003	0	0	97,115	181,003
Basic Utility Services	0	302,022	0	0	0	302,022
Transportation	700,591	412,785	0	0	700,591	412,785
General Government	1,214,359	1,379,829	0	0	1,214,359	1,379,829
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	186,026	185,630	0	0	186,026	185,630
Water	0	0	997,601	1,337,425	997,601	1,337,425
Wastewater	0	0	1,039,443	1,417,991	1,039,443	1,417,991
Stormwater Management	0	0	218,698	244,181	218,698	244,181
Total Expenses	6,714,773	7,598,650	2,255,742	2,999,597	8,970,515	10,598,247
Change in Net Assets	1,123,859	(155,028)	418,891	(214,472)	1,541,975	(369,500)
Beginning Net Assets - Restated	9,487,181	9,642,209	15,538,273	15,752,745	25,025,454	25,394,954
Ending Net Assets	\$10,610,265	\$9,487,181	\$15,957,164	\$15,538,273	\$26,567,429	\$25,025,454

Governmental Activities

The primary focus of governmental activities is in the area of security of persons and property, which represents the police, fire and EMS services of the City. For 2009, total security of persons and property expenses were \$3.89 million representing 57.88% of governmental activity spending yielding a reliance on general revenues to fund the program of approximately \$3.81 million after direct support to their programs.

Despite slightly increased revenues, the City was able to continue to provide the level of service the residents of Milford expect at a lower cost (\$6.71 million versus \$7.60 million). The City was able to reduce expenses in almost all functional operations during the year through solid management practices and the commitment to increasing the general fund's balance.

Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activities include the water, wastewater and stormwater management systems. All three were able to produce an increase in net assets for 2009. Combined change in net assets totaled to \$418,891 despite depreciation of the capital assets reducing the net assets by \$476,116. The total expenses decreased almost 25% as the City capitalized a significant amount of expenses (\$1.18 million) during the year.

Financial Analysis of the City'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 these City 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 as well as its ability to meet the needs of its citizens. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of 2009, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6.20 million. Approximately \$6.14 million constitutes unreserved fund balance available for spending for citizen needs as allowed under the Ohio Revised Code guidelines. The remaining \$0.06 million reserved to indicate that it has been earmarked for specific purposes and not available to be spent for some purposes, most notably to liquidate contracts and purchase orders from the prior year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. As of December 31, 2009, the unreserved general fund balance was \$3.24 million (an increase of \$0.24 million) with a total fund balance of \$3.30 million. As a measure of liquidity, it is often useful to compare these numbers to total general fund expenditures and other financing uses. Unreserved fund balance represents approximately 88.84% of the total expenditures and other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 90.61% of that same amount.

During 2009, the City's general fund increased by \$0.22 million as the City generated \$0.12 million more in income tax revenue and reducing expenditures over 12% from 2008.

The Fire Levy major special revenue fund realized an increase in fund balance of \$0.02 million during the year. The EMS Levy major special fund also saw a slight increase of \$0.01 million. The Fire and EMS levy funds generated less revenue than 2008 but saw their respective expenditures decrease as well. The other major governmental fund is the Debt Service fund. The fund receives a share of income tax dollars but the majority of revenue comes from payment in lieu of taxes in the City's Rivers Edge development. Revenue collections increased over 84% from 2008.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2008, the City amended its total and general fund budget several times, the most significant noted below. All recommendations for the budget came from the City Manager after consultation with individual directors and the Finance Department before submission to City Council. The City Council also ministerially approves small interdepartmental budget changes that modify line items within departments within the same fund. With the General fund supporting a majority of our major activities such as public safety programs, as well as most legislative and executive activities, the General Fund is monitored closely with particular attention to possible revenue shortfalls or over spending by individual departments.

The following table summarizes the major revenue sources and expenditures from original to final budget for 2009:

Description	Original Budget	Final Budget	Change
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$641,012	\$708,871	\$67,859
Income Taxes	1,965,070	2,173,095	208,025
Intergovernmental Revenue	677,535	749,260	71,725
Other Revenues	417,799	462,028	44,229
Total Revenues	3,701,416	4,093,254	391,838
Expenditures:			
Security of Persons/Property	2,094,392	2,130,959	36,567
General Government	1,215,982	1,224,710	8,728
Other Expenditures	701,105	719,600	18,495
Total Expenditures	4,011,479	4,075,269	63,790

The City's original revenue budget was increased by 10.59% to the final budget as the original budget was created with the City's tax budget although the final budget for expenditures only increased 1.59%. The final budget was completed when the City had a better understanding of the state local government funding issues and more information related to total income tax collections. The City made very few changes to the final appropriations as more time was spent on the original budget for 2009.

The following table summarizes the major revenue sources and expenditures from final budget to actual results for 2009:

	Final		
Description	Budget	Actual	Change
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$708,871	\$708,871	\$0
Income Taxes	2,173,095	2,173,095	0
Intergovernmental Revenue	749,260	749,347	87
Other Revenues	462,028	473,644	11,616
Total Revenues	4,093,254	4,104,957	11,703
Expenditures:			
Security of Persons/Property	2,130,959	1,998,561	(132,398)
General Government	1,224,710	1,107,010	(117,700)
Other Expenditures	719,600	699,495	(20,105)
Total Expenditures	4,075,269	3,805,066	(270,203)

The City submitted there final revenue budget to the county very close to year end. For this reason the revenues were pretty much anticipated and accounted for correctly.

Despite the City's slightly increased final budget figures, the departmental staff, within the functions of the City, was successful in bringing their final expenditures in under budget for 2009 by over 6%. The City emphasized the need to evaluate all expenditures whether they were budgeted or not to ensure the City maintains a solid fiscal condition.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets: The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2009, totaled \$12.97 Million (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and systems, improvements, equipment and machinery.

The City spent most of the capital asset money on construction projects for the new wastewater facility and water wellfields which are recorded as construction in progress. For more information on the governmental and business-type capital assets see Note 8 in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt: At the end of 2009, the City had general obligation bonds outstanding of \$3.20 Million in governmental activities. The City retired \$250,000 in principal related to all debt during the year. See Note 13 for further information on the City's long-term debt.

Economic Factors affecting the City

Surrounded by hills and woods, with a population of just over 6,000, Milford is Clermont County's only city, and a focal point of new business development in the Greater Cincinnati Area. Milford has preserved the charms of its natural setting and historic downtown while creating a modern infrastructure that makes it a great place to live, work, play and grow.

Milford provides an excellent location for light industrial and retail businesses. The Milford commerce park offers a unique blend of industrial and recreational development. With a scenic location on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and a direct connection to I-275, the Park promises to be the "best business address" in Greater Cincinnati.

With the opening of River's Edge development in the past several years, the City now hosts a multitude of restaurants, a top line cinema and two top class hotel accommodations. The area still has several parcels available. The opening of the Wal-Mart in 2006 required moving part of Chamber drive which opened up additional development potential on the opposite side of the road from the store. Milford continues to provide more and more opportunities for its residents to find everything they need right at home.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, investors and elected officials with a general overview of the City's finances and to show accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City of Milford, 745 Center Street, Suite 200, Milford, Ohio 45150, (513) 831-4192 or visit the City website at www.milfordohio.org.

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CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Go	vernmental Type	Business Type	Total
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts):	\$	6,236,798	\$ 5,725,903	\$ 11,962,701
Taxes-Real & Personal Property		2,046,946	_	2,046,946
Taxes-Municipal Income		720,183	_	720,183
Accounts		34,871	386,274	421,145
Interest		9,375	9,375	18,750
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		586,177	9,575	586,177
Due from Other Governments		931,716	-	931,716
Bond Issuance Costs			=	114,903
		114,903	-	114,803
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:		4 074 007	200.044	0.000.004
Land		1,874,087	328,914	2,203,001
Construction In Progress		61,364	-	61,364
Depreciable Capital Assets:			0.400.000	0.400.000
Plant		-	6,182,808	6,182,808
Water/Sewer Lines		-	6,448,470	6,448,470
Buildings and Improvements		4,013,720	-	4,013,720
Improvements other than Buildings		1,322,399	9,989,592	11,311,991
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles		2,257,211	1,130,521	3,387,732
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(3,368,981)	 (8,447,264)	(11,816,245)
Total Assets		16,840,769	 21,754,593	38,595,362
Liabilities:				
		E4 000	40.205	104.074
Accounts Payable		54,969	49,305	104,274 41,213
Contracts Payable		20 144	41,213	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		38,144	15,376	53,520
Due to Other Governments		180,537	55,583	236,120
Accrued Interest Payable		22,818	-	22,818
Unearned Revenue		2,505,695	-	2,505,695
Long Term Liabilities due within 1 year		362,733	388,075	750,808
Long Term Liabilities due over 1 year		3,065,608	 5,247,877	8,313,485
Total Liabilities		6,230,504	 5,797,429	12,027,933
NET ASSETS				
Investment in Capital Assets, net related debt Restricted:		2,920,732	10,055,428	12,976,160
Transportation		528,938	_	528,938
Culture and Recreation		632,668	_	632,668
Protection of Citizens		685,767	_	685,767
Debt Service		368,824	_	368,824
Capital Improvements		964,938	_	964,938
Unrestricted		4,508,398	5,901,736	10,410,134
Total Net Assets		10,610,265	 15,957,164	26,567,429
Total Net Assets and Liabilities	\$	16,840,769	\$ 21,754,593	\$ 38,595,362
>			 	,,

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO

Program Revenues	Program Revenues
s for	Charges for
Ses Ses	Services
79,325	\$ 79,325
39,39	139,394
200	(97,115) 20(
•	•
30,57	(1,214,359) 130,575
1	
49,49	(6,714,773) 349,494
175,90	475,902
184,27	(1,039,443) 984,277
85,39	(218,698) 885,394
45,57	(2,255,742) 2,345,573
30.70	18 070 515\ C 2 505 067

General Revenues:				
Income Taxes	2,657,976	•	2,657,976	
Property Taxes	2,054,820	•	2,054,820	
Estate Taxes	287,335	1	287,335	
Franchise Fee Taxes	87,491	•	87,491	
Cinema Admissions Taxes	117,808	•	117,808	
Hotel Taxes	126,838	•	126,838	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	586,176	1	586,176	
Permissive Sale Taxes	78,841	1	78,841	
Grants and Contributions not restricted to specific programs	938,898	•	938,898	
Unrestricted investment earnings	55,900	113,494	169,394	
Miscellaneous	113,776	•	113,776	
Total General Revenues	7,105,859	113,494	7,219,353	
Changes in Net Assets	1,123,084	418,891	1,541,975	
Net Assets-Beginning	9,487,181	15,538,273	25,025,454	
Net Assets-Ending	\$ 10,610,265	\$ 15,957,164	\$ 26,567,429	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	 General	 Fire Levy	!	EMS Levy	De	bt Service
Assets:						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts):	\$ 3,319,452	\$ 330,075	\$	135,211	\$	386,597
Taxes-Real & Personal Property	516,433	744,343		786,170		-
Taxes-Municipal Income	608,698	-		-		-
Accounts	34,103	-		-		-
Interest	9,375	-		-		-
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-		-		586,177
Due from Other Governments	 421,807	 150,566		156,861		
Total Assets	 4,909,868	 1,224,984		1,078,242		972,774
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	29,036	-		-		17,773
Accrued Wages and Benefits	33,172	-		-		-
Due to Other Governments	160,496	757		2,605		-
Deferred Revenue	 1,384,712	 894,909		943,031		586,177
Total Liabilities	 1,607,416	 895,666		945,636		603,950
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for Encumbrances Unreserved, reported in:	64,509	-		-		-
General	3,237,943	-		_		
Special Revenue	-	329,318		132,606		-
Debt Service	-	-		_		368,824
Capital Projects	 	 				
Total Fund Balances	3,302,452	329,318		132,606		368,824
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 4,909,868	\$ 1,224,984	\$	1,078,242	\$	972,774

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2009

Gover	ther nmental inds		Total Governmental Funds	
\$ 2	,065,463	\$	6,236,798	Fi
	- 111,485 768		2,046,946 720,183 34,871	Aı a
	- 202,482		9,375 586,177 931,716	
2	,380,198 8,160	5	10,566,066 54,969	
	4,972 16,679 281,505		38,144 180,537 4,090,334	
	311,316		4,363,984	
	1,251		65,760 3,237,943	
	,102,693 - 964,938		1,564,617 368,824 964,938	
	,068,882 ,380,198	\$	6,202,082 10,566,066	

Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 6,202,082
Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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.	6,159,800
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	1,584,639
Issuance Costs associated with governmental debt are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	114,903
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	 (3,451,159)
Net Assets of governmental activities	\$ 10,610,265

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	General	Fire Levy	EMS Levy	Debt Serivce	Other Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Income Taxes	\$ 2,157,57		\$ -	\$ 67,880	\$ 473,663
Property and Other Taxes	660,63	734,367	775,843	-	-
Intergovernmental	750,12	25 161,846	167,251	-	455,726
Charges for Services	130,10	2 -	-	-	107,782
Licenses and Permits	28,86	55 -	-	-	200
Investment Earnings	19,35	52 16,429	5,119	9,536	5,514
Fines and Forfeitures	148,98	35 -	-	-	16,550
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-	-	586,176	-
All Other Revenues	92,75	55 13	13		21,277
Total Revenues	3,988,39	912,655	948,226	663,592	1,080,712
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	1,897,38		912,992	-	-
Public Health and Welfare	326,40		- .	7,233	288,918
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	-	80,689
Transportation	308,49		=	-	359,567
General Government	1,085,45		-	-	4,507
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	27,07	-	-	-	146,068
Principal Retirement	-	15,000	15,000	220,000	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges		10,778	10,778	157,588	
Total Expenditures	3,644,80	894,430	938,770	384,821	879,749
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	343,59	90 18,225	9,456	278,771	200,963
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers - In	-	-	-	-	120,000
Transfers - Out	(120,00	00) -			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(120,00	00)		35,445	120,000
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over					
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	223,59	90 18,225	9,456	314,216	320,963
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	3,078,86		123,150	54,608	1,747,919
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 3,302,45	52 \$ 329,318	\$ 132,606	\$ 368,824	\$ 2,068,882

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Total			
Go	vernmental			
	Funds			
\$	2,699,122	Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Φ	2,099,122	Net Change in Fund Balances - total governmental funds	\$	886,450
	1,534,948	The standard	•	555, 155
	237,884	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities		
	29,065	the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation		
	55,950	expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		(268,682)
	165,535 586,176	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources		
	114,058	are not reported as revenues in the funds.		240,753
	114,000	are net reported as revenues in the failure.		210,700
	7,593,578	The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the		
		repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental		
		funds. Neither transaction however, has any affect of net assets. Also, governmental funds		
	3,679,026	report the effect of issuance costs and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas		
	622,557	these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		246,644
	80,689	the net enect of those differences in the deathers of long term dest and related terms.		210,017
	668,057	Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial		
	1,089,958	current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		17,919
	173,142			
		Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	1,123,084
	250,000 179,144			
	179,144			
	6,742,573			
	851,005			
	120,000			
	(120,000)			
	35,445			
	886,450			
	,			
	5,315,632			
\$	6,202,082			

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

		Water	١.	Vastewater		Stormwater anagement		Totals
Assets:		vvater		vasiewalei		anagement		Totals
Current Assets:								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,262,128	\$	2,574,777	\$	888,998	\$	5,725,903
Receivables (net of allowances	•	_,,	•	_,,	•	300,500	•	0,. 20,000
for doubtful accounts)								
Accounts		133,343		171,388		81,543		386,274
Interest		3,750		3,750		1,875		9,375
Total Current Assets		2,399,221		2,749,915		972,416		6,121,552
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:								
Land		101,488		227,426		-		328,914
Depreciable Capital Assets:								
Improvements Other than Buildings		3,141,551		5,939,982		908,059		9,989,592
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment		499,123		601,304		30,094		1,130,521
Water and Sewer Line		2,364,532		4,083,938		-		6,448,470
Plant		2,051,892		4,130,916		-		6,182,808
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(3,542,837)		(4,838,744)		(65,683)		(8,447,264)
Total Capital Assets (net of								
(accumulated deprecation)		4,615,749		10,144,822		872,470		15,633,041
Total Assets		7,014,970		12,894,737		1,844,886		21,754,593
Liabilities								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		16,129		29,155		4,021		49,305
Contracts Payable		41,213		29, 100		4,021		41,213
Accrued Wages and Benefits		7,151		6,745		1, 4 80		15,376
Due to Other Governments		31,366		17,033		7,184		55,583
Compensated Absences Payable - Current		9,427		11,228		3,612		24,267
Ohio Water Development		3,421		11,220		3,012		24,201
Authority Loans Payable - Current		57,159		218,356		_		275,515
OPWC Loan Payable - Current		14,499		73,819		_		88,318
Total Current Liabilities	-	176,944		356,336		16,297		549,577
Total Gallon Llabinage		17 0,0 11		350,000		10,201		0 10,017
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Compensated Absences Payable		13,236		15,764		5,072		34,072
Ohio Water Development								
Authority Loans Payable		1,450,288		2,518,706		-		3,968,994
OPWC Loans Payable		231,664		1,013,122		-		1,244,786
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,695,188		3,547,592		5,072		5,247,852
Total Liabilities		1,872,132		3,903,928		21,369		5,797,429
Net Assets								
Invested in capital assets, net								
of related debt		2,862,139		6,320,819		872,470		10,055,428
Unrestricted		2,280,699		2,669,990		951,047		5,901,736
Total Net Assets	_	5,142,838		8,990,809		1,823,517		15,957,164
Total Net Assets and Liabilities	\$	7,014,970	\$	12,894,737	\$	1,844,886	\$	21,754,593

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

		Water	Wastewater		Stormwater tewater Management			Totals		
Operating Revenues:		.,		14010114101		anagomone		rotaio		
Charges for Services	\$	835,807	\$	984,277	\$	474,962	\$	2,295,046		
Other Operating Revenues		36,608		12,979		940		50,527		
Total Operating Revenues		872,415	·	997,256		475,902		2,345,573		
Operating Expenses:										
Personal Services		447,636		418,132		111,157		976,925		
Materials and Supplies		36,060		35,619		61,439		133,118		
Contractual Services		281,035		302,774		22,912		606,721		
Other Operating Expenses		3,048		3,007		326		6,381		
Depreciation		203,666	249,586			22,864		476,116		
Total Operating Expenses		971,445		1,009,118		218,698		2,199,261		
Operating Income (Loss)		(99,030)		(11,862)		257,204		146,312		
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):										
Investment Earnings		43,382		58,379		11,733		113,494		
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(26,156)		(28,749)		, -		(54,905)		
Grants		215,566		-		-		215,566		
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	_			(1,576)				(1,576)		
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		232,792		28,054		11,733		272,579		
Change in Net Assets		133,762		16,192		268,937		418,891		
Total net assets - Beginning		5,009,076		8,974,617		1,554,580		15,538,273		
Total net assets - Ending	_\$_	5,142,838	_\$_	8,990,809	_\$_	1,823,517	\$	15,957,164		

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

		Water		Vastewater _		ormwater nagement		Totals
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents <u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>								
Cash Received from Customers	\$	849.298	\$	1,008,268	\$	483,764	\$	2,341,330
Cash Paid for Employee Services and Benefits	Ψ	(454,325)	Ψ	(423,931)	Ψ	(99,850)	Ψ	(978,106)
Cash Paid to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(272,304)		(332,435)		(81,086)		(685,825)
Other Operating Revenues		43,108		12,979		940		57,027
Other Operating Expenses		(3,048)		(3,008)		(326)		(6,382)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		162,729		261,873		303,442		728,044
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:								
Capital Grant Contributions		215,566		-		-		215,566
Face Value from the Sale of Debt		221,000		816,089		-		1,037,089
Acquisition and Construction of Assets		(309,957)		(873,403)		-		(1,183,360)
Principal Paid on Loans Payable		(70,532)		(277,620)		-		(348,152)
Interest Paid on All Debt		(26,156)		(28,748)				(54,904)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital								
and Related Financing Activities		29,921		(363,682)				(333,761)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:								
Interest		50,390		65,387		15,237		131,014
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities		50,390		65,387		15,237		131,014
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		243,040		(36,422)		318,679		525,297
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		2,019,088		2,611,199		570,319		5,200,606
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	2,262,128	\$	2,574,777	\$	888,998	\$_	5,725,903

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	 \	Water	W	astewater	 ormwater nagement	 Totals
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(99,030)	\$	(11,862)	\$ 257,204	\$ 146,312
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Change in Assets and Liabilities:		203,666		249,586	22,864	476,116
Decrease in Accounts Receivable Increase in Due to Other Governments Increase in Accounts Payables Increase (Decrease) in Contracts Payables (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits Increase in Compensated Absences Payable		19,991 8,997 23 41,213 (16,350) 4,219		23,991 1,964 10,552 (4,131) (12,041) 3,814	 8,802 5,692 3,265 - (542) 6,157	52,784 16,653 13,840 37,082 (28,933) 14,190
Total Adjustments		261,759		273,735	 46,238	581,732
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		162,729	\$	261,873	\$ 303,442	\$ 728,044

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	 Totals
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,488
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
in Segregated Accounts	 24,998
Total Assets	 31,486
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,000
Due to Other Governments	14,440
Due to Others	 12,046
Total Liabilities	\$ 31,486

NOTE 1-REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Milford ("The City") is a charter City operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was originally incorporated as the Village of Milford in 1836. Milford's name is attributed to the principal industry of that time period, milling. Milford became a City after the 1980 census.

The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government. All legislative power of the Municipality is vested in a seven member elected Council and the administrative power of the Municipal Government is vested in a Manager appointed by the Council. The Manager is the chief executive and administrative officer of the City. The Council selects, from its own members, a Mayor and a Vice Mayor. The Mayor is the ceremonial and representative head of the Municipality, but exercises no administrative authority. The Finance Director is appointed by the Manager and confirmed by a majority vote of the Council.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure 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. To provide necessary services to its citizens, the City of Milford is divided into departments and financial management and control systems. Departments providing services include a police force, a street maintenance and repair force, a parks and recreation system, a sewer department, a water system, a stormwater system, an income tax department and a staff to provide essential support to these service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the administration of the City Manager. All are responsible to the citizens of Milford and are included as part of the reporting entity.

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

NOTE 1-REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The Milford Exempted Village School District and Milford Community Fire Department have been excluded from the City's financial statements because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor are the entities fiscally dependent on the City.

The City is associated with the Ohio Municipal League that provides one related service: a risk sharing pool. The organization's service is presented in Note 12 to the basic financial statements. The City is also associated with three jointly governed organizations: The Center for Local Government, the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments and City of Milford-Union Township Joint Economic Development District, which are presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues normally support governmental activities. *Business type activities* are supported by charges for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, enterprise funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City's accounting policies are described as follows.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. Measurement Focus Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the enterprise fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within thirty-one days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available resources. However, debt service expenditures, as well as compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, income taxes, licenses, state shared revenues, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when the City receives cash.

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Fire Levy Special Revenue Fund

The fire levy fund accounts for collection of the City's fire levy. The proceeds are collected by the City and the City contracts with the Milford Community Fire Department for safety services.

EMS Levy Special Revenue Fund

The EMS levy fund accounts for collection of the City's EMS levy. The proceeds are collected by the City and the City contracts with the Milford Community Fire Department for safety services.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund accounts for the City's payment in lieu of taxes revenue and general obligation specific property tax revenue. The City also makes all general obligation bond payments from this fund.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Fund

To account for activities of the City's water system.

Wastewater Fund

To account for the activities of the City's wastewater system.

Stormwater Management Fund

To account for the activities of the City's stormwater management system.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: private purpose trust funds, pension trust funds, investment trust funds and agency funds. The City maintains three fiduciary agency funds. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The City is serving as fiscal agent for the Joint Economic Development District between Union Township and the City. These monies are maintained in an agency fund until distributed to the two governments. The City also maintains a Mayor's Court agency fund, which accounts for funds that flow through the municipal court office. Another agency fund is Special Deposit fund that is similar to unclaimed funds.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No, 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary and Other Governmental Entities that Use Enterprise Fund Accounting, the City has elected to follow FASB Statements and Interpretations issued prior to December 1, 1989 to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The City also has the option of following subsequent FASB guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to apply those FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds.

Enterprise funds distinguish *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 an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City, except Cash in Segregated Accounts, is pooled. Monies for all funds, including enterprise funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund 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. The City's Municipal Court has its own checking account for collection and distribution of court fines and forfeitures and the JEDD agency fund receives and disburses income tax revenue through a separate checking account both of which are presented on the fiduciary statement of net assets as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts."

During 2009, investments were limited to U.S. Governmental Agency Obligations, U.S. Treasury Notes, and STAR Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of open-end mutual funds is based on the current share price.

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

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, investments with original maturities of three months or less, and funds within the cash management pool, are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to ordinance as directed by the City's charter. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2009 amounted to \$19,352, which includes \$9,624 assigned from other funds. The fire levy special revenue, EMS levy special revenue, debt service, cemetery special revenue, street construction special revenue, water enterprise, wastewater enterprise, and stormwater enterprise funds also received interest of \$16,429; \$5,119; \$9,536; \$5,499; \$15; \$43,382; \$58,379; and \$11,733 respectively.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Inventories of Supplies

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of enterprise funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the enterprise funds when used. Reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets. The City did not complete a year end accounting of consumable supplies.

D. Prepaid Assets

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2009, are reported as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. The City had no prepaid items that were material to the financial statements at December 31, 2009.

E. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "Interfund Receivable" or "Interfund Payable" on the fund balance sheet. These amounts are eliminated from the consolidated columns on the statement of net assets and have been repaid during 2009.

F. Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by the ultimate use:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value on the date of donation.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (Years)
Improvement other than Buildings	15 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	4 - 15
Plant (Water and Wastewater)	40
Sewer and Water Lines	40

The City has elected to not report major general infrastructure assets retroactively which is allowed by GASB Statement No. 34 paragraph 148. The City felt with limited staff time to research the infrastructure maintained by the City the retroactive reporting would not be cost beneficial.

G. Capitalization of Interest

Interest is capitalized on enterprise fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The City's policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project from the date of borrowing until the completion of the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 2009, no net interest expense was incurred on enterprise fund construction projects.

H. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits and personal leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated, unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for accumulated, unused sick leave for employees after ten years of current service.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount normally due for payment during the current year. These amounts are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The entire liability is reported on the government-wide statements. In enterprise funds, the entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

I. Accrued Liabilities and Other Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide 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, compensated absences and general obligation bonds payable that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within thirty-one days after year-end are considers to have been made with current available financial resources. Long-term debt and other obligations financed by enterprise funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate enterprise fund.

J. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves of fund equity indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances.

K. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Interfund transactions are generally classified as follows:

Transfers are reported as "Other Financing Sources and Uses" in the governmental funds, as "Transfers In" by the recipient fund and "Transfers Out" by the disbursing fund on the fund financial statements. These transfers are consolidated within the governmental and business-type activities columns, and also from the "total" column on the statement of activities. Transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if the transactions involved organizations external to the City are similarly treated when involving other funds of the City.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities in the statement of net assets. Net assets invested in capital assets are calculated, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. None of the City's \$3,181,135 restricted net assets are restricted by enabling legislation.

M. Deferred Revenues/Unearned Revenues

Deferred or unearned revenue arises 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 fiscal year 2010 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue. On a modified accrual basis, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

N. Exchange/Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the 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.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income tax is recognized in the year the income was earned; property taxes are recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specified 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 non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

O. Estimates

The preparation of 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.

P. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance - total* governmental funds and net assets - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this (\$3,451,159) difference are as follows:

Net Adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net assets - governmental activities	(\$3,451,159)
Compensated Absences	(189,273)
Accrued Interest Payable	(22,818)
Premium on General Obligations Bonds	(44,068)
General Obligation Bonds	(\$3,195,000)

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of \$6,159,800 difference are as follows:

Capital Assets	\$9,528,781
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,368,981)
Net Adjustment to increase fund balance - total governmental	
funds to arrive at net assets - governmental activities	\$6,159,800

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. Governmental funds report proceeds from sale of capital assets as revenue, but in the statement of activities a gain or loss is reported in the governmental funds." The details of this (\$268,682) are as follows:

Current capital additions	\$59,594
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(38)
Depreciation Expense	(328,238)
Net Adjustment - capital assets to increase <i>fund balance - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net assets - governmental activities</i>	(\$268,682)
governmental junas to allive at hel assets - governmental activities	(\$200,002)

An element of that reconciliation states that "The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any affect of net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items." The details of this \$246,644 are as follows:

Principal paid on Long Term Debt	\$250,000
Amortization of Bond Premium Cost	3,526
Change in Interest Payable	(6,882)
Net Adjustment - current financial resources focus to increae <i>fund</i> balance – total governmental funds to arrive at net assets –	
governmental activities	\$246,644

NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2009, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 53, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments". GASB Statement No. 53 addresses how state and local governments should account for and disclose any investments in derivatives related to the respective debt issues.

NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (CONTINUED)

The City has also implemented GASB Statement No. 55, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments", a codification of all the different types of authoritative literature. The implementation of these statements did not result in any change to the financial statements.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classified 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 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 pass book accounts.

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.

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;

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

- 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 division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of tax exempt 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.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the City or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured. At fiscal year-end, the carrying value of the City's deposits was \$5,813,198 and the bank balance was \$5,929,954. \$1,937,364 of the City's deposits was insured by federal depository insurance. The remaining \$3,992,590 of the City's \$5,813,198 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the manner described above.

Investments

As of December 31, 2009, the City had the following investments.

	Carrying and Fair Value	Less Than One Year	More Than One Year
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	\$558,027	\$20,494	\$537,533
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	3,500,406	0	3,500,406
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds	1,171,805	0	1,171,805
Federal Farm Credit Bureau Bonds	239,326	0	239,326
Money Market Mutual Fund	563,425	563,425	0
STAR Ohio	148,000	148,000	0
Total Investments	\$6,180,989	\$731,919	\$5,449,070

Interest Rate Risk - The City has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk - The Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds and Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds carry a rating of A-1+ and Aaa/AAA and P-1/A-1 respectively. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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. The Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds and Federal Farm Credit Bureau Bonds are held in the City's name. 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 treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The City's investment in Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds represents 9.03% of the City's total investments, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds represents 56.63% of the City's total investments, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds represents 18.86% of the City's total investments. The City's investment in money market mutual funds Cash Portfolio Fund represents 9.11% of the City's total investments.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the basic financial statements and the classification of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Financial Statements	\$11,994,187	\$0
Investments:		
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	(558,027)	558,027
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	(3,500,406)	3,500,406
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds	(1,171,805)	1,171,805
Federal Farm Credit Bureau Bonds	(239,326)	239,326
Money Market Mutual Fund	(563,425)	563,425
STAR Ohio	(148,000)	148,000
GASB Statement No. 3	\$5,813,198	\$6,180,989

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2009 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2008 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2009 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2009 taxes.

2009 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2009 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2009 the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2009 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2010.

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

2009 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2008, on the value as of December 31, 2008. Collections are made in 2009. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent of true value for inventory.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, was \$3.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value for inside millage. Additionally, voted levies were \$10.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value for fire and emergency medical service. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2009 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category (Clermont County Only)	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$160,518,930
Tangible Personal Property	249,533
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property	5,668,840
Total Property Tax	\$166,437,303

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.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable at September 20.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Milford. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represents real and tangible personal 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. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2009 operations. The receivable is offset by deferred revenue.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.0% on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside of the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax. After these costs are recovered the proceeds are allocated to the General Fund, the Parks and Recreation Special Revenue Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Improvement Capital Projects Fund. Income tax revenue (net of refunds) for 2009 was \$2,699,122.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2009, consisted primarily of property taxes, income taxes, accounts, interfund, interest on investments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Fund/Description	Amount
MAJOR FUNDS	
General Fund:	
Local Government	\$167,283
Estate Tax	162,966
Homestead/Rollback	44,310
Personal Property Exemptions	46,790
City of Loveland – DUI Task Force	458
Total General Fund	421,807
Fire Levy	
Homestead/Rollback	67,527
Personal Property Exemptions	83,039
Total Fire Levy	150,566
EMC Long	
EMS Levy Homestead/Rollback	70 057
	72,257 84,60 4
Personal Property Exemptions	156,861
Total EMS Levy	130,801
NONMAJOR FUNDS	
Street Fund	
Gasoline Excise Tax	114,526
Motor Vehicle License Tax	38,244
Total Street Fund	152,770
State Highway Fund	
Gasoline Excise Tax	9,285
Motor Vehicle License Tax	3,101
Total State Highway Fund	12,386
Total State Highway Fund	12,300
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Fund	
Permissive Tax	37,326
Total All Funds	\$931,716

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/08	Increases	Decreases	12/31/09
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,874,087	\$0	\$0	\$1,874,087
Construction in Progress	61,364	0	0	61,364
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,935,451	0	0	1,935,451
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,013,720	0	0	4,013,720
Improvements other than Buildings	1,322,399	0	0	1,322,399
Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment	2,226,793	59,594	(29,176)	2,257,211
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,562,912	59,594	(29,176)	7,593,330
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	(1,557,973)	(131,285)	0	(1,689,258)
Improvements other than Buildings	(224,786)	(33,016)	0	(257,802)
Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment	(1,287,122)	(163,937)	29,138	(1,421,921)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,069,881)	(328,238)	29,138	(3,368,981)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	4,493,031	(268,644)	(38)	4,224,349
Governmental Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$6,428,482	(\$268,644)	(\$38)	\$6,159,800

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Balance	T	D	Balance
	12/31/08	Increases	Decreases	12/31/09
Business Type Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$328,914	\$0	\$0	\$328,914
Construction in Progress	6,717,627	0	(6,717,627)	0
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	7,046,541	0	(6,717,627)	328,914
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Improvements other than Buildings	2,161,248	7,828,344	0	9,989,592
Plant	6,182,808	0	0	6,182,808
Machinery and Equipment	1,091,542	72,643	(33,664)	1,130,521
Sewer and Water Lines	6,448,470	0	0	6,448,470
Total capital assets, being depreciated	15,884,068	7,900,987	(33,664)	23,751,391
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Improvements other than Buildings	(1,206,573)	(87,936)	0	(1,294,509)
Plant	(2,865,402)	(217,370)	0	(3,082,772)
Machinery and Equipment	(629,513)	(35,559)	32,088	(632,984)
Sewer and Water Lines	(3,301,748)	(135,251)	0	(3,436,999)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(8,003,236)	(476,116)	32,088	(8,447,264)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	7,880,832	7,424,871	(1,576)	15,304,127
Business Type Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$14,927,373	\$7,424,871	(\$6,719,203)	\$15,633,041

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental and business-type functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Security of Persons and Property	\$114,642
Public Health and Welfare	12,010
Leisure Time Activities	20,477
Transportation	59,955
General Government	121,154
Total Depreciation Expense - governmental activities	\$328,238
Business Type Activities:	
Water	\$203,666
Wastewater	249,586
Stormwater Management	22,864
Total Depreciation Expense – business-type activities	\$476,116

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Public Employees Retirement System

The City contributes to the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board. PERS provides basic retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 466-8025 or 1-800-222- PERS (7377).

In 2004, PERS expanded the retirement options for covered employees. PERS administers three separate pension plans as described below:

- The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan
- The Member-Directed Plan (MD) 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 member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon.

NOTE 9- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

The Combined Plan (CO) – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 10%. The employer contribution rate was 14% from January 1 to March 31, 2009 7% was used to fund the pension and then from April 1 to December 31, 2009 8.5% was used to fund the pension fund. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, were \$114,253, \$96,830, and \$149,039, respectively, 90 percent has contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 has been contributed for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Fund), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Fund 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 by Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Fund issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Fund. That report may be obtained by writing to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund of Ohio, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 19.5 for police officers. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's required contributions to the Fund for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were \$125,129, \$123,007, and \$137,539, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. 99 percent has been contributed for 2009 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 10- POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS) maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the Tradition Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Tradition Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor benefits is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employees to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2009, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14% of covered payroll, and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 17.63%. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14% of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1% of covered payroll for law and public safety employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

OPERS' Post Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan was 7% from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.5% from April 1 through December 31, 2009. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The City's actual contributions for 2009, 2008, and 2007 that were used to fund OPEB were \$114,253, \$101,616, and \$90,768, respectively.

NOTE 10- POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. O&F provides healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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 are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contribution made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered amount. The amount of the employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provision of Section 115 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of dependents and the coverage selected. The City's contributions for December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$64,833, \$65,136, and \$74,711, respectively.

NOTE 11- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

Accumulated Unpaid Vacation

Full time City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon departure from City employment, an employee (or his estate) will be paid for unused vacation leave. For the City as a whole, the total obligation for vacation accrual amounted to \$122,000.

Accumulated Unpaid Sick Leave

Full time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 3.70 hours per eighty hours of service. Sick leave is cumulative without limit. In the case of retirement, employees with ten (10) or more years of service will be paid twenty-five percent (25%) of accrued but unused sick leave, up to a maximum of 240 hours. For the City as a whole, the total obligation for sick leave accrual amounted to \$106,268.

Accumulated Unpaid Personal Leave

All full time City employees receive two personal days in January, except police officers and police clerks who receive 36 hours and 30 hours, respectively, on July 1 of each year. All full-time employees can earn up to three (3) additional personal days for each 120 consecutive days worked without using sick leave. Personal leave can be carried over from year to year up to the following maximum hours allowed:

Maximum Personal time Allowed

Exempt Employees

40 hours

AFSCME Employees

48 hours

Police Personnel and Clerks 60 hours

For the City as a whole, the total obligation for personal leave accrual amounted to \$19,346.

Insurance Benefits

Full time employees are provided health, dental, and life insurance. The City elected to provide employee medical and hospitalization benefits through United Healthcare through July 1, 2009. The City switched to the Center for Local Government Benefit Pool (CLGBP) OME-RESA for health insurance starting on August 1, 2009. All employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the City. The City provided life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance through the Standard Life Insurance Company for the Plan Year ending July 31, 2009. On August 1, 2009 the City switched providers for life insurance and AD&D insurance to Mutual of Omaha. Dental insurance is provided by the City through Dental Care Plus. In addition, the City provides Health Reimbursement Accounts for all full time employees based on their medical coverage election. The annual reimbursement for Single Coverage is \$1,000.00 and the annual reimbursement for all other elections is \$2,000.00.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City was a participant in the Ohio Municipal Joint Self-Insurance Pool, a risk sharing pool (the "Pool") until May 13, 2009 for certain coverage defined below. The Pool was established in 1987 and is administered under contract by the JWF Specialty Company to provide a program of property and casualty insurance for its member organizations throughout the State of Ohio.

The Pool's general objectives are to formulate, develop, and administer a program of insurance, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program on behalf of the member political subdivisions. Political subdivisions joining the Pool may withdraw at the end of any coverage period upon 60 days prior written notice to the Pool. Under agreement, members who terminate participation in the Pool, as well as current members, are subject to a supplemental assessment or a refund at the discretion of the board of trustees, depending on the ultimate loss experience of all the entities it insures for each coverage year. To date, there have been no assessments or refunds due to the nature of the coverage that is afforded to the participants.

Each participant makes an annual "contribution" to the Pool for the coverage they are provided, based on rates established by the Pool, using anticipated and actual results of operation for the various coverages provided. Participants are also charged for a "surplus contribution" that is used to fund the activities of the pool. During 2009, the City of Milford paid no premiums to the pool.

In the ordinary course of business, the Pool cedes a portion of its exposure to other insurers. These arrangements limit the Pool's maximum net loss on individual risks.

Treaty basis casualty excess of loss contracts in force at December 31, 2009 generally protects the Pool against individual losses over \$75,000 and \$100,000 on property. The Pool is, and ultimately the participants are, contingently liable should any reinsurer become unable to meet its obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

Coverage by the Pool in 2009 includes: General Liability, Police Professional Liability, Public Officials Liability, Property and Fire, Vehicles, Radios, Computers, Contractors Equipment and other coverage. Vehicle deductibles are \$500, while liability insurance deductibles (other than vehicle) are \$5,000. Radios, Computers and Contractor's Equipment have a \$500 deductible. The City also has coverage under the Pool for the boiler and machinery with a \$1,000 deductible.

From May 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, the City contracted with GAU, Inc. for general commercial coverage. The City had a general aggregate limit of \$3,000,000; personal injury limit of \$1,000,000.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Settled claims have not exceeded the City's coverage in any of the past three years. There was no significant decline in the level of coverage from the prior year. Performance bonds for employees are protected by the Ohio Casualty Insurance Company and range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 with specific bonds for the Finance Director, Tax Commissioner and City Manager.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of Salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative cost. The rate for 2009 paid in 2010 was .050283.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Issue	Interest		December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
Date	Rate	Description	2008	Additions	Reductions	2009	One Year
	mental activiti	es:					
Bonds p							
	Obligation Bor						
2004		30% Beechwood Connector	\$775,000	\$0	\$115,000	\$660,000	\$130,000
2000	4.40% - 5.7	75% Capital Facility	130,000	0	65,000	65,000	65,000
2007		Refunded Capital Facility	1,640,000	0	0	1,640,000	0
1997	4.90% - 6.2	25% Milford Parkway	460,000	0	40,000	420,000	40,000
1999	4.50% - 5.2	20% Firehouse/Trailer Park	440,000	0	30,000	410,000	30,000
	Total Bonds I	Payable	3,445,000	0	250,000	3,195,000	265,000
2007	Premium on I	Refunded GO Bonds	47,594	0	3,526	44,068	0
	Net Bonds Pa	yable	3,492,594	0	253,526	3,239,068	265,000
		•					
	Compensated	absences	207,192	119,439	137,358	189,273	97,733
Total Go	overnmental Ac	tivities	3,699,786	119,439	390,884	3,428,341	362,733
D	- T A -4:	141					
1994	s – Type Activ 2.00%	OWDA Loans	189,904	0	72 017	116,087	76.053
2006	0.90%	OWDA Loans	,	0	73,817 163,821	3,334,528	166,409
			3,498,349	•	,	, ,	
2009	1.00%	OWDA Loans	0	816,089	22,196	793,893	33,028
2003	0.00%	OPWC Loans	72,430	0	13,169	59,261	13,169
2004	0.00%	OPWC Loans	39,661	0	3,449	36,212	3,449
2006	0.00%	OPWC Loans	1,088,330	0	60,650	1,027,680	60,650
2009	0.00%	OPWC Loans	0	221,000	11,050	209,950	11,050
	Compensated	absences	44,149	55,817	41,625	58,341	24,267
Total Bu	usiness – Type A	Activities	4,932,823	1,092,906	389,777	5,635,952	388,075
All FUN	IDS		\$8,632,609	\$1,212,345	\$780,661	\$9,064,293	\$750,808

The unvoted general obligation bond issues will be paid through the Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service Fund from property taxes and income taxes.

Compensated absences obligation was paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid.

In April 1997, \$775,000 general obligation bonds were issued for the City's share of construction of the Milford Parkway Development project. The debt will mature on December 1, 2017, and will be paid from income taxes. The City will credit the Debt Service Fund enough income tax revenue to satisfy the debt each year.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

In April of 1999, general obligation bonds for improvements to the firehouse and purchase of a trailer park were issued in the amount of \$870,000. \$670,000 was issued for the firehouse and will be paid from the Fire and EMS levy special revenue funds over the next 20 years. \$200,000 was issued for the trailer park purchase and was paid off in 2001.

In September 2000, \$2,100,000 of general obligation bonds were issue for the Five Points Building project. The bonds were issued with varying interest rates from 4.40% to 5.75% and will mature on December 1, 2025. The bonds will be paid from the General Fund.

In August 2004, the City issued \$910,000 for the Beechwood Road Connector. The bonds were issued with varying interest rates from 2.80% to 4.30% and will mature on August 1, 2014. The bonds will be retired from TIF funds and paid from the Debt Service fund.

In August 2007, the City refund \$1,555,000 of general obligation bonds through the issuance of \$1,640,000 in general obligations bonds through the Ohio Capital Assets Financing Program as a way to reduce the interest over the remaining term of the capital facility bonds and retire the bond anticipation note that was outstanding. The bonds were issued with varying interest rates from 4.25% to 5.75% and will mature on December 1, 2025. The bonds will be paid from the General Fund.

The Ohio Water Development Authority loans are for the expansion of the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The loans will be repaid from the sewer fund's operating revenues. The 1994 bonds will mature on July 1, 2011 and the 2006 bonds will mature on July 1, 2027. The City has drawn the \$2,329,879 2006 bond authorization as of December 31, 2009.

In 2002, the City was approved for a \$131,694 loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission for the Miami Woods Lift Station replacement. The loan will be retired in January 2014 from the wastewater fund's operating revenues. During 2004, the City was approved for another loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission for the Edgecombe Tank Rehabilitation for \$51,732. The loan will be retired in December 2019 from the water fund's operating revenues. During 2006, the City was approved for another loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission for the wastewater treatment plant replacement and improvement for \$1,213,000. The loan will be retired in January 2028 from the wastewater fund's operating revenues.

In 2009, the City was approved for two OWDA wastewater system improvements to the Garfield Forced Main project. The loans were approved for twenty years at a 1% interest rate that will be retired in January 2029 from wastewater fund's operating revenues. Also the City received a loan from OPWC at no interest for Clearwell storage in the water system. The loan will be retired from water fund's operating revenues in 2028.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The City has pledged a portion of future water and wastewater revenues to repay the OWDA and OPWC loans through final maturity on each debt obligation. The amount of future pledged revenues from the water fund is \$1,764,926 and from the wastewater fund is \$4,681,073 which are equal to the outstanding principal and interest obligations on the related debt.

As of December 31, 2009, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$14,028,312, and the unvoted legal debt margin was \$5,752,365.

A summary of the City's long-term debt funding requirements as of December 31, 2009 is represented in the following schedules. Principal, interest and total debt service is provided for General Obligation Bonds, Ohio Water Development Authority Loans, and Ohio Public Works Commission Loans. Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	General Obligation Bonds							
Years	Principal	Interest	Total					
2010	\$265,000	\$263,844	\$528,844					
2011	290,000	138,597	428,597					
2012	300,000	129,122	429,122					
2013	305,000	112,025	417,025					
2014	325,000	97,948	422,948					
2015-2019	920,000	309,374	1,229,374					
2020-2024	645,000	121,725	766,725					
2025-2029	145,000	6,525	151,525					
Total	\$3,195,000	\$1,179,160	\$4,374,160					

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for Ohio Water Development Authority Loans are as follows:

BUSINESS – TYPE ACTIVITIES

Ohio Water Development

Authority Loans -1994 Years Principal Interest Total 2010 \$77,967 \$76,053 \$1,914 2011 40,034 40,475 441 **Totals** \$116,087 \$2,355 \$118,442

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Ohio Water Development Authority Loans – 2006

	Authority Loans – 2000						
Years	Principal	Interest	Total				
2010	\$166,409	\$43,333	\$209,742				
2011	168,544	41,198	209,742				
2012	170,710	39,032	209,742				
2013	172,909	36,834	209,743				
2014	175,141	34,601	209,742				
2015-2019	910,381	88,917	992,298				
2020-2024	971,480	24,478	999,958				
2025-2029	598,954	24,478	623,432				
Totals	\$3,334,528	\$332,871	\$3,667,399				

Ohio Water Development Authority Loans – 2009

	1100	2007			
Years	Principal	Interest	Total		
2010	\$33,028	\$6,953	\$39,981		
2011	44,021	8,911	52,932		
2012	44,463	8,470	52,933		
2013	44,908	8,025	52,933		
2014	45,359	7,574	52,933		
2015-2019	233,702	30,957	264,659		
2020-2024	245,656	19,006	264,662		
2025-2029	102,756	5,414	108,170		
Totals	\$793,893	\$95,310	\$889,203		

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for Ohio Public Works Commission Loans are as follows:

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans - 2003/2004

Years	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$16,618	\$0	\$16,618
2011	16,618	0	16,618
2012	16,618	0	16,618
2013	16,618	0	16,618
2014	3,451	0	3,451
2015-2019	25,550	0	25,550
Totals	\$95,473	\$0	\$95,473

Ohio Public Works

	Commis	- 2006		
Years	Principal	Interest	Total	
2010	\$60,650	\$0	\$60,650	
2011	60,650	0	60,650	
2012	60,650	0	60,650	
2013	60,650	0	60,650	
2014	60,650	0	60,650	
2015-2019	303,250	0	303,250	
2020-2024	303,250	0	303,250	
2025-2029	117,930	0	117,930	
Totals	\$1,027,680	\$0	\$1,027,680	

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Ohio Public Works

	Commission Loan – 2009						
Years	Principal	Interest	Total				
2010	\$11,050	\$0	\$11,050				
2011	11,050	0	11,050				
2012	11,050	0	11,050				
2013	11,050	0	11,050				
2014	11,050	0	11,050				
2015-2019	55,250	0	55,250				
2020-2024	55,250	0	55,250				
2025-2029	44,200	0	44,200				
Totals	\$209,950	\$0	\$209,950				

NOTE 14 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out		
MAJOR FUNDS				
General	\$0	\$120,000		
Non-Major Governmental Funds	120,000	0		
Total All Funds	\$120,000	\$120,000		

The transfers out in the General fund was related to covered costs associated with the cemetery activities for the City.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Center for Local Government, a jointly governed organization, was established to improve public service delivery by the cities, townships and villages in the Greater Cincinnati metropolitan area, especially among its member jurisdictions, through improved information exchange, cost reductions, shared resources, interjurisdictional collaboration, and new approaches to capital equipment and skills acquisition. The Board of Trustees consists of five members made up of elected representatives from the participating governments. The City does not have any financial interest in or responsibility for the Center. The City made no financial contribution during 2009. Information can be obtained from the Center by writing to Director of the Center for Local Government, 10979 Reed Hartman Highway, Suite 239, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242.

The Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI), a jointly governed organization, was established to provide coordinated planning services to the appropriate federal, state and local governments, their political subdivisions, agencies, departments, instrumentalities, and special districts, in connection with the preparation and development of comprehensive and continuing regional transportation and development plans within the OKI Region. OKI members include Butler, Clermont and Warren Counties in Ohio, Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky and Dearborn and Ohio Counties in Indiana. OKI also serves as an area wide review agency in conjunction with comprehensive planning within the OKI Region.

OKI contracts periodically for local funds and other support with the governing board of each of the governments who are members of OKI or with such other persons as may be appropriate to provide such funds and support. The support is based on the population of the area represented. A Board of Trustees was created for conducting the activities of the OKI. This Board consists of one elected official of each City and municipal corporation, one individual selected by each City planning agency or commission and one person selected by each planning agency or commission of each municipal corporation located in each member City. This Board of Trustees then selects not more than ten residents of the OKI Region. The total membership of the Board of Trustees shall not exceed 100. Any member of OKI may withdraw its membership upon written notice to OKI to be effective two years after receipt of the notice by OKI. The City made no financial contribution during 2009. To obtain financial information, write to Director of Finance and Administration of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments at 920 Pete Rose Way Suite 420, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

In 2007, a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) between the City of Milford and Union Township was approved by Union Township Trustees. It set aside 30 acres of prime land, zoned for business and commercial, to be serviced jointly as specified in the contract and marketed for commercial development. To date, the development in the JEDD area has proceeded at a strong pace. The prime project in the Ivy Point Development Project is Total Quality Logistics employing 1,000 people in the JEDD district.

Due to this JEDD's location around the interchange of State Route 32 and the Interstate 275, additional commercial development is expected to continue at this location into the future. The deposits of income tax revenues exceeded \$43,000 per month between both the City and Township. For more information related to the financial results of the JEDD please contact the City's Income Tax Department.

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

LITIGATION

The City is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City. The City had no pending litigation as of December 31, 2009.

STATE GRANTS

For the period January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, the City received State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

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THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

GENERAL FUND

	Budget					Variance Postive	
		Initial	J	Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:							
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	641,012	\$	708,871	\$	708,871	\$ -
Income Taxes		1,965,070		2,173,095		2,173,095	-
Intergovernmental		677,535		749,260		749,347	87
Charges for Services		115,212		127,408		129,157	1,749
Licenses and Permits		51,859		57,349		28,865	(28,484)
Investment Earnings		60,921		67,370		74,831	7,461
Fines and Forfeitures		108,906		120,435		148,985	28,550
Other All Revenue		80,902		89,466		91,806	2,340
Total Revenue		3,701,416		4,093,254		4,104,957	11,703
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property:							
Police							
Personal Services		1,674,473		1,763,303		1,680,718	82,585
Other		375,028		322,643		263,884	58,759
Total Police		2,049,501		2,085,946		1,944,602	141,344
Building Inspection							
Personal Services		-		-		26,118	(26, 118)
Other	•	44,891		45,013		27,841	17,172
Total Building Inspection		44,891		45,013		53,959	(8,946)
Total Security of Persons and Property		2,094,392		2,130,959		1,998,561	132,398
Public Health and Welfare Services:							
Health							
Other		27,015		27,015		27,015	
Total Health	-	27,015		27,015		27,015	-
Grounds and Facilities							
Personal Services		240,297		248,394		295,481	(47,087)
Other		85,637		66,369		32,221	34,148
Total Grounds and Facilities		325,934		314,763		327,702	(12,939)
Total Public Health and Welfare		352,949		341,778		354,717	(12,939)
Basic Utility Services							
Public Works - Administration							
Other		348,156		348,272		317,704	30,568
Total Basic Utility Services		348,156		348,272		317,704	30,568
General Government							
Mayor's Court							
Personal Services		71,444		71,746		72,981	(1,235)
Other		23,937		23,718		17,653	6,065
Total Mayor's Court		95,381		95,464		90,634	4,830

(continued)

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

GENERAL FUND

	Initial	Budget Initial Final		Anticol	Variance Postive (Negative)	
	Iniual		<u>rinai</u>	Actual	(Negative)	
City Council						
Personal Services	\$ 4	5,098	\$ 45,248	\$ 44,461	\$ 787	
Other	3:	3,207	34,149	25,746	8,403	
Total City Council	7	3,305	79,397	70,207	9,190	
Five Points Building						
Other	12	<u>1,417 </u>	118,986	115,787	3,199	
Total City Clerk	12	1,417	118,986	115,787	3,199	
Civil Defense						
Other		<u>3,062</u>	8,062	8,530	(468)	
Total Team Hamilton	i	8,062	8,062	8,530	(468)	
City Manager						
Personal Services	22:	3,586	222,587	222,708	(121)	
Other	3	7,056	40,142	26,695	13,447	
Total City Manager	26	0,642	262,729	249,403	13,326	
Law Director						
Personal Services		5,279	75,281	76,946	(1,665)	
Other		3,465	3,463	1,676	1,787	
Total Department of Law	7:	3,744	78,744	78,622	122	
Department of Civil Service						
Personal Services		303	302	306	(4)	
Other		4,866	4,866	536	4,330	
Total Department of Civil Service	;	5,169	5,168	842	4,326	
Finance and Accounting						
Personal Services		3,541	153,541	124,267	29,274	
Other		1,600	38,100	39,835	(1,735)	
Total Finance - Administration	19:	5,141	191,641	164,102	27,539	
Administration						
Personal Services	_	120	120	-	120	
Other		5,852	85,110	53,168	31,942	
Total Finance - Administration	<i>(</i> :	5,972	85,230	53,168	32,062	
Engineering				4.404	44.400	
Personal Services	_	-	-	14,104	(14,104)	
Other		6,765	60,503	30,732	29,771	
Total Finance - Purchasing	51	3,765	60,503	44,836	15,667	
Development	_		50.045	50.000	(4.040)	
Personal Services		0,947	50,947	52,263	(1,316)	
Other		4,860	33,814	15,411	18,403	
Total Finance - Building Services	8	5,807	84,761	67,674	17,087	
Income Tax	•	4.000	04.000	07.004	(0.000)	
Personal Services		4,968	64,968	67,931	(2,963)	
Other		9,609	89,057	95,274	(6,217)	
Total Finance - Income Tax	154	4,577	154,025	163,205	(9,180)	
Fotal General Government	1,21	5,982	1,224,710	1,107,010	117,700	
Capital Outlay		<u> </u>	29,550	27,074	2,476	
Total Expenditures	4,01	1,479	4,075,269	3,805,066	270,203	
					(continued)	

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

GENERAL FUND

	Budget					Variance Postive		
		Initial	Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures	\$	(310,063)	\$	17,985	\$	299,891	\$	281,906
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Income Tax Refunds		-		(1,000)		-		(1,000)
Transfers - Out		(266,600)		(266,600)		(120,000)		146,600
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(266,600)		(267,600)		(120,000)		147,600
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures								
and Other Financing Uses		(576,663)		(249,615)		179,891		429,506
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		2,599,938		2,599,938		2,599,938		_
Prior Year Encumbrances		82,978		82,978		82,978		
Fund Balances at End of Year		2,106,253	\$	2,433,301	\$	2,862,807	\$	429,506

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

FIRE LEVY FUND

	Budget					Variance Postive	
		Initial	Final		Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:							
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	739,724	\$	734,368	\$ 734,367	\$	(1)
Intergovernmental		131,219		161,878	161,878		-
Investment Earnings		11,922		14,707	16,429		1,722
Other All Revenue				13	 13		
Total Revenue		882,865		910,966	 912,687		1,721
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property:							
Fire Department							
Other		872,558		872,629	868,280		4,349
Total Fire Department		872,558		872,629	868,280		4,349
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement		15,000		15,000	15,000		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges		10,779		10,778	 10,778		-
Total Debt Service		25,779		25,778	 25,778		
Total Expenditures		898,337		898,407	894,058		4,349
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(15,472)		12,559	18,629		6,070
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		311,376		311,376	311,376		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		70		70	 70		
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	295,974	\$	324,005	\$ 330,075	\$	6,070

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

EMS LEVY FUND

	Rug	dget			ariance Postive
	Initial	aget	Final	Actual	egative)
Revenues:	 			 	
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 781,312	\$	775,843	\$ 775,843	\$ -
Intergovernmental	135,595		167,283	167,283	-
Investment Earnings	3,919		4,835	5,119	284
Other All Revenue	 		13	 13	
Total Revenue	 920,826		947,974	948,258	 284
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property:					
Fire Department					
Other	 923,481		923,551	912,116	 11,435
Total Fire Department	 923,481		923,551	 912,116	 11,435
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	15,000		15,000	15,000	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 10,779		10,778	 10,778_	
Total Debt Service	25,779		25,778	25,778	 -
Total Expenditures	 949,260		949,329	 937,894	 11,435
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(28,434)		(1,355)	10,364	11,719
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	124,779		124,779	124,779	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 70		70	 70	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 96,415	\$	123,494	\$ 135,213	\$ 11,719

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year, with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated.

Advances-in and Advances-out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all budgeted funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January to December 31 of the following year. The expressed purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increasing) tax rates.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue to be collected is greater or less than the current estimates.

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

Appropriations

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriation budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds, except agency funds, must be legally enacted on or before January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the official amended certificate of estimated resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by Council action. Several supplemental appropriations were legally enacted during 2008 by Council.

The budgetary figures which appear in the "Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General fund and major special revenue funds are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications. Budget figures appearing in the statement of budgetary comparisons are based upon the following:

Initial Budget is the legally adopted amount of appropriation originally passed by City Council through the original appropriation ordinance.

Final Budget represents the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Budgeted Level of Expenditures

Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed lineitem budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. For all funds, Council appropriations are made at fund and personal services and other within each department. The appropriations set by Council remain fixed unless amended by Council ordinance.

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are 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 a reservation of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds on the basic financial statements.

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

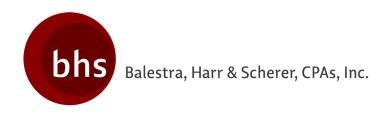
NOTE 2 - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

While 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, appropriations and encumbrances.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

	General	Fire Levy	EMS Levy
	Fund	Fund	_Fund
GAAP Basis	\$223,590	\$18,225	\$9,456
Adjustments:			
Revenue Accruals	116,564	32	32
Expenditure Accruals	(94,322)	372	876
Encumbrances	(65,941)	0	0
Budget Basis	\$179,891	\$18,629	\$10,364



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Members Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

City of Milford Clermont County, Ohio 745 Center Street Milford, Ohio 45150

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Milford, Clermont County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We noted a certain noncompliance or other matter that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated June 30, 2010.

City of Milford

Clermont County

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

Page 2

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

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc. June 30, 2010

Balistra, Harr & Scheru





CITY OF MILFORD

CLERMONT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 25, 2011