City of Wilmington, Ohio

Basic Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2008 With Independent Auditors' Report



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Wilmington 69 North South Street Wilmington, Ohio 45177

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Wilmington, Clinton County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. 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 Wilmington is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

September 2, 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the businesstype activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wilmington, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, 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 *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wilmington, Ohio as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, 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 July 6, 2009, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 10 and pages 47 through 51, respectively are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

105 east fourth street, ste. 1500 cincinnati, oh 45202

> www.cshco.com p. 513.241.3111 f. 513.241.1212

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming our opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 6, 2009

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wilmington's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2008. 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 to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2008 are as follows:

- Total net assets of the City increased by \$913,401 during 2008 consisting of a \$2.2 million increase in governmental activities and a \$1.3 million decrease in business-type activities.
- The General Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$1,723,352, a 63.9% increase from the prior year.
- Proprietary fund operations posted operating loss of \$483,968 due primarily to the \$508,607 expense reported during the year for the estimated cost of closing and maintaining the City's landfill.
- General Fund actual revenue amounts exceeded budgeted amounts while actual expenditures were less than the budgeted amounts. The General Fund reported a \$705,449 increase in the budgetary fund balance for the year.

USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized to provide the reader with an overview of the City's condition as a whole and then proceed to provide a more detailed view of the City's operations.

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

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

"How did the City of Wilmington do financially in 2008?" The broad answer to this question can be obtained with a look at the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities of the City using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting methods used by private-sector businesses. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenue and expenses, regardless of when the actual cash was received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

These two statements report the City's net assets and the change in those assets. This change informs the reader whether the City's financial position, as a whole, has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall financial health, the reader of these financial statements needs to take into account non-financial factors that also impact the City's financial well-being. Other factors must then be considered, such as the City's property tax base, the condition of the streets and other capital assets, and the growth or decline in area businesses and residential neighborhoods.

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 and include police, fire, emergency medical, public maintenance, parks and recreation, judicial, legislative, and executive.
- Business-Type Activities These services include water, sewer, and waste. Service fees for these
 operations are charged based upon usage. The intent is that the fees are sufficient to cover the
 costs of operation.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 8. Fund financial statements, beginning on page 13, provide the detailed information about those major funds. The City uses many different funds, some of which are required by law and others are used to help segregate and control revenues intended for specific purposes. The City has three kinds of funds - "governmental", "proprietary" and "fiduciary".

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's basic services are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances remaining at yearend that are available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources available in the near future to finance City programs. We detail the relationship between net assets of governmental activities, as reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, and governmental fund balances in a reconciliation on pages 14 and 16.

Proprietary Funds – City utility services for water, sewer and waste are operated as enterprise funds. These are business-type activities that receive a significant portion of their funding from user charges. These funds are listed under the heading of "business-type activities" on the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities and reported in much the same manner as the governmental funds. The reader should note that these funds are a part of the "government-wide" statements, but not a part of the "governmental funds".

CLINTON COUNTY Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Fiduciary Funds – The City is the agent for assets that are to be remitted to private organizations or other governments. The City's role is purely custodial, in that we record the receipt and subsequent remittance to the proper entity. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities on page 21. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic 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. The notes to the basic financial statements begin on page 22.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2008 as compared to 2007.

		Net Assets,	ble 1 December 31	-	2007	
	Governmental	2008 Business- Type		Governmental	2007 Business- Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:						
Current and Other						
Assets	\$ 10,917,249	9,108,211	20,025,460	10,659,789	9,212,703	19,872,492
Capital Assets	17,387,497	37,338,359	54,725,856	16,775,462	38,505,302	55,280,764
Total Assets	28,304,746	46,446,570	74,751,316	27,435,251	47,718,005	75,153,256
Liabilities: Current and Other Liabilities Long-term Liabilities	3,703,362 6,688,133	271,196 20,645,769	3,974,558 27,333,902	4,683,976 7,072,067	251,396 20,616,362	4,935,372 27,688,429
Total Liabilities	10,391,495	20,916,965	31,308,460	11,756,043	20,867,758	32,623,801
Net Assets: Invested in Capital Assets,						
Net of Related Debt	10,499,997	20,071,572	30,571,569	9,195,462	20,685,557	29,881,019
Restricted	509,388	1,241,838	1,751,226	457,519	1,478,638	1,936,157
Unrestricted	6,903,866	4,216,195	11,120,061	6,026,227	4,686,052	10,712,279
Total Net Assets	\$ 17,913,251	25,529,605	43,442,856	15,679,208	26,850,247	42,529,455

The amount by which the City's assets exceeded its liabilities is called net assets. As of December 31, 2008, the City's net assets were \$43.4 million. Of this amount, \$30.6 million was invested in capital assets and \$1.8 million was subject to external restrictions for its use. The remaining amount, \$11.1 million, was unrestricted and available for future use as directed by City Council and the City administration.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

In total, net assets of the City increased by \$913,401. The governmental activities increased by \$2,234,043 and business-type activities decreased by \$1,320,642 during 2008. The increase in the governmental activities is due primarily to increase in income taxes received during the year as 2008 was the first year the Air Park was annexed into the City. The decrease in the business-type activities was due to the increase in the estimated cost of closing and maintaining the City's landfill and depreciation expense on the capital assets of the enterprise funds exceeding current year additions by a significant amount.

The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net assets for 2008 as compared to 2007.

	Change II	<u>n Net Assets,</u>	December	<u>31,</u>		
		2008			2007	
	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 2,906,186	7,542,497	10,448,683	2,571,179	7,793,943	10,365,122
Operating Grants						
and Contributions	1,959,049	-	1,959,049	2,793,668	-	2,793,668
Capital Grants						
and Contributions	165,047	-	165,047	706,975	-	706,975
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	2,164,065	-	2,164,065	2,017,633	-	2,017,633
Municipal Income Taxes	6,672,722	-	6,672,722	4,599,161	-	4,599,161
Grants and Contributions						
not Restricted	1,323,801	-	1,323,801	1,106,944	-	1,106,944
Investment Income	168,013	277,231	445,244	308,525	312,004	620,529
Other Revenue	1,114,617	50,458	1,165,075	803,648		803,648
Total Revenue	16,473,500	7,870,186	24,343,686	14,907,733	8,105,947	23,013,680
Expenses:						
General Government	4,695,493	-	4,695,493	5,367,541	-	5,367,541
Security of Persons & Property	5,316,867	-	5,316,867	4,321,847	-	4,321,847
Public Health and Welfare Services	380,559	-	380,559	633,764	-	633,764
Leisure Time Activities	806,202	-	806,202	687,491	-	687,491
Transportation	2,990,680	-	2,990,680	2,453,297	-	2,453,297
Water	-	3,353,409	3,353,409	-	3,554,044	3,554,044
Sewer	-	2,922,146	2,922,146	-	2,460,134	2,460,134
Waste	-	2,652,044	2,652,044	-	3,449,734	3,449,734
Interest Expense	312,885	-	312,885	320,466	-	320,466
Total Expenses	14,502,686	8,927,599	23,430,285	13,784,406	9,463,912	23,248,318
Transfers	263,229	(263,229)	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	2,234,043	(1,320,642)	913,401	1,123,327	(1,357,965)	(234,638)
Net Assets, Begininng of Year	15,679,208	26,850,247	42,529,455	14,555,881	28,208,212	42,764,093
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 17,913,251	25,529,605	43,442,856	15,679,208	26,850,247	42,529,455

Table 2Change in Net Assets, December 31,

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Governmental Activities

The three functions with the largest expenditures are Security of Persons and Property, General Government, and Transportation. General Government includes all administrative activities, City Council, Municipal Court, and facility maintenance. This function costs taxpayers \$2,870,057 after program revenue is accounted for. Security of Persons and Property includes Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services. In addition to the revenue received for charges for services, which are those fees paid by the neighboring townships for fire and ambulance service, those funds receive property tax revenues which are used to help support each of the programs. With those departments receiving \$1,136,052 in property tax revenues, we see that approximately 26% of the net expense of \$4,332,588 is paid by property tax revenues with the remaining 74% paid by income taxes, grants and other revenue. The third function, Transportation, covers the roads and streets of the City, which reports a net loss for 2008 of \$945,475 due to the decrease in operating and capital grants received in the current year compared to the prior year. As indicated in Table 3, total governmental expenses increased by \$718,280, which represents a 5.2% increase.

Business-Type Activities

Overall, the City's business-type activities generated \$7.5 million of revenues, which fell short of the cost of doing business by \$1.4 million. While the Sewer operation reported an increase in net assets for the year, both the Water and Waste Funds reported decreases in net assets of \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, in 2008. In addition to the normal increases in the cost of doing business experienced, the Waste Fund reported a \$500,000 expense due to the increase in the estimated liability for the closing of the City's landfill as well as costs associated with the post-closure maintenance of the site.

		Table							
	Tota	al and Cost of Pr							
	_	200)8	2007					
		Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost				
		of Service	of Service	of Service	of Service				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:									
General Government	\$	4,695,493	(2,870,057)	5,367,541	(3,895,283)				
Security of Persons & Property		5,316,867	(4,332,588)	4,321,847	(2,743,740)				
Public Health & Welfare Services		380,559	(207,197)	633,764	(208,913)				
Leisure Time Activities		806,202	(804,202)	687,491	(687,446)				
Transportation		2,990,680	(945,475)	2,453,297	143,264				
Interest Expense		312,885	(312,885)	320,466	(320,466)				
Total	\$	14,502,686	(9,472,404)	13,784,406	(7,712,584)				
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:									
Water	\$	3,353,409	(286,178)	3,554,044	(146,010)				
Sewer		2,922,146	(61,688)	2,460,134	332,512				
Waste		2,652,044	(1,037,236)	3,449,734	(1,856,471)				
Total	\$	8,927,599	(1,385,102)	9,463,912	(1,669,969)				

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted federal and state entitlement grants. While general revenues were more than sufficient to cover the total net cost of service for the governmental activities, the business-type activities reported a decrease in net assets for the year totaling \$1.3 million.

THE CITY'S FUNDS

The financial statements for the City's major governmental funds are presented after the statement of activities. These funds are reported using a modified accrual basis of accounting, allowing for a reasonable comparison to last year balances. Total governmental fund balances are \$6.3 million, of which \$5.8 million is unreserved. The total governmental funds balance of all governmental funds increased by \$1.3 million during 2008.

The General Fund balance increased by \$1.7 million, caused by a 8.1% decrease in expenditures reported for 2008 as compared with those from the prior year and a \$2.2 million increase in income taxes for the year due to the annexation of the Wilmington Air Park at the beginning of 2008. These increases were somewhat offset by the \$625,000 increase in the transfers out of the general fund during the year.

The Police Fund's balance remained relatively unchanged, increasing by \$16,425 from the balance reported one year prior.

Governmental fund expenditures showed a decrease from 2007 of \$613,058 or 3.8%. The largest decrease in expenditures (\$853,445) was reported for capital outlay expenditures. The decrease in capital outlay relates to the completion of the Davids Drive and Lowes Drive projects in the prior year.

Explanation of the changes in the major enterprise funds of the City follow the same explanation as those provided in the assessment of the business-type activities noted above since enterprise funds are accounted for using full accrual accounting, the same basis used in the City-wide statements.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The General Fund's final budgeted revenues were \$10.4 million while actual revenues exceeded this amount by \$338,451 for the year. The revenues budgeted to be received were in line with what was anticipated to be received. Original revenue estimates were increased during the year as tax receipts and amounts received for charges for services were coming in higher than originally expected.

Final budgeted amounts for expenditures and other financing uses were \$11.4 million while actual budgetary expenditures and other financing uses amounted to \$10.0 million. Actual expenditures were lower than the original budget.

The total increase in budgetary fund balance for the General Fund was \$705,499 for the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Table 4

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

	_			ble 4 1 Assets	2007							
	_	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total					
Land	\$	2,569,198	1,640,927	4,210,125	2,569,198	1,640,927	4,210,125					
Infrastructure		3,538,413	-	3,538,413	1,278,552	-	1,278,552					
Buildings		8,871,491	19,428,300	28,299,791	8,871,491	19,428,300	28,299,791					
Improvements		528,287	25,670,196	26,198,483	175,347	25,670,196	25,845,543					
Equipment		2,895,750	7,234,997	10,130,747	2,844,972	6,961,888	9,806,860					
Vehicles		6,594,611	1,386,357	7,980,968	6,030,178	1,345,485	7,375,663					
Office Furniture and Fixtures		25,053	-	25,053	25,053	-	25,053					
Construction in Progress Less:		-	402,820	402,820	1,715,130	-	1,715,130					
Accumulated Depreciation		(7,635,306)	(18,425,238)	(26,060,544)	(6,734,459)	(16,541,494)	(23,275,953)					
Totals	\$	17,387,497	37,338,359	54,725,856	16,775,462	38,505,302	55,280,764					

The City's investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2008, amounts to \$54.7 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes: land; construction in progress; buildings; improvements; machinery and equipment; infrastructure and vehicles. During the year, total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased by \$554,908, which is 1.0%. Governmental activity capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reflect a net increase during the year of \$612,035. Depreciation expense for the year totaled \$928,974. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation in the business-type activities decreased \$1,166,943 as a result of depreciation expense recognized exceeding the cost of assets acquired during the year. See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for additional details on capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2008, the City had total bonded debt in the amount of \$23.7 million, of which \$1.0 million is due within one year. Of the total bonded debt amount, \$6.0 million is general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City, with the remaining \$17.7 million being mortgage revenue bonds for waterworks improvements and sewer bond refunding. The City also has outstanding amounts due the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund of \$101,820 with \$2,141 being due within one year.

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issuances are subject to a legal limitation based on 10 1/2 percent of total assessed value of real and personal property.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional details on the long-term debt of the City.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the revenues it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information, contact City Auditor, City of Wilmington, 69 North South Street, Wilmington, Ohio 45177.

Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 2008

	overnmental Activities		isiness-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,260,104	\$	7,187,593	\$ 12,447,697
Receivables				
Taxes	4,459,126		-	4,459,126
Accounts	275,627		678,780	954,407
Loans Receivable	275,672		-	275,672
Accrued Interest	108		-	108
Due from Other Governments	646,612		-	646,612
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-		1,241,838	1,241,838
Capital Assets:				
Capital Assets not subject to depreciation				
Land and Construction in Progress	2,569,198		2,043,747	4,612,945
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	14,818,299		35,294,612	50,112,911
	 <u> </u>		<u> </u>	 · · ·
Total Assets	 28,304,746		46,446,570	 74,751,316
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	375,052		119,838	494,890
Accrued Wages and Benefits	349,131		81,472	430,603
Accrued Interest Payable	122,846		69,886	192,732
Unearned Revenue	2,141,333		-	2,141,333
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	715,000		-	715,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	448,772		728,098	1,176,870
Due In More than One Year	 6,239,361	_	19,917,671	 26,157,032
Total Liabilities	 10,391,495		20,916,965	 31,308,460
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	10,499,997		20,071,572	30,571,569
Restricted for:	, ,		, ,	, ,
Security of Persons & Property	200,119		-	200,119
Debt Service	274,269		-	274,269
Utility Debt Service	_, .,_0,		1,241,838	1,241,838
Perpetual Care:			1,211,050	1,211,000
Nonexpendable	35,000		-	35,000
Unrestricted	6,903,866		4,216,195	11,120,061
emesalettu	 0,203,000		7,210,175	 11,120,001
Total Net Assets	\$ 17,913,251	\$	25,529,605	\$ 43,442,856

pu	Total		(2,870,057)	(4,332,588)	(207, 197)	(804, 202)	(945,475)	(312, 885)	(9,472,404)		(286, 178)	(61, 688)	(1,037,236)	(1,385,102)	(10 857 506)	(000° 100°01)		5,338,178	1,334,544	542,619	1,136,052	184,572	300,822	1,323,801	445,244	1,165,075		11,770,907	913,401	42,529,455	\$ 43,442,856
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	Business-Type Activities										(286,178)	(61, 688)	(1,037,236)	(1,385,102)	(1 385 102)	(701,000,1)							,	,	277,231	50,458	(263,229)	64,460	(1,320,642)	26,850,247	\$ 25,529,605
Net	Governmental Activities		\$ (2,870,057)	(4,332,588)	(207, 197)	(804,202)	(945,475)	(312, 885)	(9,472,404)						(0 472 404)	(+0+(7)+(0))		5,338,178	1,334,544	542,619	1,136,052	184,572	300,822	1,323,801	168,013	1,114,617	263,229	11,706,447	2,234,043	15,679,208	\$ 17,913,251
	Capital Grants and Contributions		•	'	I	'	165,047	•	165,047					•	\$ 165 047									rams							
Program Revenues	Operating Grants and Contributions		\$ 217,667	3,500	158,664		1,579,218		1,959,049					•	\$ 1 959 049									Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	4			ues and Transfers	Change in Net Assets		
	Charges for Services		\$ 1,607,769	980,179	14,698	2,000	300,940	•	2,906,186		3,067,231	2,860,458	1,614,808	7,542,497	\$ 10 448 683		teral Revenues: Municipal income taxes, levied for:	oses	cts Levied for:	ses	Security of persons & property		ctivities	butions not Restrict	Igs)		Total General Revenues and Transfers	Chai	ng of Year	Year
	Expenses		\$ 4,695,493	5,316,86/	380,559	806,202	2,990,680	312,885	14,502,686		3,353,409	2,922,146	2,652,044	8,927,599	\$ 73 430 285		General Revenues: Municipal incor	General purposes	Capital projects Property Taxes Levied for:	General purposes	Security of pe	Street lighting	Leisure time activities	Grants and Contri	Investment earnings	Miscellaneous	Transfers	Ē		Net Assets, Beginning of Year	Net Assets, End of Year
	Functions/Programs:	Governmental Activities:	General Government	Security of Persons & Property	Public Health & Welfare Services	Leisure Time Activities	Transportation	Interest Expense	Total Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities:	Water	Sewer	Waste	Total Business-Type Activities	Total	1 Otal															

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CLINTON COUNTY

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds December 31, 2008

December 51, 2000

	 General Fund		Police Fund		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS:		*					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,837,042	\$	32,710	\$	2,390,352	\$	5,260,104
Receivables:	0.066.774		200.012		-		4 450 106
Taxes	2,966,774		299,913		1,192,439		4,459,126
Accounts	161,778		72		113,777		275,627
Loans Receivable	-		-		275,672		275,672
Accrued Interest	108		-		-		108
Due from Other Governments	 289,062		6,782		350,768		646,612
Total Assets	\$ 6,254,764	\$	339,477	\$	4,323,008	\$	10,917,249
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 249,085	\$	22,901	\$	103,066	\$	375,052
Accrued Wages and Benefits	66,117		41,602		241,412		349,131
Deferred Revenue	1,519,487		306,695		1,347,786		3,173,968
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	 				715,000		715,000
Total Liabilities	 1,834,689		371,198		2,407,264		4,613,151
FUND BALANCES:							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	167,266		23,412		9,447		200,125
Loans Receivable	-		-		275,672		275,672
Permanent Fund	-		-		35,000		35,000
Unreserved, Undesignated:							
General Fund	4,252,809		-				4,252,809
Special Revenue Funds	-		(55,133)		1,425,580		1,370,447
Debt Service Funds	-		-		161,567		161,567
Capital Projects Fund					4,129		4,129
Permanent Fund	 				4,349		4,349
Total Fund Balances	 4,420,075		(31,721)	_	1,915,744		6,304,098
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 6,254,764	\$	339,477	\$	4,323,008	\$	10,917,249

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities December 31, 2008

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	6,304,098
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.		17,387,497
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,032,635
Other long-term liabilities not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Police and Fire Pension Obligations General Obligation Bonds Payable Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt Compensated Absences		(101,820) (5,970,000) (122,846) (616,313)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	<u>17.913.251</u>

CLINTON COUNTY

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	General Fund		Police Fund	Vonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES;						
Property Taxes	\$ 537,9		301,564	\$ 1,174,471	\$	2,013,999
Municipal Income Taxes	6,647,4		-	-		6,647,497
Intergovernmental	1,541,4		-	2,011,204		3,552,672
Charges for Services	1,361,5		12	291,506		1,653,088
Licenses and Permits	32,3	56	-	-		32,356
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	825,1	25	10,811	248,205		1,084,141
Special Assessments	136,6	01	-	184,572		321,173
Investment Income	142,1	58	-	25,855		168,013
Other Revenue	211,9	18	22,118	 880,581		1,114,617
Total Revenues	11,436,6	57	334,505	 4,816,394		16,587,556
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General Government	4,476,2	54	-	367,225		4,843,479
Security of Persons & Property	-		2,389,678	2,527,594		4,917,272
Transportation	-		-	2,728,044		2,728,044
Public Health & Welfare Services	-		-	380,559		380,559
Leisure Time Activities			-	765,266		765,266
Capital Outlay	50,4	95	149,402	974,200		1,174,097
Debt Service:						
Principal	-		-	377,053		377,053
Interest			-	 323,465		323,465
Total Expenditures	4,526,7	49	2,539,080	 8,443,406		15,509,235
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/						
(Under) Expenditures	6,909,9	08	(2,204,575)	 (3,627,014)		1,078,319
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers In	-		2,221,000	3,275,259		5,496,259
Transfers Out	(5,186,5	<u>56)</u>		 (46,474)		(5,233,030)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(5,186,5	56)	2,221,000	 3,228,785		263,229
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,723,3	52	16,425	(398,227)		1,341,550
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,696,7	23	(48,146)	 2,313,971		4,962,548
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 4,420,0	<u>75</u>	(31,721)	\$ 1,915,744	\$	6,304,098

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Total Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,341,550
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental fund report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Asset Additions Depreciation	1,549,805 (928,974)
In the statement of activities the loss on the disposal or sale of capital assets is reported. In the fund statements, only the proceeds from the sale are reported.	(8,796)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues on the funds.	(114,056)
Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets	377,053
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Compensated Absences Accrued Interest Payable	 6,881 10,580
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,234,043

Balance Sheet Proprietary Funds December 31, 2008

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	Total
ASSETS:	I ullu	1 unu	1 und	1000
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,637,399	\$ 3,326,201	\$ 223,993	\$ 7,187,593
Receivables	+ +,,	+ -,,	+,,,,	+ ,,,
Accounts	260,598	235,383	182,799	678,780
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	470,426	771,412		1,241,838
Total Current Assets	4,368,423	4,332,996	406,792	9,108,211
Capital Assets:				
Land and Construction in Progress	1,145,792	184,314	713,641	2,043,747
Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	20,816,837	12,280,527	2,197,248	35,294,612
Total Capital Assets	21,962,629	12,464,841 2,910,889		37,338,359
Total Assets	\$ 26,331,052	<u>\$ 16,797,837</u>	\$ 3,317,681	\$ 46,446,570
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 48,022	\$ 43,609	\$ 28,207	\$ 119,838
Accrued Wages and Benefits	27,001	29,973	24,498	81,472
Accrued Compensated Absences	27,991	49,205	20,902	98,098
Accrued Interest Payable	28,813	41,073	-	69,886
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable - current	465,000	165,000		630,000
Total Current Liabilities	596,827	328,860	73,607	999,294
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Compensated Absences	55,973	94,691	48,841	199,505
Postclosure Care	-	-	3,579,600	3,579,600
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable	15,090,000	1,955,000	-	17,045,000
Accrued Bond Premium	44,393	-	-	44,393
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(452,606)	-	-	(452,606)
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs	(498,221)			(498,221)
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	14,239,539	2,049,691	3,628,441	19,917,671
Total Liabilities	14,836,366	2,378,551	3,702,048	20,916,965
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt	6,815,842	10,344,841	2,910,889	20,071,572
Restricted for:				
Utility Debt Service	470,426	771,412	-	1,241,838
Unrestricted	4,208,418	3,303,033	(3,295,256)	4,216,195
Total Net Assets	11,494,686	14,419,286	(384,367)	25,529,605
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 26,331,052	<u>\$ 16,797,837</u>	\$ 3,317,681	\$ 46,446,570

CLINTON COUNTY

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and

Changes in Net Assets

Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

OPERATING REVENUES:	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	Total
Charges for Services	\$ 3,067,231	\$ 2,860,458	\$ 1.614.808	\$ 7,542,497
Other Revenue	38,492	\$ 2,800,438 11,319	\$ 1,014,808 647	50,458
	50,472	11,517	047	
Total Operating Revenues	3,105,723	2,871,777	1,615,455	7,592,955
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal Services	924,315	943,576	990,959	2,858,850
Contractual Services	342,676	499,550	507,537	1,349,763
Materials and Supplies	710,656	475,827	288,018	1,474,501
Depreciation	679,638	847,184	356,922	1,883,744
Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-	508,608	508,608
Other Expenses	1,457			1,457
Total Operating Expenses	2,658,742	2,766,137	2,652,044	8,076,923
Operating Income (Loss)	446,981	105,640	(1,036,589)	(483,968)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):				
Investment Income	149,739	127,492	-	277,231
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(694,667)	(156,009)		(850,676)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(544,928)	(28,517)		(573,445)
Income before Transfers	(97,947)	77,123	(1,036,589)	(1,057,413)
Transfers-Out	(263,229)			(263,229)
Change in Net Assets	(361,176)	77,123	(1,036,589)	(1,320,642)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	11,855,862	14,342,163	652,222	26,850,247
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$ 11,494,686</u>	<u>\$ 14,419,286</u>	\$ (384,367)	\$ 25,529,605

CLINTON COUNTY

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 3,082,199	\$ 2,879,169	\$ 1,608,059	\$ 7,569,427
Cash Paid for Employees Salaries and Benefits	(923,354)	(935,091)	(1,033,943)	(2,892,388)
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(1,023,354)	(943,972)	(751,064)	(2,718,390)
Other Operating Revenues	38,492	11,319	647	50,458
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities	1,173,983	1,011,425	(176,301)	2,009,107
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL				
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Transfers	(263,229)			(263,229)
Net Cash Used by Noncapital				
Financing Activities	(263,229)			(263,229)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND				
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Capital Expenditures	(427,063)	(289,738)	-	(716,801)
Principal on Mortgage Revenue Bonds Interest Paid	(450,000) (658,275)	(160,000) (115,595)	-	(610,000) (773,870)
interest Faid	(038,273)	(115,595)		(773,870)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,535,338)	(565,333)		(2,100,671)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Investment Income	149,742	127,492		277,234
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(474,842)	573,584	(176,301)	(77,559)
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash				
Equivalents, Beginning of Year	4,582,667	3,524,029	400,294	8,506,990
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash				
Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 4,107,825	\$ 4,097,613	<u>\$ 223,993</u>	\$ 8,429,431
Reconciliation of Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash				
Equivalents, End of Year, per Statement of Cash Flows:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents,				
per Balance Sheet	\$ 3,637,399	\$ 3,326,201	\$ 223,993	\$ 7,187,593
Plus: Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	470,426	771,412		1,241,838
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year,				
per Statement of Cash Flows	\$ 4,107,825	\$ 4,097,613	\$ 223,993	\$ 8,429,431
				(Continued)

CLINTON COUNTY

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

(Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities:	 Water Fund	 Sewer Fund	Waste Fund	 Total
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 446,981	\$ 105,640	\$ (1,036,589)	\$ (483,968)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to				
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	679,638	847,184	356,922	1,883,744
Landfill Closure and Postclosure Costs	-	-	508,608	508,608
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable	14,968	18,714	(6,749)	26,933
Accounts Payable	31,321	32,056	7,186	70,563
Accrued Wages & Benefits	(8,963)	(4,741)	(14,518)	(28,222)
Accrued Compensated Absences	 10,038	 12,572	8,839	 31,449
Net Cash Provided(Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 1,173,983	\$ 1,011,425	<u>\$ (176,301)</u>	\$ 2,009,107

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund December 31, 2008

ASSETS:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 66,811</u>
Total Assets	\$ 66,811
LIABILITIES: Undistributed Monies	<u>\$ 66,811</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ 66,811

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Wilmington (the "City") is a political body incorporated and established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by constitutions and laws of the State of Ohio. Wilmington, the county seat, is the only City in Clinton County. It is the major commercial and marketing center in the primarily agricultural county. The City was incorporated into a Village in 1828 and was reorganized as a City in 1921 under the general plan of the General (now revised) Code of Ohio. The City operates under the council-mayor form of government.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments that are not legally separate. They provide various services including police and fire protection, emergency medical service, parks and recreation, planning zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare, water, sewer and refuse collection. The City Council has direct responsibility for these activities.

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 body 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; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City currently has no component units.

The Clinton County Municipal Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Clerk of Courts has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of court fees and fines.

The Clinton County General Health District is a jointly governed organization that provides health services within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The City does not have any financial interest in, or responsibility for, the Health District. The County Commissioners serve as the taxing authority, and the County Auditor and Treasurer serve as fiscal officers.

The Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.), also a jointly governed organization, was established as a joint self-insurance pool for the purpose of enabling subscribing political subdivisions to obtain liability insurance and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund for its members. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as MVRMA, Inc. for the purpose of administering the Pool. There are twenty-one subscribing member cities of the self-insurance pool, including the City of Wilmington. The City has no explicit and measurable equity interest in MVRMA and no ongoing financial responsibility for MVRMA and, accordingly, is not included in the financial reporting entity. See Note 13 for additional details.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Eliminations have been made to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>Police Fund</u> – The Police Fund is used to account for general operations of the police department of the City.

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

Proprietary Funds

The proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service; currently, the City has no internal service funds.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

<u>Water Fund</u> – The water fund accounts for the provisions of water treatment and distribution to the residential and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – The sewer fund accounts for the provisions of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Waste Fund</u> – The waste fund accounts for the collection and disposal of refuse service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. The City only fiduciary fund is an agency fund used to account for municipal court collections that are distributed to various local governments. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Basis of Accounting

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

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transaction

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income tax, property tax, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income tax is recognized in the fiscal year in which the tax imposed takes place and revenue from property tax is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources, 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.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including local government assistance, gasoline tax and vehicle license tax), fines and forfeitures, and investment earnings.

Unearned/Deferred Revenue

Unearned revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2008, but which were levied to finance 2009 operations, have been recorded as unearned revenues in the statement of net assets. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocation of costs, such as depreciation and amortization of certain accrued items, are not recognized in governmental funds.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The provisions of the Ohio Revised Code restrict investment procedures. Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash held by a trustee or fiscal agent, are pooled for investment purposes. During fiscal year 2008, investments were limited to U.S. treasury notes, money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investments, investments are reported at fair market value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investments such as repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit are reported at cost. See Note 4, Deposits and Investments. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund type's portion of pooled cash and cash equivalents is considered a cash equivalent because the City is able to withdraw resources from these funds without prior notice or penalty.

Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of two-thousand five-hundred dollars. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expended. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary capital assets is also capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>
Buildings	10-99 years	10-50 years
Improvements	4-20 years	5-50 years
Equipment	5-45 years	5-50 years
Vehicles	4-30 years	5-10 years
Infrastructure:		
Sewer and Water Lines	N/A	30-45 years
Other	60 years	N/A

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Vacation leave accumulated by employees is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned when both of these conditions are met:

- > The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- ➢ It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave is accrued based on guidelines set forth in GASB Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". The vesting method was implemented and states that the City will estimate its liability based on sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as specified by the retirement system as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments, determined to be all employees with twenty years of service or more. 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 entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. At December 31, 2008, there were no accrued compensated absences that were recognized in the fund financial statements. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and contractual required pension obligations that will be paid from the governmental are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment from current-available resources. Long-term debt are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

Reservations of Fund Balance

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriation or expenditure or the portion of fund balance that is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balance has been reserved for encumbrances, loans receivable and endowment.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Assets

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charged for services for water, sewer and the solid waste collection programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses that do not meet these definitions are reported as non-operating.

Interfund Activity

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

Estimates

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At December 31, 2008 the following individual funds reported deficit fund balances: Police, Lowe's Drive BAN, Police Pension, Fire, Fire Pension and Emergency Ambulance Special Revenue Funds. The deficit fund balance in each of these funds occurred due to the recognition of current liabilities within the funds. None of the funds reported a deficit fund balance on the budgetary basis of accounting, which is the accounting method used by the City to record transactions throughout the year. The General Fund provides operating revenues through transfers and/or advances when funds are needed on the budgetary basis.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each of the activities' portion of this pool is displayed on the Statement of Net Assets as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts. Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

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

Deposits

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

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$12,746,838 and the bank balance was \$13,065,667. Of the bank balance, \$808,972 was covered by federal deposit insurance. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures", \$12,256,695 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

Investment earnings of \$40,593 earned by other funds were credited to the General Fund as required by state statute.

Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
US Treasury/Equivalents	\$ 1,009,508	N/A	\$ 1,009,508	\$ -	\$ -
Total Investments	\$ 1,009,508		\$ 1,009,508	\$ -	\$-

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer.

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 investment or collateralized securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the City's investments are collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less are treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

		Cash and Cash uvalents/Deposits	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$	13,756,346	-
Investments: US Treasury/Equivalents	<u> </u>	(1,009,508)	1,009,508
Per Footnote	\$	12,746,838	1,009,508

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2008 consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, shared revenues, special assessments, accrued interest on investments and accounts (billing for utility services and various other charges for services). No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

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 2008 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2007 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2008 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2008 taxes.

2008 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2008, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2008, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2008 real property taxes collected in and intended to finance 2008.

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. 2008 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2007, are levied after October 1, 2008, and are collected in 2008 with real property taxes.

2008 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2007, on the value as of December 31, 2007. Collections are made in 2008. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 24 percent of true value for inventory.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The full tax rate of for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$7.35 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2008 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed Valuation	\$ 248,004,790
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Assessed Valuation	4,678,300
Total	\$ <u>252,683,090</u>

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the 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 tax payers 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 by September 20.

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Wilmington. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2008, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2008 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On the full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue.

Income Tax

The City levies a 1.0% income tax on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City, as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. The General Fund receives all income tax proceeds.

Due from Other Governments

A summary of the governmental activities intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities:		
Local government assistance	\$	275,865
Homestead/Rollback		45,832
Gasoline tax		230,452
Motor vehicle license fees		44,100
Federal and State grants		50,363
Total	\$ <u>_</u>	646,612

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 6 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2008, consisted of the following:

		Transfer From					
			Nonmajor				
	General	General Water Government					
Transfer To	Fund	Fund	Funds	Total			
Police Fund	\$ 2,221,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,221,000			
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,965,556	263,229	46,474	3,275,259			
Total	\$ 5,186,556	\$ 263,229	\$ 46,474	\$ 5,496,259			

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

During 2008, the City had a transfer from the Water Fund to the non-major Economic Development Fund to provide funding for a specific project. This transfer, while not regular in basis, is consistent with the intent to expand the water services of the City to properties being developed. The transfer from the non-major governmental fund to the non-major bond retirement fund was made to provide resources to allow debt service payments to be made.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2008 was as follows:

		Balance 12/31/2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2008
Governmental Activities:	_				
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	2,569,198	-	-	2,569,198
Construction in Progress		1,715,130		(1,715,130)	
Non-depreciable capital assets		4,284,328		(1,715,130)	2,569,198
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings		8,871,491	-	-	8,871,491
Improvements		175,347	352,940	-	528,287
Equipment		2,844,972	87,701	(36,923)	2,895,750
Vehicles		6,030,178	564,433	-	6,594,611
Furniture & Fixtures		25,053	-	-	25,053
Infrastructure		1,278,552	2,259,861		3,538,413
Depreciable capital assets		19,225,593	3,264,935	(36,923)	22,453,605
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(1,532,008)	(210,619)	-	(1,742,627)
Improvements		(92,644)	(16,215)	-	(108,859)
Equipment		(2,251,752)	(145,353)	28,127	(2,368,978)
Vehicles		(2,760,902)	(479,105)	-	(3,240,007)
Furniture & Fixtures		(21,983)	(1,834)	-	(23,817)
Infrastructure		(75,170)	(75,848)		(151,018)
Accumulated depreciation		(6,734,459)	(928,974) *	28,127	(7,635,306)
Depreciable capital assets, net		12,491,134	2,335,961	(8,796)	14,818,299
Governmental activities					
capital assets, net	\$	16,775,462	2,335,961	(1,723,926)	17,387,497

* - Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$	209,821
Security of Persons & Property		406,008
Leisure Time Activities		34,253
Transportation	_	278,892
	_	
	\$	928,974

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

		Balance 12/31/2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2008
Business-Type Activities:	-				
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$	1,640,927	-	-	1,640,927
Construction in Progress	_	-	402,820		402,820
Non-depreciable capital assets		1,640,927	402,820	-	2,043,747
Depreciable capital assets:	-				
Buildings		19,428,300	-	-	19,428,300
Improvements		25,670,196	-	-	25,670,196
Equipment		6,961,888	273,109	-	7,234,997
Vehicles	_	1,345,485	40,872		1,386,357
Depreciable capital assets		53,405,869	313,981	-	53,719,850
Less: accumulated depreciation					
Buildings		(2,392,326)	(430,928)	-	(2,823,254)
Improvements		(9,265,897)	(1,120,419)	-	(10,386,316)
Equipment		(3,816,059)	(265,388)	-	(4,081,447)
Vehicles	_	(1,067,212)	(67,009)		(1,134,221)
Accumulated depreciation		(16,541,494)	(1,883,744)	-	(18,425,238)
Depreciable capital assets, net	_	36,864,375	(1,569,763)	-	35,294,612
Business-Type activities					
capital assets, net	\$	38,505,302	(1,166,943)		37,338,359

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salaries. The employer contribution rate for 2008 was 14.00 percent. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$813,006, \$779,227 and \$731,822, respectively; 92 percent has been contributed for 2008 and 100 percent for 2007 and 2006.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters. The City's required contributions to OP&F for police and firefighters were \$528,629 for the year ended December 31, 2008, \$504,880 for 2007 and \$486,684 for 2006; 74 percent has been contributed for 2008. The full amount has been contributed for 2007 and 2006.

NOTE 9: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS) provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2008 local government employer contribution rate was 14.0 percent of covered payroll; 7.0 percent of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2008.

The City's actual contributions for 2008, 2007 and 2006, which were used to fund post employment benefits were \$406,503, \$255,976 and \$240,404, respectively. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same.

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

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or an a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 6.75 percent of covered payroll was applied to the post employment health care program during 2008.

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 with the defined benefit pension plan, under authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

The City's actual contributions for 2008, 2007 and 2006 that were used to fund post employment benefits were \$165,780, \$182,527 and \$175,873 for police and firefighters, respectively.

NOTE 10 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

Each full-time employee is entitled, for each completed 80 hours of service, to four and six-tenths hours of sick leave. Fire personnel earn 6.4 hours of sick leave bi-weekly. Part-time employees accrue sick leave on a proportional basis to the hours paid each pay period. Sick leave accruals may be increased by no more than 15 days a year to a maximum of 1200 hours in "Sick Leave Bank II".

Upon qualifying for eligibility to receive retirement benefits, each full-time City employee shall be entitled to receive payment for sick leave accumulated in the amount to three-fourths the number of hours of such accumulated sick leave in "Sick Leave Bank I" and one-fourth the number of hours of such person's daily pay on the date of retirement. At December 31, 2008, the estimated total absences payable of the City was \$913,916.

Vacation leave is granted in varying amounts, depending upon years of service and must be used within the year it is granted.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2008 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions		Deletions		Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds Payable	\$ 6,345,000	\$	-	\$	375,000	\$ 5,970,000	\$ 385,000
Compensated Absences	623,194		616,313		623,194	616,313	61,631
Police and Fire Pension	103,873		-		2,053	101,820	 2,141
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 7,072,067	\$	616,313	\$	1,000,247	\$ 6,688,133	\$ 448,772
Business-Type Activities:							
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable	\$ 18,285,000	\$	-	\$	610,000	\$ 17,675,000	\$ 630,000
Accrued Bond Premium	47,808		-		3,415	44,393	-
Less: Deferred Amounts							
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(513,063)		-		(60,457)	(452,606)	-
Unamortized Bond Issue Costs	(540,529)		-		(42,308)	(498,221)	-
Total Mortgage Revenue Bonds	17,279,216		-		510,650	16,768,566	 630,000
Estimated Liability for Landfill							
Closure and Postclosure Care	3,070,992		508,608		-	3,579,600	-
Compensated Absences	266,154		297,603		266,154	297,603	 98,098
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 20,616,362	\$	806,211	\$	776,804	\$ 20,645,769	\$ 728,098

General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the government. The bonds will be retired from the debt service fund.

The City has three general obligation bond issues outstanding. All general obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Tanaa		Internet	Tanaa	0	Amount
Issue Year	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Amount		istanding at Year End
2003	Municipal Building Refunding	2.0% to 5.8%	\$ 3,020,000	\$	2,335,000
2003	Fire Department	2.0% to 5.8%	4,000,000		3,090,000
2007	Fire Truck Acquisition	4.25%	 605,000		545,000
			\$ 7,625,000	\$	5,970,000

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending					
December 31]	Principal	 Interest		Total
2009	\$	385,000	\$ 252,754	\$	637,754
2010		395,000	240,618		635,618
2011		410,000	227,179		637,179
2012		420,000	212,731		632,731
2013		430,000	197,760		627,760
2014-2018		2,395,000	659,372		3,054,372
2019-2021		1,535,000	 130,633		1,665,633
Total	\$	5,970,000	\$ 1,921,047	\$	7,891,047

Mortgage Revenue Bonds

The City issues bonds where income generated by the operation benefiting from the bonds pays the annual debt service requirements. All revenue bonds are for business-type activities and outstanding revenue bonds at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Issue Year	Purpose	Interest Rate		Issue Amount	0	Amount ustanding at Year End
1996	Sewer System Improvements	3.3% to 5.3%	\$	3,645,000	\$	2,120,000
1998	Water Works Improvements	4.35% to 5.25%	Ŷ	9,695,000	Ŷ	1,525,000
2005	Water Works Improvements	3.9% to 6.0%		5,525,000		4,750,000
2007	Water Works Improvements	4.0% to 4.25%		9,330,000		9,280,000
			\$	28,195,000	\$	17,675,000

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenue, net of specified operating expenses, to repay the above noted mortgage revenue bonds. These bonds are payable solely from net water and sewer revenues. Total principal and interest paid during 2008 for the Water mortgage revenue bonds was \$1,108,272 compared with net revenue of \$873,538. Total principal and interest paid during the year for the Sewer mortgage revenue bonds was \$275,595 and net revenue was \$1,080,316.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the mortgage revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	F	Principal	Interest		 Total
2009	\$	630,000	\$	750,178	\$ 1,380,178
2010		655,000		724,641	1,379,641
2011		680,000		697,563	1,377,563
2012		735,000		668,335	1,403,335
2013		760,000		636,770	1,396,770
2014-2018		4,365,000		2,628,392	6,993,392
2019-2023		3,895,000		1,731,608	5,626,608
2024-2028		4,850,000		802,763	5,652,763
2029		1,105,000		24,863	 1,129,863
Total	\$ 1	7,675,000	\$	8,665,113	\$ 26,340,113

Police and Fire Pension Liability

The police and fire pension obligation payable was entered into in 1997, with a total principal amount financed of \$121,574. These obligations were offered to assist governments throughout the State of Ohio to fund their unfunded pension costs associated with police and fire service. This obligation is being repaid by the police and fire pension funds through the use of local property tax revenues where the proceeds are to be used to pay this pension obligation and is included within the governmental activities.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the police and fire pension liability are as follows.

Year Ending						
December 31	Р	rincipal	I	Interest		Total
2009	\$	2,141	\$	4,304	\$	6,445
2010		2,233		4,212		6,445
2011		2,329		4,116		6,445
2012		2,429		4,016		6,445
2013		2,533		3,911		6,444
2014-2018		14,395		17,829		32,224
2019-2023		17,790		14,433		32,223
2024-2028		21,921		10,303		32,224
2029-2033		27,051		5,173		32,224
2034-2035		8,998		379		9,377
Total	\$	101,820	\$	68,676	\$	170,496

NOTE 12 – SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2008 follows:

	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2007	Additions	Retirements	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2008
Governmental Activities:				
4.50% - 2007 Lowes/Davids Drive BAN	\$ 1,235,000	\$ -	\$ 1,235,000	\$ -
4.50% - 2008 Lowes/Davids Drive BAN		715,000		715,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,235,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 1,235,000	\$ 715,000

On July 26, 2008, the City issued a \$715,000 4.50% Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) to pay for a portion of the construction for Lowes Road and Davids Drive. The 2008 BAN matures on July 25, 2009.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. In 1992 the City entered into a joint insurance pool, Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.) with other local cities. As of December 31, 2008, the pool has twenty-one members. The pool has been operational since December of 1988 and was formed in accordance with Section 2744 of the Ohio Revised Code. This jointly governed organization provides real and personal property, crime, surety, general liability, boiler and machinery, employment practices liability, police professional and public official liability coverage up to the limits stated below. Membership in MVRMA is intended to provide broad based coverage up to the limits stated below, with increased emphasis on safety and loss prevention and to create an opportunity for other local governments to participate. MVRMA is a non-profit corporation governed by a twenty-one member board of trustees, consisting of a representative appointed by each of the member cities. The board of trustees elects the officers of the corporation, with each trustee having a single vote. Management is provided by an Executive Director, who is assisted by a Claims Manager, a full-time Loss Control Manager and professional office staff. The board is responsible for its own financial matters and the corporation maintains its own books of account. Budgeting and financing of MVRMA is subject to the approval of the board, and the organization is covered by policies, procedures, and formally adopted bylaws.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The twenty-one participating cities and their respective pool contribution factors for the loss year ended December 31, 2008 are:

Entity	Percentage	Entity	Percentage
Beavercreek	10.40%	NAWA	0.02%
Bellbrook	0.61%	Piqua	3.59%
Blue Ash	7.63%	Sidney	5.51%
Centerville	1.86%	Springdale	6.33%
Englewood	1.26%	Tipp City	2.34%
Indian Hill	2.80%	Troy	8.23%
Kettering	9.60%	Vandalia	6.89%
Madeira	2.55%	West Carollton	3.05%
Mason	6.42%	Wilmington	7.02%
Miamisburg	6.74%	Wyoming	2.55%
Montgomery	4.62%	Subtotal	45.52%
Subtotal	54.48%	Total	100.00%

The 2008 pool contribution from the City of Wilmington was \$286,986 representing 7.02% of the total collected from all members for that year's operating costs and projected loss reserves.

The individual MVRMA, Inc. members are not considered "participants having equity interest" as defined by GASB Statement No. 14 since members have no rights to any assets of MVRMA, Inc. other than possible residual claims upon dissolution. The risk of loss is transferred from the City to the pool. Therefore, MVRMA, Inc. is a multi-jurisdictional arrangement that has the characteristics of a joint venture but has additional features that distinguish it, for financial reporting purposes, from the traditional joint venture defined in GASB Statement No. 14.

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City has joined the Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.) a joint insurance pool. The pool consists of twenty-one municipalities who pool risk for property, crime, liability, boiler and machinery and public official liability.

The following is a summary of insurance coverage at year end:

General Liability	\$ 10,000,000	per occurrence
Automobile	10,000,000	per occurrence
Police Professional Liability	10,000,000	per occurrence
Employment Practices & Public		
Officials Liability	10,000,000	Aggregate
Property	1,000,000,000	per occurrence
Flood (Zone specific)	25,000,000	per occurrence
Earthquake	25,000,000	per occurrence
Boiler & Machinery	100,000,000	per occurrence

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The member deductible per occurrence for most types of claims is \$2,500. The pool's self insured retention (SIR) for property claims is \$2,501 - \$200,000 per occurrence. The SIR for Boiler and Machinery is \$5,000. The pool's SIR for liability claims is \$1,000,000 per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage, provided by commercial companies and an excess insurance pool is \$1,000,000 to the limits stated above. The City pays an annual premium to MVRMA which is intended to cover administrative expenses and any claims covered by the pool. The MVRMA Board of Trustees has the ability to require the member cities to make supplemental payments in the event reserves are not adequate to cover claims in a particular loss year. The City was not required to make any supplemental payments as of December 31, 2008.

MVRMA issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for MVRMA, Inc. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 4625 Presidential Way, Kettering, Ohio 45429-5706.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered under the State of Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League's Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program to benefit from the shared risk of a pooled group. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on the group's accident history and administrative costs. The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and life insurance. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Litigation

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits and subject to various claims over which litigation has not yet commenced. Although the outcomes of these matters is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the law director, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

<u>Grants</u>

For the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could result to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believers such disallowances, if any, would be financially insignificant.

NOTE 15 - LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require that the City place a final cover on its landfill when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure.

Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City is required by generally accepted accounting principles to report a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to prove financial assurance to finance closure and post-closure care. The City is in compliance with these requirements as of April 1, 2005. The \$3,579,600 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2008, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The sum of current final closure, post-closure and/or corrective measures cost estimates is \$3,579,600. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has established certain rules applicable to the City, requiring that the permittee of a Solid Waste Disposal Facility ensure adequate funds will be available when needed for final closure and/or post-closure care of the facility. The City has elected to provide a letter from the Chief Financial Officer, as specified in paragraph (F) of Rule 3745-27-15 or in paragraph (F) of Rule 3745-27-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code as the mechanism to demonstrate the City's Financial Assurance as specified in Chapter 3745-27 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

NOTE 16 - CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2008 the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 45 "Accounting and Financial Reporting by *Employers for Post-Employment Benefits other than Pension*". GASB Statement No. 45 establishes the standards for disclosure of information on post-employment benefits other than pension by all state and local governments. Statement No. 45 supersedes GASB Statement No. 12 for public employers. The implementation of this new statement had no effect on the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 other than the disclosures reported in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

<u>NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT</u>

In May 2008, the largest employer within the City of Wilmington, DHL announced its intention to contract its US package delivery operations with another company which would drastically reduce the workforce at the operations located at Wilmington Air Park. At the time of the announcement DHL, along with related ABX Air, employed approximately 7,500 at the Wilmington operations. After the negotiations with the other company fell through in late 2008, DHL announced it would no longer provide domestic delivery of packages but would continue to provide international shipping services. At the end of January 2009 domestic shipping ceased. In May 2009, DHL announced that all of its services within the United States would be consolidated at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport and that all operations at the Wilmington Air Park would be phased-out.

The Air Park was only annexed into the City of Wilmington in January 2008 and the additional income tax receipts received through the annexation was intentionally left out of the City's operational budget and is being maintained as a contingency account. The total financial impact of DHL leaving the Wilmington Air Park has not yet been determined by the City.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

		Original	Final		Variance with
		Budget	Budget	Actual	Final Budget
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$	5,893,553	6,424,265	6,625,659	201,394
Special Assessments		121,507	71,170	136,601	65,431
Licenses and Permits		34,589	42,475	38,886	(3,589)
Intergovernmental		1,255,355	1,030,851	1,411,297	380,446
Charges for Services		1,218,851	1,232,375	1,370,258	137,883
Investment Income		126,439	227,600	142,146	(85,454)
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		672,514	706,490	756,055	49,565
Other Revenue		188,502	619,143	211,918	(407,225)
Total Revenues		9,511,311	10,354,369	10,692,820	338,451
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government		4,557,534	4,828,505	4,751,433	77,072
Security of Persons & Property		609,581	660,152	-	660,152
Capital Outlay		42,000	73,960	50,495	23,465
Total Expenditures		5,209,115	5,562,617	4,801,928	760,689
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/					
(Under) Expenditures		4,302,196	4,791,752	5,890,892	1,099,140
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers-In		-	-	1,113	1,113
Transfers-Out		(5,141,405)	(5,863,805)	(5,186,556)	677,249
Net Change in Fund Balance		(839,209)	(1,072,053)	705,449	1,777,502
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		1,841,825	1,841,825	1,841,825	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		107,503	107,503	107,503	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	1,110,119	877,275	2,654,777	1,777,502
rand Datances, End of Teat	ψ	1,110,117	011,213	2,004,777	1,777,502

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Police Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	_	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$	303,400	299,214	301,565	2,351
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		11,476	8,500	11,407	2,907
Other Revenue		22,253	21,981	22,118	137
Total Revenues		337,129	329,695	335,090	5,395
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:		2 400 525	0 410 450	2 410 400	0.0(1
Security of Persons & Property		2,499,525	2,419,450	2,410,489	8,961
Capital Outlay		77,000	149,402	149,402	
Total Expenditures		2,576,525	2,568,852	2,559,891	8,961
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over/					
(Under) Expenditures		(2,239,396)	(2,239,157)	(2,224,801)	14,356
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers-In		2,234,586	2,226,294	2,221,072	(5,222)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		2,234,586	2,226,294	2,221,072	(5,222)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(4,810)	(12,863)	(3,729)	9,134
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		8,006	8,006	8,006	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		5,019	5,019	5,019	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	8,215	162	9,296	9,134

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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, certificate of estimated resources, and appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriation cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department for each fund. Budgetary modification may be made only by ordinance of the City Council.

Basis of budgeting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts. The City of Wilmington's (the City) budget for all legislated funds are prepared on a cash-encumbrance basis wherein transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed, or when a commitment has been recorded as an encumbrance against an applicable appropriation. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end to the extent they have not been expended or lawfully encumbered. Fund balances shown are unencumbered cash balances. This basis is utilized for all interim financial statements issued during the year.

The basis of budgeting differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used for the City's year-end basic financial statements. Under that basis of accounting, revenues are generally recognized when the obligation to the City arises; the budget basis however, recognizes revenue only when cash has been received. In the basic financial statements, expenditures are generally recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Under that budget basis, expenditures are recognized when cash has been disbursed or when an encumbrance has been placed against an appropriation.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and revises estimated revenues. 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 year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the 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 collected is greater or less than the current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2008.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance controls expenditures at the fund, departmental, and object level and may be amended or supplemented only by council during the year as required. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were legally passed. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparison, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are 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. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservation of fund balance for the subsequent-year expenditure for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

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 requires accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual or earned (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 on the budget basis rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental funds on the GAAP basis.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO CLINTON COUNTY

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the major special revenue fund.

	Changes in Fund Balanc	es	
		General	Police
	-	Fund	Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	1,723,352	16,425
Revenue Accruals		(743,837)	585
Expenditure Accruals		(107,913)	2,601
Transfers		1,113	72
Encumbrances		(167,266)	(23,412)
Budget Basis	\$	705,449	(3,729)

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended December 31, 2008

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Entity <u>Number</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Passed through Ohio Department of Development)			
Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant Community Development Block Grant	A-F-07-201-1 A-F-06-201-1 A-F-05-201-2 A-T-04-201-2	14.218 14.218 14.218 14.218 14.218	\$ 39,811 35,163 15,000 <u>5,000</u> 94,974
Community Housing Improvement Program Community Housing Improvement Program	A-C-05-201-1 A-C-05-201-2	14.228 14.228	17,579 <u>51,075</u> 68,654
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			163,628
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Passed through Ohio Department of Public Safety)			
Disaster Assistance - snow Disaster Assistance - windstorm Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security	FEMA-OH-EM3286 EHTA-0014-004-041	97.036 97.036	46,859 <u>124,244</u> 171,103
U.S. Department of Transportation (Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation)			
Urban Mass Transit Operating Grant Urban Mass Transit Capital Grant Elderly and Handicapped Grant Total U.S. Department Transportation	RPT-4014-023-042 RPT-4014-023-041 EHTA-0014-004-041	20.509 20.509 20.509	552,943 71,552 <u>53,468</u> 677,963
Total Federal Awards			\$ <u>1,012,694</u>

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS: NOTE A - OUTSTANDING LOANS

The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to stimulate economic activity that will strengthen the economics, employment and tax base in the City. The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Expenditures. Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2008, the gross amount of loans outstanding under this program were \$275,672.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented on the cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

NOTE C - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain federal programs require the City to contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support the federallyfunded programs. The expenditure of non-federal matching funds is not included on the Schedule.



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

To the City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the businesstype activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wilmington, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 6, 2009. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs and labeled as 2008-1 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

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

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated July 6, 2009.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City's management, others within the entity, the Ohio Auditor of State and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Clark, Scharfer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 6, 2009



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

To the City Council City of Wilmington, Ohio:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Wilmington, Ohio (the "City") with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2008. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

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

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 6, 2009

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended December 31, 2008

Section I – Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Internal control over financial reporting:	unqualified
 Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified not 	none
considered to be material weaknesses?	yes
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	none
Federal Awards	
 Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? 	none
 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses? 	none
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	unqualified
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133?	unqualified
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with	·
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133?	·
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133? Identification of major program:	·

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2008-1 – Audit Adjustments

During the course of our audit, we identified misstatements in the financial statements for the year under audit that were not initially identified by the City's internal control. Throughout the year, the City maintains its books and records on the cash basis of accounting and converts its financial statements at year-end to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit adjustments were necessary to correct errors in the City's conversion process. A description of the adjustments follows:

- **Capital Assets.** An audit adjustment was necessary to correct an understatement of the City's capital assets in the Water Fund in the amount of approximately \$402,000.
- Accounts Payable. An audit adjustment was necessary to correct an overstatement of the City's accounts payable in the Police Fund in the amount of approximately \$60,000.

Management response: Management concurs with the finding.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, OHIO Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended December 31, 2008

Finding 2007-1 – Audit Adjustments

During the course of our audit, we identified material misstatements in the financial statements for the year under audit that were not initially identified by the City's internal control over financial reporting. Throughout the year, the City maintains its books and records on the cash-basis of accounting and converts its financial statements at year-end to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit adjustments were necessary to correct errors in the City's conversion process. The City inadvertently omitted obligations from accounts payable resulting in an understatement of liabilities by approximately \$313,000. An audit adjustment was necessary to correct accounts payable in the financial statements.

Status: Repeated.





CITY OF WILMINGTON

CLINTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 15, 2009

> 88 E. Broad St. / Fourth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506 Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490 www.auditor.state.oh.us