BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Prepared by:
David D. Creps
Director of Finance



Members of Council and Mayor City of Perrysburg 201 W. Indiana Ave Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Perrysburg, Wood County, prepared by Gilmore Jasion & Mahler, LTD, for the audit period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

August 9, 2011

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of Council and Mayor City of Perrysburg 201 W Indiana Ave Perrysburg, OH 43551

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Perrysburg, Wood County, as of December 31, 2009, 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 June 28, 2011 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on 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 the respective budgetary comparison information for the general fund on pages 3 through 11 and pages 63 through 66 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.

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Gilmore, Jasion & Mahler, Ltd. June 28, 2011

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$5,350,252. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$4.2 million, which represents a 5.7% increase from 2008. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$1.1 million or 2.4% from 2008.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$16.8 million in revenue or 54% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 46% of total revenues of \$31,392,656.
- □ The City had \$18.1 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$5.7 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$16.8 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$16.8 million in revenues and \$13.2 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$708,738 to \$5,239,562.
- □ Net assets for enterprise funds increased by \$1,130,877. This increase is primarily the result of continuing capital expenditures relating to growth in the area, including the Maumee River Interceptor Sanitary Sewer Line, and the Wastewater Treatment plant improvements Phases 2A & 2B. The City is committed to keeping pace with the infrastructure needs of the steadily growing community.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – management's discussion and analysis and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

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

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using acceptable methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as property tax base, current property tax laws, conditions of the City's streets and continued growth within the City.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, parking meter and utility collection services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

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

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net assets between December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Govern	mental	Business-type Activities					
	Activ	rities			То	Total		
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008		
Current and other assets	\$16,577,816	\$17,828,998	\$11,021,830	\$11,930,914	\$27,599,646	\$29,759,912		
Capital assets, Net	75,985,839	69,895,166	58,407,973	55,349,086	134,393,812	125,244,252		
Total assets	92,563,655	87,724,164	69,429,803	67,280,000	161,993,458	155,004,164		
Long-termdebt outstanding	900,435	818,375	19,049,876	6,193,868	19,950,311	7,012,243		
Other liabilities	12,160,310	11,660,783	2,931,560	14,730,113	15,091,870	26,390,896		
Total liabilities	13,060,745	12,479,158	21,981,436	20,923,981	35,042,181	33,403,139		
Net assets								
Invested in capital assets,								
net of related debt	68,445,839	62,965,166	36,878,926	34,972,094	105,324,765	97,937,260		
Restricted	3,695,479	3,602,720	0	0	3,695,479	3,602,720		
Unrestricted	7,361,592	8,677,120	10,569,441	11,383,925	17,931,033	20,061,045		
Total net assets	\$79,502,910	\$75,245,006	\$47,448,367	\$46,356,019	\$126,951,277	\$121,601,025		

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

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2009 and 2008:

	Governmental		Business-type			
	Actir	vities	Acti	vities	To	tal
	2009	2008	2009	2009 2008		2008
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,839,208	\$1,815,034	\$8,854,499	\$8,854,646	\$10,693,707	\$10,669,680
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,335,169	1,234,784	0	0	1,335,169	1,234,784
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,526,158	2,041,052	0	292,351	2,526,158	2,333,403
Total Program Revenues	5,700,535	5,090,870	8,854,499	9,146,997	14,555,034	14,237,867
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	3,238,241	3,137,571	0	0	3,238,241	3,137,571
Income Taxes	12,168,080	15,495,907	0	0	12,168,080	15,495,907
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	725,681	2,544,502	0	0	725,681	2,544,502
Investment Earnings	116,096	567,586	400	400	116,496	567,986
Miscellaneous	589,124	45,402	0	0	589,124	45,402
Total General Revenues	16,837,222	21,790,968	400	400	16,837,622	21,791,368
Total Revenues	22,537,757	26,881,838	8,854,899	9,147,397	31,392,656	36,029,235
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	7,686,853	7,503,343	0	0	7,686,853	7,503,343
Public Health and Welfare Services	37,115	30,587	0	0	37,115	30,587
Leisure Time Activities	1,272,703	1,365,041	0	0	1,272,703	1,365,041
Community Development	1,027,378	697,471	0	0	1,027,378	697,471
Basic Utility Service	1,105,758	1,094,256	0	0	1,105,758	1,094,256
Transportation	1,953,136	327,738	0	0	1,953,136	327,738
Ceneral Government	4,861,315	4,621,697	0	0	4,861,315	4,621,697
Interest and Fiscal Charges	244,595	437,113	0	0	244 <i>,</i> 595	437,113
Sewer	0	0	3,969,352	4,011,975	3,969,352	4,011,975
Water	0	0	3,884,199	3,431,045	3,884,199	3,431,045
Total Expenses	18,188,853	16,077,246	7,853,551	7,443,020	26,042,404	23,520,266
Change in Net Assets before Transfers	4,348,904	10,804,592	1,001,348	1,704,377	5,350,252	12,508,969
Transfers	(91,000)	(254,023)	91,000	254,023	0	0
Total Change in Net Assets	4,257,904	10,550,569	1,092,348	1,958,400	5,350,252	12,508,969
Beginning Net Assets	75,245,006	64,694,437	46,356,019	44,397,619	121,601,025	109,092,056
Ending Net Assets	\$79,502,910	\$75,245,006	\$47,448,367	\$46,356,019	\$126,951,277	\$121,601,025

Governmental Activities

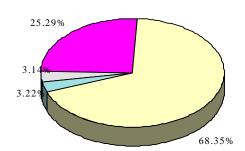
Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$4,257,904, which represents an increase of 5.7% compared to 2008. This is in contrast to the change in net assets of \$10,550,569 from 2008 compared to 2007. Net assets continued to grow, but at a much slower pace then the previous year. This change was due to several factors, the biggest being the substantial decrease in income tax collections of just over \$2,000,000 compared to 2008. Another contributing factor was the almost \$2,000,000 worth of infrastructure that was donated to the City during 2009. The City also accrued a capital grant from ODOT in the amount of \$800,000 for construction on Fort Meigs Road. Capital projects included the new Street Division Building and the improvement of Fort Meigs Road.

Unaudited

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 14.36% and 53.99% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2009. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 68.35% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2009	of Total
Intergovernmental Revenues,		
Unrestricted	\$725,681	3.22%
Program Revenues	5,700,535	25.29%
General Tax Revenues	15,406,321	68.35%
General Other	705,220	3.14%
Total Revenue	\$22,537,757	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased by \$1,092,348. This increase can be most attributable to the increase in capital assets during 2009. Several major infrastructure projects continued during 2009, including the Maumee River Interceptor Sanitary Sewer Line, the waste water treatment plant expansion and the Cherry Street sewer separation. This along with the fact that long-term debt was reduced by almost \$600,000, contributed to the net asset increase.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$2,934,756, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$4,384,496. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	(Decrease)
General	\$5,239,562	\$5,948,300	(\$708,738)
Capital Improvements	(2,319,929)	(527,054)	(1,792,875)
Way Library	(2,239,763)	(2,900,300)	660,537
Other Governmental	2,254,886	1,863,550	391,336
Total	\$2,934,756	\$4,384,496	(\$1,449,740)

Unaudited

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

	2009	2008	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$13,313,721	\$16,642,217	(\$3,328,496)
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,387,009	1,575,864	(188,855)
Charges for Services	673,788	691,626	(17,838)
Fines, Licenses and Permits	821,609	861,632	(40,023)
Investment Earnings	113,910	482,257	(368,347)
Special Assessments	173,998	171,309	2,689
All Other Revenue	356,686	162,193	194,493
Total	\$16,840,721	\$20,587,098	(\$3,746,377)

General Fund revenues in 2009 decreased approximately 18.2% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2008. This decrease is primarily the result of decreased income tax collections. Intergovernmental revenues decreased due in part, to a reduction in Local Government Funds received. Inheritance tax distributions were down significantly, and tend to fluctuate from year to year. Fines, Licenses and Permits collections decreased significantly, due to a slow economy and a significant reduction in the number of construction projects. Investment earnings were down significantly, due to changes in the interest rate environment.

	2009	2008	Increase	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)	
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,337,606	\$6,506,552	(\$168,946)	
Public Health and Welfare Services	37,115	30,587	6,528	
Leisure Time Activities	1,128,720	1,273,904	(145,184)	
Community Development	462,748	534,307	(71,559)	
Transportation	1,143,747	1,256,794	(113,047)	
General Government	4,089,049	4,100,746	(11,697)	
Total	\$13,198,985	\$13,702,890	(\$503,905)	

General Fund expenditures decreased by \$503,905 or 3.6% from the prior year mostly due to the City's response to the economic slow-down. In anticipation of reduced income tax revenues, the administration asked all departments to make voluntary cut-backs in their budgets. All budgetary divisions, which support employees, have experienced steady cost increases. The City of Perrysburg has done its best to maintain the current level of services with modest additions to existing staff.

Unaudited

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

During the course of fiscal year 2009 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$18.6 million decreased by \$2.2 million from the original budget estimates of \$20.8 million as a result of Income Tax and Local Government Fund revenues being significantly lower than budgetary expectations. Local Government Fund revenues were budgeted for 2009 in anticipation of the proposed 20% reduction as presented by the State Legislature. 2009 LGR revenues needed to be amended to reflect unexpected growth in 2008. Income Tax revenue projections for 2009 were reduced mid-year by \$2,000,000 to reflect the reality of the slow economy. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009 the City had \$134,393,812 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$75,985,839 was related to governmental activities and \$58,407,973 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2009 and 2008 balances:

	Governr Activi	Increase (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	
Land	\$10,378,409	\$10,378,409	\$0
Construction in Progress	5,698,502	1,343,843	4,354,659
Buildings	15,177,326	15,032,580	144,746
Improvements Other Than Buildings	6,695,463	6,598,074	97,389
Machinery and Equipment	10,722,701	10,149,924	572,777
Infrastructure	49,076,264	46,341,656	2,734,608
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(21,762,826)	(19,949,320)	(1,813,506)
Totals	\$75,985,839	\$69,895,166	\$6,090,673
	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2009 2008		
Land	\$321,383	\$321,383	\$0
Construction in Progress	5,545,694	7,801,229	(2,255,535)
Buildings	11,794,603	7,760,596	4,034,007
Improvements Other Than Buildings	52,196,771	49,485,671	2,711,100
Machinery and Eqiupment	12,883,242	12,714,387	168,855
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(24,333,720)	(22,734,100)	(1,599,620)
Totals	\$58,407,973	\$55,349,166	\$3,058,807

Unaudited

The primary increase in the business-type Capital Assets occurred in construction in progress as a result of the continuation of several water and sewer projects including the new elevated water tank, the waste water treatment plant expansion and the Cherry Street sewer separation. The primary increase in the governmental activities was in construction and progress and infrastructure. The construction in progress is related to the ongoing projects associated with the new fire station, street division building and the Fort Meigs and Eckel Junction road improvements. Much of the increase in infrastructure is related to the almost \$2,000,000 worth of donated infrastructure to the City from subdivisions during 2009. There was also almost \$2,000,000 worth of street repavements/construction done during 2009. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 8.

As of December 31, 2009, the City has contractual commitments of \$3,720,445 for various remaining projects.

*Debt*The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009	
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Notes	\$7,540,000	\$6,930,000
Compensated Absences	900,435	818,375
Total Governmental Activities	8,440,435	7,748,375
Business-Type Activities:		
General Obligation Notes	2,569,000	14,302,000
OWDA Loans Payable	5,442,047	6,074,992
General Obligation Bonds	13,470,000	0
Compensated Absences	137,829	118,876
Total Business-Type Activities	21,618,876	20,495,868
Totals	\$30,059,311	\$28,244,243

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Perrysburg lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2009, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City of Perrysburg has taken a conservative approach to budgeting for the past several years. Throughout the recent economic downturn, the City has been able to maintain its current level of services, without any significant budgetary changes. Income tax revenues for 2009 were originally budgeted at an 8.0% increase over 2008 actual figures, although actual collections for 2009 were down 21% from 2008. The City took appropriate action mid-year to reduce budgeted expenses. Notes were also issued (approximately 50% of the total cost) on the new Street Division Building project, which was originally budgeted as a cash project. These figures reflect a continued trend by the City of Perrysburg to fare relatively better than the lagging regional economy. The City continues to be vigilant in containing its operational costs, while remaining committed to the elimination of all non-proprietary debt.

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

Unaudited

The City of Perrysburg has continued to reduce the balance of all debt, even with reduced revenues. It is the goal of the administration to eliminate the rest of the debt in the near-term, and to establish a reserve balance account to strengthen the City's financial position going forward. Perrysburg continues to be a growing, vital community. With the annexation of the Owens Illinois property in 2000, and the subsequent development of the Town Center at Levis Commons, the City has already realized a significant increase in income tax revenue, with prospects for additional growth in the near future, as the Levis Commons area continues to grow. The City has also been diligent in annexing "islands" of township that are completely surrounded by the City. These annexations include several companies which will contribute to the City tax base in the near future. The City has also realized significant income tax collections from non-resident companies whose employees live in the City. Through mandatory filing and courtesy withholdings, the City has been able to share in the successes of companies, which would otherwise have no effect on the City.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 419-872-8030 or writing to City of Perrysburg Finance Department, 201 West Indiana Avenue, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,279,290	\$	7,990,154	\$ 11,269,444
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		630	630
Investments		5,393,725		0	5,393,725
Receivables:					
Taxes		4,940,824		0	4,940,824
Accounts		95,874		2,380,985	2,476,859
Intergovernmental		1,484,688		0	1,484,688
Special Assessments		291,203		275,446	566,649
Loans		469,954		0	469,954
Internal Balances		(10,082)		10,082	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		124,292		337,512	461,804
Prepaid Items		106,613		27,021	133,634
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		401,435		0	401,435
Capital Assets:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated		16,076,911		5,867,077	21,943,988
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		59,908,928		52,540,896	 112,449,824
Total Assets		92,563,655		69,429,803	 161,993,458
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		829,718		205,850	1,035,568
Accrued Wages and Benefits		547,186		54,655	601,841
Intergovernmental Payable		0		41,442	41,442
Retainage Payable		650		630	1,280
Unearned Revenue		3,220,805		0	3,220,805
Accrued Interest Payable		21,951		59,983	81,934
General Obligation Notes Payable		7,540,000		2,569,000	10,109,000
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year		352,508		1,193,486	1,545,994
Due in More Than One Year		547,927		17,856,390	 18,404,317
Total Liabilities		13,060,745		21,981,436	 35,042,181
Net Assets:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		68,445,839		36,878,926	105,324,765
Restricted For:					
Debt Service		20,694		0	20,694
Other Purposes		3,674,785		0	3,674,785
Unrestricted		7,361,592		10,569,441	 17,931,033
Total Net Assets	\$	79,502,910	\$	47,448,367	\$ 126,951,277

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

		Program Revenues					
		Charges for			Operating		apital Grants
		Services and		Grants and		and	
	Expenses	Sales		Contributions		Contributions	
Governmental Activities:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 7,686,853	\$	323,864	\$	20,304	\$	172,452
Public Health and Welfare Services	37,115		0		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	1,272,703		131,754		0		244,686
Community Development	1,027,378		133,446		16,945		101,471
Basic Utility Services	1,105,758		77,693		0		0
Transportation	1,953,136		5,291		1,297,920		1,257,549
General Government	4,861,315		1,167,160		0		750,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	244,595		0	_	0		0
Total Governmental Activities	 18,188,853		1,839,208		1,335,169		2,526,158
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer	3,969,352		5,363,252		0		0
Water	3,884,199		3,491,247		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities	7,853,551		8,854,499		0		0
Totals	\$ 26,042,404	\$	10,693,707	\$	1,335,169	\$	2,526,158

General Revenues

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (7,170,233)	\$ 0	\$ (7,170,233)
(37,115)	0	(37,115)
(896,263)	0	(896,263)
(775,516)	0	(775,516)
(1,028,065)	0	(1,028,065)
607,624	0	607,624
(2,944,155)	0	(2,944,155)
(244,595)	0	(244,595)
(12,488,318)	0	(12,488,318)
0	1,393,900	1,393,900
0	(392,952)	(392,952)
0	1,000,948	1,000,948
(12,488,318)	1,000,948	(11,487,370)
3,238,241	0	3,238,241
12,168,080	0	12,168,080
725,681	0	725,681
116,096	400	116,496
589,124	0	589,124
(91,000)	91,000	0
16,746,222	91,400	16,837,622
4,257,904	1,092,348	5,350,252
75,245,006	46,356,019	121,601,025
\$ 79,502,910	\$ 47,448,367	\$ 126,951,277

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

		General	In	Capital	W	ay Library
Assets:		General		iprovenients		ay Library
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,086,748	\$	674,105	\$	47,253
Investments	Ψ	2,624,894	Ψ	1,688,827	Ψ	118,384
Receivables:		2,021,071		1,000,027		110,501
Taxes		2,821,036		0		749,602
Accounts		91,662		0		0
Intergovernmental		777,324		18,171		25,398
Special Assessments		180,016		6,948		0
Loans		0		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		0		0		0
Prepaid Items		99,027		0		0
Restricted Assets:		,				
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		650		0		0
Total Assets	\$	7,681,357	\$	2,388,051	\$	940,637
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		221,748		574,969		0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		293,436		0		0
Retainage Payable		650		0		0
Deferred Revenue		1,925,961		25,119		775,000
Accrued Interest Payable		0		7,892		5,400
General Obligation Notes Payable		0		4,100,000		2,400,000
Total Liabilities		2,441,795		4,707,980		3,180,400
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for Encumbrances		148,562		1,176,176		0
Reserved for Prepaid Items		99,027		0		0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory		0		0		0
Reserved for Loans Receivable		0		0		0
Undesignated/Unreserved in:						
General Fund		4,991,973		0		0
Special Revenue Funds		0		0		0
Debt Service Funds		0		0		0
Capital Projects Funds		0		(3,496,105)	(2,239,763)
Total Fund Balances		5,239,562		(2,319,929)	(2,239,763)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	7,681,357	\$	2,388,051	\$	940,637

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ 1,446,554	\$ 3,254,660
919,595	5,351,700
1,370,186	4,940,824
4,212	95,874
663,795	1,484,688
104,239	291,203
469,954	469,954
101,963	101,963
6,239	105,266
400,785	401,435
\$ 5,487,522	\$ 16,497,567
30,711	827,428
244,528	537,964
0	650
1,908,738	4,634,818
8,659	21,951
1,040,000	7,540,000
3,232,636	13,562,811
333,521 6,239 101,963 469,954	1,658,259 105,266 101,963 469,954 4,991,973
2,230,125	2,230,125
2,935	2,935
(889,851)	(6,625,719)
2,254,886	2,934,756
\$ 5,487,522	\$ 16,497,567

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$2,934,756
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	75,985,839
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	1,414,013
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	68,737
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(900,435)
Net Assets of Governmental Funds	\$ 79,502,910

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

		G 1		Capital	***	T '1
n	_	General	Im	provements	<u> </u>	ay Library
Revenues:	Ф	1 177 (12	Ф	0	ф	772 700
Property Taxes	\$	1,177,613	\$	0	\$	772,799
Municipal Income Tax		12,136,108		0		0
Intergovernmental Revenues		1,387,009		432,829		0
Charges for Services		673,788		0		0
Licenses and Permits		136,411		0		0
Investment Earnings		113,910		0		(3,163)
Special Assessments		173,998		7,353		0
Fines and Forfeitures		685,198		0		0
All Other Revenue	_	356,686		756,477		0
Total Revenue		16,840,721		1,196,659		769,636
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property		6,337,606		0		0
Public Health and Welfare Services		37,115		0		0
Leisure Time Activities		1,128,720		0		0
Community Development		462,748		0		0
Basic Utility Services		0		0		0
Transportation		1,143,747		0		0
General Government		4,089,049		0		11,896
Capital Outlay		0		6,408,281		0
Debt Service:						
Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		123,161		97,203
Total Expenditures		13,198,985		6,531,442		109,099
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures		3,641,736		(5,334,783)		660,537
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In		70,527		3,541,908		0
Transfers Out		(4,421,001)		0		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(4,350,474)		3,541,908		0
Net Change in Fund Balances		(708,738)		(1,792,875)		660,537
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Beginning of Year		5,948,300		(527,054)	(2,900,300)
Increase in Inventory Reserve		0		0		0
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$	5,239,562	\$	(2,319,929)	\$ (2,239,763)

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ 1,393,255	\$ 3,343,667
0	12,136,108
1,456,910	3,276,748
76,476	750,264
1,245	137,656
5,349	116,096
101,638	282,989
154,853	840,051
589,736	1,702,899
3,779,462	22,586,478
816,092	7,153,698
0	37,115
0	1,128,720
514,928	977,676
1,054,573	1,054,573
1,038,111	2,181,858
272,538	4,373,483
440,416	6,848,697
24,231	244,595
4,160,889	24,000,415
(381,427)	(1,413,937)
790,000	4,402,435
(72,434)	(4,493,435)
717,566	(91,000)
336,139	(1,504,937)
1,863,550	4,384,496
55,197	55,197
\$ 2,254,886	\$ 2,934,756

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (1,504,937)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	6,096,858
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets.	(6,185)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(48,721)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(26,863)
The internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.	(252,248)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 4,257,904

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Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

		1	
	Sewer	Water	Parking Meter
Assets:			T untiling infector
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,546,259	\$ 1,405,653	\$ 0
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	630	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Receivables:			
Accounts	1,331,971	1,049,014	0
Special Assessments	243,450	31,996	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	8,257	329,255	0
Prepaid Items	5,514	21,507	0
Total Current Assets	8,136,081	2,837,425	0
Non Current Assets:			
Capital Assets, Net	44,512,731	13,847,242	48,000
Total Assets	52,648,812	16,684,667	48,000
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	120,183	85,667	0
Accrued Wages and Benefits	33,858	20,797	0
Intergovernmental Payable	0	0	0
Retainage Payable	630	0	0
General Obligation Notes Payable	2,569,000	0	0
General Obligation Bonds - Current	457,650	0	0
OWDA Loans - Current	680,628	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	3,861,949	106,464	0
Long Term Liabilities:			
Compensated Absences Payable	55,413	82,416	0
Accrued Interest Payable	59,983	0	0
General Obligation Bonds Payable	13,012,350	0	0
OWDA Loans Payable	4,761,419	0	0
Total Liabilities	21,751,114	188,880	0
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	23,031,684	13,847,242	0
Unrestricted	7,866,014	2,648,545	48,000
Total Net Assets	\$ 30,897,698	\$ 16,495,787	\$ 48,000

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Net Assets of Business-type Activities

				vernmental ctivities -
Utility ollection		Total	Internal Servic Funds	
\$ 38,242	\$	7,990,154	\$	24,630
0		630		0
0		0		42,025
0		2,380,985		0
0		275,446		0
0		337,512		22,329
0		27,021		1,347
38,242		11,011,748		90,331
0		58,407,973		0
38,242		69,419,721		90,331
0		205,850		2,290
0		54,655		9,222
41,442		41,442		0
0		630		0
0		2,569,000		0
0		457,650		0
0		680,628		0
41,442		4,009,855		11,512
0		137,829		0
0		59,983		0
0		13,012,350		0
0		4,761,419		0
41,442		21,981,436		11,512
0		36,878,926		0
(3,200)		10,559,359		78,819
\$ (3,200)		47,438,285	\$	78,819
	<u></u>	10,082		
	\$	47,448,367		

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

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Sewer Water Parking Meter **Operating Revenues:** 0 Charges for Services 5,054,178 3,491,247 Other Operating Revenue 309,074 0 **Total Operating Revenues** 3,491,247 0 5,363,252 **Operating Expenses:** Personal Services 1,047,573 573,887 0 Contractual Services 788,916 2,676,500 0 0 Materials and Supplies 313,427 54,450 Depreciation 1,074,347 525,193 0 0 **Total Operating Expenses** 3,224,263 3,830,030 0 Operating Income (Loss) 2,138,989 (338,783)**Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):** 0 0 **Investment Earnings** 400 (721,300)(39,429)0 Interest Expense **Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)** (39,029)0 (721,300)0 Income (Loss) Before Transfers 1,417,689 (377,812)Transfers: Transfers In 91,000 0 0 0 **Total Transfers and Contributions** 91,000 0 1,508,689 0 Change in Net Assets (377,812)Net Assets Beginning of Year 29,389,009 16,873,599 48,000

30,897,698

16,495,787

48,000

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

Net Assets End of Year

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities

		G	overnmental
		4	Activities -
Utility ollection	Total	Int	ernal Service Funds
 oncetion	 Total		Tunas
\$ 0	\$ 8,545,425	\$	1,216,278
0	 309,074		0
0	8,854,499		1,216,278
0	1,621,460		1,256,075
0	3,465,416		3,940
0	367,877		249,272
0	1,599,540		0
0	7,054,293		1,509,287
0	1,800,206		(293,009)
0	400		2,232
0	(760,729)		0
0	(760,329)		2,232
0	1,039,877		(290,777)
0	91,000		0
0	91,000		0
0	 1,130,877		(290,777)
(3,200)	46,307,408		369,596
\$ (3,200)	\$ 47,438,285	\$	78,819
_	1,130,877		
	(38,529)		
	\$ 1,092,348		

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

Business-	Гуре .	Activi	ties

	Enterprise Funds		
			Utility
	Sewer	Water	Collection
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$5,373,767	\$3,626,167	\$537,037
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,106,946)	(2,749,022)	(537,378)
Cash Payments to Employees	(1,063,247)	(581,052)	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	3,203,574	296,093	(341)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Transfers In from Other Funds	91,000	0	0
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	91,000	0	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
General Obligation Bonds Issued	13,470,000	0	0
Proceeds from Sale of Bond Anticipation Notes	10,869,000	0	0
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(4,570,602)	(24,231)	0
Principal Paid on Bond Anticipation Notes	(21,281,000)	(1,321,000)	0
Principal Paid on Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	(632,945)	0	0
Interest Paid on All Debt	(805,972)	(46,107)	0
Net Cash Used for			
Capital and Related Financing Activities	(2,951,519)	(1,391,338)	0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Receipts of Interest	0	400	0
Sale of Investments	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	0	400	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	343,055	(1,094,845)	(341)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	6,203,834	2,500,498	38,583
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$6,546,889	\$1,405,653	\$38,242

	Governmental		
	Activities		
	Internal Service		
Totals	Funds		
\$9,536,971	\$1,217,328		
(4,393,346)	(263,790)		
(1,644,299)	(1,304,925)		
3,499,326	(351,387)		
91,000	0		
91,000	0		
13,470,000	0		
10,869,000	0		
(4,594,833)	0		
(22,602,000)	0		
(632,945)	0		
(852,079)	0		
(4,342,857)	0		
400	2,232		
0	338,742		
400	340,974		
	3+0,7/4		
(752,131)	(10,413)		
` ' '	35,043		
8,742,915 \$7,000,784	\$24,630		
\$7,990,784	\$24,630		

(Continued)

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

Business-Type Activities

	Enterprise Funds			
			Utility	
	Sewer	Water	Collection	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash			_	
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$2,138,989	(\$338,783)	\$0	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	1,074,347	525,193	0	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(12,528)	132,416	0	
Decrease (Increase) in Special Assessments Receivable	20,993	815	0	
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	(4,319)	(20,636)	0	
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Items	1,213	470	0	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	553	3,783	0	
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payables	0	0	(341)	
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(25,539)	(16,253)	0	
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	9,865	9,088	0	
Total Adjustments	1,064,585	634,876	(341)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$3,203,574	\$296,093	(\$341)	

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

As of December 31, 2009, the Sewer and Water Funds had outstanding liabilities of \$67,538 and \$19,069, respectively, for the purchase of certain capital assets.

Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
\$1,800,206	(\$293,009)
1,599,540	0
119,888 21,808 (24,955) 1,683 4,336 (341) (41,792) 18,953	1,050 0 (8,357) (157) (8,310) 0 (42,604)
1,699,120	(58,378)
\$3,499,326	(\$351,387)

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2009

	Private Purpose Trust Unclaimed			
	Mor	nies Fund	Agency	
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	65,275	\$	67,149
Receivables:				
Taxes		0		189,841
Intergovernmental	0			15,100
Special Assessments	0			1,109,654
Total Assets	65,275			1,381,744
Liabilities:				
Intergovernmental Payable		0		224,372
Due to Others		0		1,157,372
Total Liabilities		0		1,381,744
Net Assets:				
Unrestricted		65,275		0
Total Net Assets	\$ 65,275 \$			0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Private Purpose	
	Trust	
	Un	claimed
	Monies Fund	
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Private Donations	\$	3,172
Total Additions		3,172
Deductions:		
Administrative Expenses		0
Total Deductions		0
Change in Net Assets		3,172
Net Assets at Beginning of Year		62,103
Net Assets End of Year	\$	65,275

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Perrysburg, Ohio (the "City") is a body corporate and politic established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor/Council form of government, was adopted in 1960 and has been amended several times, most recently in 1995.

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types and, the results of operations of the various fund types and the cash flows of the proprietary funds. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2009 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: public safety, highways and streets, water, sanitation, health and social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning and general administrative services. In addition, the City maintains water, sewer and parking meter operations which are reported as enterprise funds.

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/ expenses. The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed are the governmental funds. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except that accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Capital Improvements Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

<u>Way Library Fund</u> – This fund is used to manage the debt issued by the City on behalf of the Library.

Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

Water Fund – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water service.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sanitary sewer service.

<u>Parking Meter Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's parking lots.

<u>Utility Collection Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for money collected through utility billing on behalf of other entities.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City has three internal service funds, the Employees Health and Welfare Fund, which is used to account for monies received from city departments to cover the cost of health care for employees of the City's departments, the Rotary Gasoline Fund, which is used to account for the costs of the gasoline used by City vehicles and the Postage Meter Fund, which is used to account for postage used by the various City departments.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations or other governments and therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City's only trust fund is a private purpose trust that accounts for unclaimed monies. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operation. These funds operate on a full accrual basis of accounting. The City has five agency funds. These funds are used to account for monies received by the City in situations where the City's role is purely custodial in nature. The five funds are the Municipal Court Fund, which accounts for monies that flow through the municipal court office, the Right of Way Repairs Fund, which accounts for funds deposited by anyone doing excavation work in a City right-of-way, the State Highway Patrol Transfer Fund, which accounts for funds related to fines levied by the State Highway Patrol and used for the County Law Library, the Municipal Public Improvement TIF Fund, which is used to account for TIF funds collected and shared by the developer, Perrysburg Schools and the Penta County Vocational Schools and the JT Cemetery RE Tax Fund, which is used to account for funds collected on behalf of the Union Cemetery.

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The internal service funds are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses; however, the interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2009 but which are not intended to finance 2009 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 5 "Taxes".

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses recognized when incurred.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has elected not to apply FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits. The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for the presentation on the statement of net assets, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

F. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The City allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

G. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds and at the lower of cost or market in the proprietary funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary funds when used.

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. All infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments", has been reported.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and in the respective funds.

3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and		
	Business-Type Activities		
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)		
Buildings	30 - 40		
Improvements other than Buildings	50		
Infrastructure	10-50		
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 15		

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bond	Sewer Fund
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	Sewer Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Income Tax Fund Litter Control Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund

J. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement is accrued to the extent that it is considered probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees expected to become eligible to receive such payments in the future.

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured and is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account. Compensated absences are expensed in the proprietary funds when earned and the related liability is reported within the fund.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Net Assets

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

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

L. Pensions

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

M. Interfund Activity

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

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. In addition, interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Only transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities.

N. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for inventories of supplies and materials, prepaid items, loans receivable and encumbered amounts which have not been accrued at year end.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Estimates

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

P. Restricted Assets

Cash with fiscal agent amounts are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because these funds are being held for specified purposes.

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, maintenance of storm water collection systems and collection of solid waste refuse. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2009.

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

NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets of governmental funds as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Other long-term assets not available to pay for current-period expenditures:

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$129,217
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	55,064
Shared Revenues	938,529
Special Assessment Revenue	291,203
	\$1.414.013

Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:

Compensated Absences Payable (\$900,435)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government – wide statement of activities. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period:

Capital Outlay	\$7,960,099
Depreciation Expense	(1,863,241)
-	\$6,096,858
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Increase in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$31,972
Decrease in Delinquent Property Tax	(105,426)
Decrease in Shared Revenue	(66,536)
Increase in Special Assessment Revenue	91,269
-	(\$48,721)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resource	es:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$82,060)
Increase in supplies inventory	55,197
	(\$26,863)

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

NOTE 3 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

<u>Fund Deficits</u> - The accumulated deficits at December 31, 2009 of \$3,200 in the Utility Collection Fund (enterprise fund) and \$596 in the Postage Meter Fund (internal service fund) arise from the recognition of expenses on the accrual basis of accounting which are greater than expenses on the cash basis of accounting. The fund deficits at December 31, 2009 of \$2,239,763 in the Way Library Fund, \$866,222 in the Park Land Acquisition and Development Fund and \$2,319,929 in the Capital Improvements Fund (capital projects funds) arise from the recording of general obligation notes payable within the individual funds. Deficits do not exist under the budgetary/cash basis of accounting. The general fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "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 no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

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

• United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

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

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 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).

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents or trustees, are collateralized with eligible securities. 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. Collateral permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, bonds of any state, and bonds and other obligations of any country, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of the State of Ohio, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

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

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits (Continued)

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$11,793,933 and the bank balance was \$12,836,676. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered \$750,000 of the bank balance and \$12,086,676 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$12,086,676
Total Balance	\$12,086,676

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2009 are summarized below:

		Credit	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Rating	less than 1	1-3	
U.S. Savings Bonds	\$10,000	N/A	\$10,000	\$0	
FNMA	606,260	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	606,260	0	
FHLMC	2,010,040	AAA^1 / Aaa^2	0	2,010,040	
FHLB	2,777,425	AAA^1 / Aaa^2	1,777,425	1,000,000	
Total Investments	\$5,403,725		\$2,393,685	\$3,010,040	

¹ Standard & Poor's

Interest Rate Risk – The City's investment policy limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date with an average weighted maturity not to exceed two years.

Credit Risk – The City's investments in FNMA, FHLMC and FHLB securities were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services.

Custodial Credit Risk – The City's investments in FNMA, FHLMC and FHLB securities in the amount of \$606,260, \$2,010,040 and \$2,777,425, respectively, are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.

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

² Moody's Investor Service

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

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and classifications per items A and B of this note are as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents *	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$11,803,933	\$5,393,725
Investments:		
Series H Bonds	(10,000)	10,000
Per Footnote Section A	\$11,793,933	\$5,403,725

^{*} Includes Cash with Fiscal Agent

NOTE 5 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008 on assessed values as of January 1, 2008, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed during 2006 and the last equalization adjustment was completed in 2008. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by June 20.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2009 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2009 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the true value as of January 1, 2008. In prior years, tangible personal property assessments were twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out. This percentage was reduced to 6.25% in 2008 and zero for 2009. Amounts paid by multicounty taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

NOTE 5 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill NO.66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100% of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Perrysburg. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$5.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2009 receipts were based was \$589,213,330. This amount constitutes \$586,031,980 in real property assessed value and \$3,181,350 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .575% (5.75 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 50% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of 50% 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.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2009 consisted of taxes, loans, special assessments, accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables.

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

NOTE 7 - TRANSFERS

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

		Transfers In:			
_		Capital	Other		
	General	Improvements	Governmental	Sewer	
Transfers Out:	Fund	Fund	Funds	Fund	Total
General Fund	\$0	\$3,540,001	\$790,000	\$91,000	\$4,421,001
Other Governmental Funds	70,527	1,907	0	0	72,434
	\$70,527	\$3,541,908	\$790,000	\$91,000	\$4,493,435

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in general capital assets at December 31, 2009: *Historical Cost:*

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$10,378,409	\$0	\$0	\$10,378,409
Construction in Progress	1,343,843	4,622,491	(267,832)	5,698,502
Subtotal	11,722,252	4,622,491	(267,832)	16,076,911
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	15,032,580	144,746	0	15,177,326
Improvements Other than Buildings	6,598,074	97,389	0	6,695,463
Machinery and Equipment	10,149,924	613,791	(41,014)	10,722,701
Infrastructure	46,341,656	2,749,515	(14,907)	49,076,264
Subtotal	78,122,234	3,605,441	(55,921)	81,671,754
Total Cost	\$89,844,486	\$8,227,932	(\$323,753)	\$97,748,665
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings	(\$3,776,954)	(\$363,943)	\$0	(\$4,140,897)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(839,838)	(131,971)	0	(971,809)
Machinery and Equipment	(5,527,928)	(634,325)	36,183	(6,126,070)
Infrastructure	(9,804,600)	(733,002)	13,552	(10,524,050)
Total Depreciation	(\$19,949,320)	(\$1,863,241) *	\$49,735	(\$21,762,826)
Net Value:	\$69,895,166			\$75,985,839

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$440,202
Leisure Time Activities	120,227
Community Development	18,453
Basic Utility Services	50,548
Transportation	847,096
General Government	386,715
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,863,241

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category at December 31, 2009: *Historical Cost:*

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$321,383	\$0	\$0	\$321,383
Construction in Progress	7,801,229	4,489,572	(6,745,107)	5,545,694
Subtotal	8,122,612	4,489,572	(6,745,107)	5,867,077
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,760,596	4,034,007	0	11,794,603
Improvements Other than Buildings	49,485,671	2,711,100	0	52,196,771
Machinery and Equipment	12,714,387	168,855	0	12,883,242
Subtotal	69,960,654	6,913,962	0	76,874,616
Total Cost	\$78,083,266	\$11,403,534	(\$6,745,107)	\$82,741,693
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2008	Additions	Deletions	2009
Buildings	(\$3,548,582)	(\$186,535)	\$0	(\$3,735,117)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(12,471,073)	(967,115)	0	(13,438,188)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,714,525)	(445,890)	0	(7,160,415)
Total Depreciation	(\$22,734,180)	(\$1,599,540)	\$0	(\$24,333,720)
Net Value:	\$55,349,086			\$58,407,973

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the City's full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are costsharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans.

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

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

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2009, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2009 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, from January 1 through March 31, 2009 7.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations, and from April 1 through December 31, 2009 8.5% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$807,384, \$782,443 and \$732,754, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2009, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$394,510, \$384,404 and \$401,014 for police and \$410,079, \$396,556 and \$365,964 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

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

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

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the ORC.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

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

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

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$338,813, \$391,221 and \$290,985, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

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

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$136,561, \$133,063 and \$138,813 for police and \$115,335, \$111,531 and \$102,927 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees are eligible for vacation at varying rates depending on their years of service to the City. Any vacation earned during the year must be taken during the subsequent year. Unless requested by the City, no employee will receive vacation pay in lieu of vacation time off with pay.

Sick leave is accrued by all employees at the rate of .0577 hours for each hour worked for a total of 120 hours in an employee's anniversary year. A percentage of accrued sick leave time is liquidated in cash upon normal retirement under the appropriate State of Ohio retirement system after ten years of credited service, or upon death, or upon termination of employment other than for disciplinary reasons after fifteen years of service with the City. The rate of cash compensation for sick leave payout varies within specified limits under collective bargaining agreements or under law. Generally, employees may receive 50% of their sick leave accrued prior to September 14, 1976, up to 720 hours, 25% of their sick leave accrued after September 14, 1976, up to 1,000 hours and 50% of their sick leave thereafter, after meeting the minimum service time requirement. Cash compensation for sick leave is paid at the employee's full rate of pay at the time of termination or retirement.

At December 31, 2009, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,038,264, of which \$900,435 is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities and \$137,829 is recorded as a liability of the Business-Type Activities.

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

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes including renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 20 years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is five years. Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to, and payable no later than, those principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five year period.

	Balance			Balance
	December 31,			December 31,
	2008	Issued	(Retired)	2009
Capital Projects Funds:				
3.63% Library Building	\$2,900,000	\$0	(\$2,900,000)	\$0
1.25% Library Building	0	2,400,000	0	2,400,000
2.13% Rivercrest Park Land	130,000	0	(130,000)	0
1.50% Rivercrest Park Land	0	105,000	(105,000)	0
1.25% Rivercrest Park Land	0	105,000	0	105,000
3.50% Municipal Park	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)	0
1.25% Municipal Park	0	935,000	0	935,000
3.62% Police Station	2,900,000	0	(2,900,000)	0
1.25% Police Station	0	2,100,000	0	2,100,000
1.50% Public Division Building	0	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	0
1.25% Public Division Building	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Total Capital Projects Funds	6,930,000	9,645,000	(9,035,000)	7,540,000
				(Continued)

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

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

	Balance December 31,			Balance December 31,
	2008	Issued	(Retired)	2009
Enterprise Funds:				
2.13% Sewer System Improvement	2,703,000	0	(2,703,000)	0
1.25% Sewer System Improvement	0	2,569,000	0	2,569,000
3.50% Miscellaneous Water System Improvements	436,000	0	(436,000)	0
3.50% 5 Pt./Fort Meigs Waterline Improvements	465,000	0	(465,000)	0
3.50% W.S. Boundry	420,000	0	(420,000)	0
2.13% Waste Water Treatment Plant Improvement	4,850,000	0	(4,850,000)	0
1.50% Waste Water Treatment Plant Improvement	0	4,650,000	(4,650,000)	0
2.13% SR25/5PT. Road	1,078,000	0	(1,078,000)	0
1.50% SR25/5PT. Road	0	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	0
2.13% Simmons Road Sewer	975,000	0	(975,000)	0
1.50% Simmons Road Sewer	0	750,000	(750,000)	0
3.50% WWIP Improvement	1,375,000	0	(1,375,000)	0
2.13% Maumee River Interceptor	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)	0
1.50% Maumee River Interceptor	0	1,900,000	(1,900,000)	0
Total Enterprise Funds	14,302,000	10,869,000	(22,602,000)	2,569,000
Total Notes Payable	\$21,232,000	\$20,514,000	(\$31,637,000)	\$10,109,000

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

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2009 was as follows:

		alance ember 31,			Balance December 31,	,	Due Within
		2008	Additions	(Reductions)	2009	O	ne Year
Governmental Activities:							
Compensated Absences	\$	818,375	\$823,030	(\$740,970)	\$900,435	\$	352,508
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt	\$	818,375	\$823,030	(\$740,970)	\$900,435	\$	352,508
		Balance			Balance	e	Due
	De	ecember 31,			December	31,	Within
		2008	Additions	(Reduction	ns) 2009		One Year
Business-Type Activities:							
Ohio Water Development Authority (O.W.D.A.) Loan	ns:						
7.51% Waste Water Treatment Plant 19	90	\$5,522,447	\$	0 (\$575,82	3) \$4,946,	624	\$619,068
7.77% Sewer Separation 19	91	552,545		0 (57,12	2) 495,	423	61,560
Total O.W.D.A. Loans		6,074,992	(0 (632,94	5,442,0	047	680,628
General Obligation Bonds:							
3.98% Various Purpose Sewer 20	010	0	13,470,00	0	0 13,470,0	000	457,650
Compensated Absences		\$118,876	\$123,32	0 (\$104,36	7) \$137,	829	\$55,208
Total Business-Type Long-Term Debt		\$6,193,868	\$13,593,320	0 (\$737,31	2) \$19,049,	876	\$1,193,486

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2009 follows:

	OWDA	Loans	General Obliga	ation Bonds
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2010	\$680,628	\$409,986	\$457,650	\$536,106
2011	731,902	358,708	919,429	74,399
2012	787,041	303,572	883,452	109,976
2013	846,335	244,280	848,711	144,117
2014	910,095	180,520	818,145	177,533
2015-2019	1,486,046	149,871	3,627,855	1,336,111
2020-2024	0	0	2,974,437	1,987,293
2025-2029	0	0	2,940,321	2,525,445
Totals	\$5,442,047	\$1,646,937	\$13,470,000	\$6,890,980

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

NOTE 14 - INSURANCE AND 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 1989, the City joined the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "OGRMP"), a public entity risk plan formed under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code that operates as a common risk management and insurance program for 585 member political subdivisions. The City pays an annual premium to the OGRMP for its general insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the OGRMP provides that the organization will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure all claims in excess of a member's deductible through commercial insurance and reinsurance companies.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The City maintains a self-funded health insurance program with claims processed by Administrative Service Consultants – Findlay on behalf of the City. A separate Self Insurance Fund (an internal service fund) was created in 1980 to account for and finance the health insurance program. As an integral part of the health insurance program, a reinsurance policy has been purchased covering claims in excess of \$35,000 per individual per year up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 per individual per lifetime. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage limits in any of the past five fiscal years.

All funds of the City from which employee salaries are paid participate in the health insurance program and make payments to the Self Insurance Fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. Total contributions to the program during the year were \$971,097. The claims liability of \$9,222 reported in the Self Insurance Fund at December 31, 2009 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 "Risk Management Omnibus," which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and if the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in fiscal 2008 and 2009 were:

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2008	\$84,890	\$1,078,927	(\$1,111,991)	\$51,826
2009	51,826	1,213,471	(1,256,075)	9,222

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

NOTE 15 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2009 the City had the following commitments with respect to various construction projects:

	Remaining				
		Construction	Expected Date		
Project		Commitment	of Completion		
2009 Street Resurfacing		\$29,659	2010		
S.R. 199 Repaying		250,558	2010		
Maumee River Sanitary Intercept		52,120	2010		
Southwood Storm Sewers		77,936	2010		
WWTP Phase 2a		145,986	2010		
Cherry Street Sewer Seperation District 207		97,500	2010		
Cherry Street Sewer Seperation District 208		11,350	2010		
S.R. 199/EJR/Ft. Meigs Road Intersection		31,853	2010		
Fort Meigs Road Improvement		234,763	2010		
Department of Public Service Building		519,333	2010		
Police Firing Range		28,000	2010		
WWTP Phase 2b		1,636,930	2011		
WWTP Phase 3		445,247	2012		
Fire Station # 2 Design		159,210	2012		
	Total	\$3,720,445			

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

The City is a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 17 - RELATED ORGANIZATION

Perrysburg Public Library (Library) - The Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Perrysburg City Council. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the City for operational subsidies. Although the City does serve as the taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Perrysburg Public Library, Clerk/Treasurer, 101 East Indiana Avenue, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Origi	nal Budget	Fi	inal Budget		Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	1,203,000	\$	1,203,000	\$	1,177,613	\$	(25,387)
Municipal Income Tax		15,700,000		13,100,000		12,186,889		(913,111)
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,524,059		1,744,820		1,544,407		(200,413)
Charges for Services		595,200		825,300		722,180		(103,120)
Licenses and Permits		195,500		220,500		136,320		(84,180)
Investment Earnings		550,000		450,000		187,242		(262,758)
Special Assessments		170,000		174,000		173,998		(2)
Fines and Forfeitures		729,450		733,550		677,284		(56,266)
All Other Revenues		169,235		149,035		350,823		201,788
Total Revenues		20,836,444		18,600,205		17,156,756		(1,443,449)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		8,020,596		7,555,065		6,674,635		880,430
Public Health and Welfare Services		33,000		38,500		37,115		1,385
Leisure Time Activities		1,376,864		1,366,564		1,169,785		196,779
Community Development		577,019		566,819		468,160		98,659
Transportation		1,246,429		1,259,429		1,180,845		78,584
General Government		4,888,127		4,827,337		4,068,708		758,629
Total Expenditures		16,142,035	_	15,613,714	_	13,599,248		2,014,466
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		4,694,409		2,986,491		3,557,508		571,017
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		14,960,073		12,430,806		11,633,656		(797,150)
Transfers Out	(20,256,073)		(17,921,806)		(15,984,130)		1,937,676
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	<u> </u>	(5,296,000)		(5,491,000)		(4,350,474)		1,140,526
Net Change In Fund Balance		(601,591)		(2,504,509)		(792,966)		1,711,543
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		4,006,130		4,006,130		4,006,130		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		269,796		269,796		269,796		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	3,674,335	\$	1,771,417	\$	3,482,960	\$	1,711,543

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

A. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2009.

B. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. During 2009, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget for unanticipated expenditures. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—General Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

C. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

D. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

E. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance

General Fund GAAP Basis (as reported) (\$708,738)Increase (Decrease): Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2009 received during 2010 (1,981,175)Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2008 received during 2009 2,297,210 Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2009 paid during 2010 515,834 Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2008 paid during 2009 (747,373)2008 Prepaids for 2009 108,340 2009 Prepaids for 2010 (99,027)

14,195

(191,582) (\$792,966)

(650)

Cash With Fiscal Agent 2008

Cash With Fiscal Agent 2009

Outstanding Encumbrances

Budget Basis

$I_{\it NDEPENDENT}\,A_{\it UDITOR}$'s $R_{\it EPORT}$

INTERNAL CONTROL



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

City of Perrysburg Wood County 201 W. Indiana Ave Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

To the Mayor and Members of City Council

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Perrysburg (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2011. 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 opinion 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.

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

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



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether 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 *Governmental Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Members of City Council, the Mayor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Dilmore, garion: Trealler, LTD

June 28, 2011

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CITY OF PERRYSBURG WOOD COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009

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

No findings noted.





CITY OF PERRYSBURG

WOOD COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 23, 2011