## SINGLE AUDIT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

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# Dave Yost · Auditor of State

### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Whitehall Franklin County 360 S. Yearling Road Whitehall, Ohio 43213

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Whitehall, Franklin County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Whitehall, Franklin County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2011, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

City of Whitehall Franklin County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis*, as listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information or provide any other assurance.

We conducted our audit to opine on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements taken as a whole. The federal awards expenditure schedule provides additional information required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations,* and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. We subjected the federal awards expenditure schedule to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 24, 2011

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Whitehall's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2010. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2010 are as follows:

- > The total net assets of the City increased \$2,574,205 or 8.88% compared to 2009.
- General revenues accounted for \$19,823,687 or 78.50% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$5,430,545 or 21.50% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$22,680,027 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,430,545 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$19,823,687.
- ➤ The General Fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$20,584,600 in 2010. The expenditures and transfers out of the General Fund totaled \$21,204,683 in 2010. The net decrease in fund balance for the General Fund was \$620,083 or 12.33%.
- The Capital Improvement Fund had revenues and transfers in of \$2,783,504 in 2010. The expenditures of the Capital Improvement Fund totaled \$2,420,678 in 2010. The net increase in fund balance for the Capital Improvement Fund was \$362,826 or 55.52%.
- In the General Fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$553,171 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$809,315 less than the amount in the final budget. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses increased \$1,748,150 from the original to the final budget.

### Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

### Reporting the City as a Whole

### Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2010?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the governmental activities include the City's programs and services, including police, fire and rescue, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

### **Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds**

### Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental funds, the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund, begins on page 9.

### Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 and 19 of this report.

### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 22 of this report.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-51 of this report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2010 compared to 2009.

	Governmental Activities 2010	Governmental Activities 2009
<u>Assets</u> Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 15,453,550 23,051,248	\$ 14,054,398 21,240,781
Total assets	38,504,798	35,295,179
<u>Liabilities</u> Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities Total liabilities	3,504,204 3,453,449 6,957,653	3,596,892 2,725,347 6,322,239
<u>Net Assets</u> Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted	21,422,059 6,824,714 3,300,372	19,364,514 5,686,045 3,922,381
Total net assets	<u>\$ 31,547,145</u>	<u>\$ 28,972,940</u>

#### **Net Assets**

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2010, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$31,547,145, which was an increase of \$2,574,205 from prior year primarily due to an increase in capital assets of \$1,810,467, related to infrastructure additions from the Yearling Road project.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 59.87% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2010, were \$21,422,059 in the governmental activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.

Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net assets, \$6,824,714, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$3,300,372 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

	 overnmental Activities 2010	Go	overnmental Activities 2009
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,843,009	\$	1,523,889
Operating grants and contributions	2,033,366		1,355,463
Capital grants and contributions	 1,554,170		929,554
Total program revenues	 5,430,545		3,808,906
General revenues:			
Property and lodging taxes	540,665		516,568
Income taxes	16,783,672		16,004,379
Payments in lieu of taxes	449,492		1,125,044
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	1,621,629		1,456,263
Investment earnings	79,005		139,826
Miscellaneous	 349,224		752,830
Total general revenues	 19,823,687		19,994,910
Total revenues	 25,254,232		23,803,816

### **Change in Net Assets**

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

### **Change in Net Assets**

	Governmental Activities 2010	Governmental Activities 2009
Expenses	\$ 6,853,110	\$ 6,361,664
General government Security of persons and property	11,362,217	11,676,927
Public health and welfare	119,592	284,552
Transportation	2,623,097	2,478,019
Community environment	219,806	1,251,252
Leisure time activity	733,584	762,010
Utility services	676,465	614,424
Interest and fiscal charges	92,156	108,112
Total expenses	22,680,027	23,536,960
Change in net assets	2,574,205	266,856
3		
Net assets at beginning of year	28,972,940	28,706,084
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 31,547,145</u>	\$ 28,972,940

### **Governmental Activities**

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$11,362,217 of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$603,939 in direct charges to users of the services, and \$491,431 in operating grants and contributions. Transportation expenses totaled \$2,623,097. Transportation expenses were primarily funded by \$181,336 in direct charges to users of the services, \$870,627 in operating grants and contributions and \$1,503,981 in capital grants and contributions.

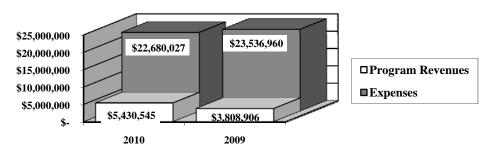
During 2010, the state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$3,587,536 in operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$870,627 subsidized transportation programs, and \$491,431 subsidized security of persons and property programs. The City received \$1,554,170 in capital grants and contributions from OPWC and ODOT for road projects.

General revenues totaled \$19,823,687, and amounted to 78.50% of total governmental revenues in 2010, compared to 84.00% in 2009, which is an increase of \$812,530 primarily due to the \$779,293 increase in income taxes resulting from the continuing expansion of the DFAS base and the addition of Fed Ex operations on Poth Road. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$17,240,643. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$1,621,629.

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

### Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses

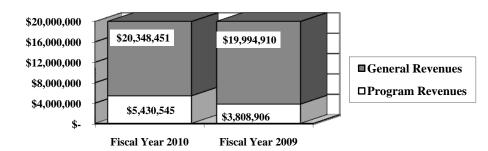


### **Governmental Activities**

	20	10	2009			
	Total Cost of	Net Cost of	Total Cost of	Net Cost of		
	Services	Services	Services	Services		
Program Expenses:						
General government	\$ 6,853,110	\$ 5,177,372	\$ 6,361,664	\$ 4,388,948		
Security of persons and property	11,362,217	10,266,847	11,676,927	11,026,610		
Public health and welfare	119,592	117,592	284,552	283,778		
Transportation	2,623,097	67,153	2,478,019	1,423,484		
Community environment	219,806	218,758	1,251,252	1,251,252		
Leisure time activity	733,584	633,139	762,010	631,446		
Utility services	676,465	676,465	614,424	614,424		
Interest and fiscal charges	92,156	92,156	108,112	108,112		
Total	<u>\$ 22,680,027</u>	<u>\$ 17,249,482</u>	<u>\$ 23,536,960</u>	<u>\$ 19,728,054</u>		

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 76.06% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues for 2010.

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



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

### **Governmental Funds**

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

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the Balance Sheet on page 17) reported a combined fund balance of \$10,138,809 which is \$689,959 higher than last year's total of \$9,448,850. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2010 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/10	Fund Balances 12/31/09	Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:	¢ 4 407 C 40	Ф <u>горт</u> 700	¢ (COO 000)
General Capital improvement	\$ 4,407,640 1,016,336	\$    5,027,723 653,510	\$ (620,083) 362,826
Other nonmajor governmental funds	4,714,833	3,767,617	947,216
Total	<u>\$ 10,138,809</u>	<u>\$ 9,448,850</u>	\$ 689,959

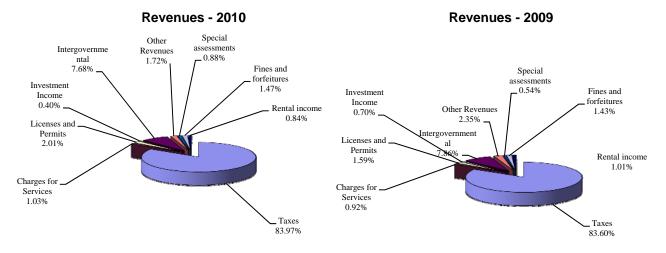
### **General Fund**

The City's General Fund balance decreased \$620,083. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the General Fund.

	2010	2000	_	Amount	Percenta	-
	2010	2009	1	ncrease	Increase	•
	 Amount	 Amount	([	Decrease)	(Decreas	e)
<u>Revenues</u>						
Taxes	\$ 17,249,926	\$ 16,503,895	\$	746,031	4.52	%
Charges for services	210,976	182,425		28,551	15.65	%
Licenses and permits	413,698	313,589		100,109	31.92	%
Fines and forfeitures	301,364	281,685		19,679	6.99	%
Investment income	82,487	137,913		(55,426)	(40.19)	%
Special assessments	181,321	105,781		75,540	71.41	%
Intergovernmental	1,577,018	1,552,112		24,906	1.60	%
Rental income	172,458	199,397		(26,939)	(13.51)	%
Other	 353,424	 463,456		(110,032)	(23.74)	%
Total	\$ 20,542,672	\$ 19,740,253	\$	802,419	4.06	%

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

Tax revenue increased slightly by 4.52% over prior year. Taxes increased primarily due to the \$749,267 increase in revenues received by the City for income taxes during 2010, as a result of continuing expansion of the DFAS base and the addition of Fed Ex operations on Poth Road. The increase in special assessments revenue is due to an increase in the collections for special assessments as a result of additional assessments being imposed. Rental income decreased due to decreased revenue from the Four Seasons Golf Property Lease during the year.

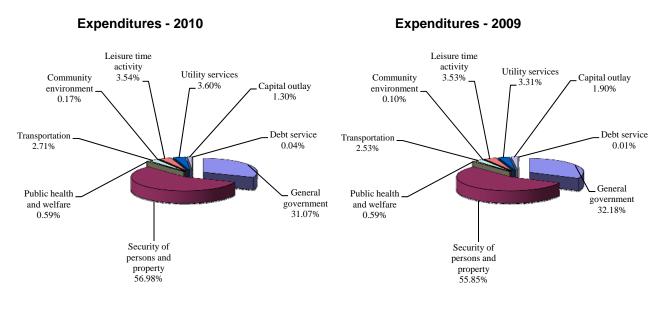


The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the General Fund.

	2010 Amount		 2009 Amount		Amount Increase Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)	-
Expenditures							
General government	\$	5,830,459	\$ 5,967,360	\$	(136,901)	(2.29) %	
Security of persons and property		10,695,309	10,354,634		340,675	3.29 %	
Public health and welfare		110,079	110,079		-	- %	
Transportation		507,729	469,869		37,860	8.06 %	
Community environment		31,443	19,183		12,260	63.91 %	
Leisure time activity		664,087	654,297		9,790	1.50 %	
Utility services		676,465	614,424		62,041	10.10 %	
Capital outlay		243,243	351,604		(108,361)	(30.82) %	
Debt service		8,311	 1,319		6,992	530.10 %	
Total	<u>\$</u>	18,767,125	\$ 18,542,769	\$	224,356	1.21 %	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

The most significant decrease was in the area of general government. This can be attributed to a decrease of approximately \$267,000 in expenditures for claim payments made during the fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year (See Note 13.B). The increase in security of persons and property was a result of an increase in wages and benefits expenditures during fiscal year 2010 stemming from annual employee raises. The decrease in utility services is due to a decrease in fuel expenditures for the City due to declining fuel prices in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in debt service expenditures is due to principal and interest paid on new capital lease obligations entered into during 2010.



### Capital Improvement Fund

The City's Capital Improvement Fund had revenues of \$1,503,981 in 2010. The expenditures of the Capital Improvement Fund, totaled \$2,420,678 in 2010. The net increase in fund balance for the Capital Improvement Fund was \$362,826.

### Budgeting Highlights

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

Budgetary information is presented for the General Fund. Actual revenues and other sources of \$20,556,041 were more than final budgeted revenues and other sources by \$553,171 as a result of a larger increase in income tax revenues then expected as previously noted. The actual expenditures and other uses of \$22,390,463 were \$365,832 lower than final budgeted expenditures and other uses of \$23,200,378. Final budgeted expenditures and other uses were \$1,748,150 higher than the original budgeted expenditures of \$21,452,228.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

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

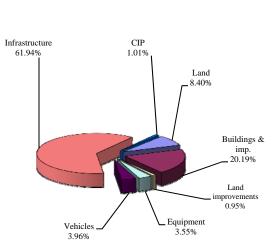
### **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal 2010, the City had \$23,051,248 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure, which is an increase of \$1,810,467 from prior year primarily due to an increase in infrastructure from various street improvement projects throughout the City. The following table shows fiscal 2010 balances compared to 2009:

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

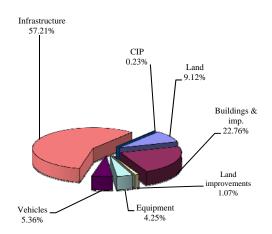
		tivities		
		2010		2009
Land	\$	1,936,482	\$	1,936,482
Land improvements		219,208		227,127
Buildings and improvements		4,654,079		4,834,827
Equipment		817,691		903,190
Vehicles		912,946		1,138,843
Infrastructure		14,278,853		12,151,995
Construction in progress		231,989		48,317
Totals	\$	23,051,248	\$	21,240,781

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2010 and 2009.



**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities** 

2010



**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities** 

2009

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 61.94% of the City's total governmental capital assets. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on capital assets.

### **Debt Administration**

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Governmen	tal Activities
	2010	2009
Compensated absences	\$ 1,875,015	\$ 1,719,875
General obligation bonds	1,440,000	1,805,000
OPWC loan	102,404	-
Capital lease obligation	36,129	750
Lease-purchase agreement	85,135	110,731
Total long-term obligations	<u>\$ 3,538,683</u>	<u>\$ 3,636,356</u>

See Note 12 to the basic financial statements for detail on long-term obligations.

### Economic Conditions and Next Year's General Fund Budget Outlook

The City of Whitehall remains strong financially. The City of Whitehall's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded and the City is well prepared to meet the challenges of the future. In November of 2010, the voters approved a 0.5% increase in municipal income tax, from 2.0% to 2.5%, effective January 1, 2011. The extra funds generated by the increased income tax will be used to meet EPA water improvement mandates, upgraded infrastructure, renovation and building of a community recreation center and supporting general fund activities.

The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2010 budget. Most of our revenues are influenced by the economy. The City income tax revenue forecast, particularly, is highly influenced by economic conditions. The primary objective for the 2010 budget was continued improvement service delivery to constituents.

When considering the economic health of the city, the unreserved fund balance serves as a useful indicator of the City's net resources available for spending at year-end. At the end of 2010, the City's unreserved fund balance decreased from the previous year due to increased cost of doing business as well as needed transfers to the Water Improvement Fund and Infrastructure fund. City Administration is confident that with the passage of the increased income tax, General Fund revenues will grow in the coming years.

During this time of statewide recession, the administration should strongly consider the effect of downward pressures on future revenue and the impact it has upon maintaining current citywide services to residents and taxpayers. In order to achieve this, administration must be committed to maintaining comprehensive efforts to reduce costs and maximize efficiency.

In order to meet the challenges of 2011, a strong and balanced commitment to cost containment and continued revenue enhancement in respect to the General Fund is essential. The City's financial position will remain stable only if thorough and conservative financial management is practiced while aggressively seeking new development opportunities and other sources of revenue.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Kim Maggard, City Auditor, City of Whitehall, 360 S. Yearling Road, Whitehall, Ohio 43213.

### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • •
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 11,000,484
Cash with fiscal and escrow agent	57,504
Income taxes	1,601,530
Property and other taxes	480,722
Payment in lieu of taxes	524,764
Accounts.	292,056
Special assessments	222,622
Accrued interest	15,133
Due from other governments.	988,131
Prepayments	97,636
Materials and supplies inventory	136,910
Unamortized bond issue costs	36,058
Capital assets:	
Land	1,936,482
Construction in progress.	231,989
Depreciable capital assets, net.	20,882,777
Total capital assets, net	23,051,248
Total assets	38,504,798
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	605,620
Contracts payable.	231,989
Accrued wages and benefits payable	473,952
Due to other governments	1,072,391
Accrued interest payable	4,767
Claims payable	153,835
Unearned revenue	910,895
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,168,845
Due in more than one year	2,335,359
Total liabilities	6,957,653
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	21,422,059
Street maintenance and repair	460,585
Economic development.	375,466
Fire department equipment.	505,265
Community development	590,135
Capital projects.	1,923,675
Human services programs	2,969,588
	3,300,372
Total net assets	\$ 31,547,145

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

				Charges for	v	am Revenues	Са	pital Grants	R (	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in Net Assets overnmental
		Expenses	Serv	Services and Sales and Contrib		Contributions	and Contributions		Activities	
Governmental activities:										
General government.	\$	6,853,110	\$	957,289	\$	668,260	\$	50,189	\$	(5,177,372)
Security of persons and property		11,362,217		603,939		491,431		-		(10,266,847)
Public health and welfare		119,592		-		2,000		-		(117,592)
Transportation.		2,623,097		181,336		870,627		1,503,981		(67,153)
Community environment		219,806		-		1,048		-		(218,758)
Leisure time activity.		733,584		100,445		-		-		(633,139)
Utility services		676,465		-		-		-		(676,465)
Interest and fiscal charges.	_	92,156		-		-		-		(92,156)
Total governmental activities	\$	22,680,027	\$	1,843,009	\$	2,033,366	\$	1,554,170		(17,249,482)

General revenues:	
Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	456,971
Income taxes levied for:	
General purposes	16,783,672
Lodging taxes levied for:	
Special revenue	83,694
Payment in lieu of taxes	449,492
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	1,621,629
Investment earnings	79,005
Miscellaneous	349,224
Total general revenues	19,823,687
Change in net assets	2,574,205
Net assets at beginning of year	28,972,940
Net assets at end of year	\$ 31,547,145

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2010

		General	Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:	۴	4 000 004	۴	4 740 005	¢	5 000 400	۴	11.000.404
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,222,961	\$	1,748,325	\$	5,029,198	\$	11,000,484
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):		1 601 520						1 601 520
		1,601,530		-		- -		1,601,530
Property and other taxes		475,442		-		5,280		480,722
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		-		524,764		524,764
		74,051		-		218,005		292,056
		672,977		-		117,000		789,977
		15,133		-		-		15,133
Special assessments		222,622		-		-		222,622
Due from other funds		-		-		1,832		1,832
Due from other governments.		666,128		-		322,003		988,131
		97,636		-		-		97,636
Materials and supplies inventory		28,999		-		107,911		136,910
Restricted assets:								
Cash with fiscal and escrow agent.					<u>_</u>	57,504	<u>^</u>	57,504
Total assets	\$	8,077,479	\$	1,748,325	\$	6,383,497	\$	16,209,301
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable.	\$	180,441	\$	-	\$	425,179	\$	605,620
Contracts payable.		,	•	231,989	•	-	•	231,989
Accrued wages and benefits payable		440,815		- ,		33,137		473,952
Compensated absences payable		5,242		-				5,242
Interfund loans payable.		-,		500,000		289,977		789,977
Due to other funds		1,832				, -		1,832
Due to other governments		1,014,032		-		58,359		1,072,391
		153,835		_		-		153,835
Deferred revenue		1,487,511		_		337,248		1,824,759
Unearned revenue		386,131		_		524,764		910,895
Total liabilities		3,669,839		731,989		1,668,664		6,070,492
				,		.,,		-,
Fund balances:								
Reserved for encumbrances		339,099		238,421		231,506		809,026
Reserved for prepayments		97,636		-		-		97,636
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory		28,999		-		107,911		136,910
Unreserved, designated for insurance contingency		958,518		-		-		958,518
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:								
General fund		2,983,388		-		-		2,983,388
Special revenue funds		-		-		2,605,770		2,605,770
Capital projects funds		-	. <u> </u>	777,915		1,769,646		2,547,561
Total fund balances		4,407,640		1,016,336		4,714,833		10,138,809
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	8,077,479	\$	1,748,325	\$	6,383,497	\$	16,209,301

### RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2010

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 10,138,809
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the	
statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not	
reported in the funds.	23,051,248
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period	
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	
Income taxes receivable \$ 766,752	
Property taxes receivable 89,311	
Accounts receivable 155,854	
Accrued interest receivable 5,999	
Special assessments receivable 222,622	
Intergovernmental receivable 584,221	
Total	1,824,759
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period	
and therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term	
liabilities are as follows:	
Accrued interest payable (4,767)	
General obligation bonds payable (1,440,000)	
OPWC loan (102,404)	
Capital lease obligations payable (36,129)	
Lease-purchase agreement payable (85,135)	
Compensated absences payable (1,869,773)	
Total	(3,538,208)
Unamortized deferred charges on refundings are not recognized in the funds.	39,605
Unamortized premiums on bond issuances are not recognized in the funds.	(5,126)
Unamortized bond issuance costs are not recognized in the funds.	 36,058
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 31,547,145

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

_		General		Other Capital Governmental Improvement Funds		vernmental	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:	•	40.044.050	•		•		•	40.044.050	
Municipal income taxes	\$	16,814,950	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,814,950	
Property and other taxes.		434,976		-		83,694		518,670	
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		-		449,492		449,492	
Charges for services.		210,976		-		435,555		646,531	
Licenses and permits		413,698		-		139,434		553,132	
Fines and forfeitures		301,364		-		31,176		332,540	
Intergovernmental		1,577,018		1,503,981		2,087,580		5,168,579	
Special assessments		181,321		-		-		181,321	
Investment income.		82,487		-		1,055		83,542	
Rental income		172,458		-		-		172,458	
Contributions and donations		4,200		-		-		4,200	
Other		349,224		-		-		349,224	
Total revenues		20,542,672		1,503,981		3,227,986		25,274,639	
Expenditures: Current:									
General government		5,830,459		_		984,699		6,815,158	
Security of persons and property		10,695,309		_		216,801		10,912,110	
Public health and welfare.		110,079		_		9,513		119,592	
		507,729		_		1,091,759		1,599,488	
•		-		_		187,779		219,222	
Community environment		31,443		-		107,779			
		664,087 676 465		-		-		664,087	
		676,465		-		-		676,465	
Capital outlay		243,243		2,420,678		578,397		3,242,318	
Debt service:		5.0.40						000 005	
Principal retirement.		5,949		-		392,686		398,635	
Interest and fiscal charges		2,362		2,420,678		81,065 3,542,699		83,427	
		10,707,120		2,420,070		0,042,000		24,730,302	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues									
over (under) expenditures		1,775,547		(916,697)		(314,713)		544,137	
Other financing sources (uses):									
Capital lease transaction.		41,328		-		-		41,328	
Loan proceeds		-		-		104,494		104,494	
Transfers in		600		1,279,523		1,158,035		2,438,158	
Transfers (out).		(2,437,558)				(600)		(2,438,158)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(2,395,630)		1,279,523		1,261,929		145,822	
				000 000		0.47 0.40		000.070	
Net change in fund balances		(620,083)		362,826		947,216		689,959	
Fund balances at beginning of year		5,027,723		653,510		3,767,617		9,448,850	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	4,407,640	\$	1,016,336	\$	4,714,833	\$	10,138,809	

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due Decrease in accrued interest payable 1,469 Amortization of bond premium 741 Amortization of deferred charges on refunding (5,726) Amortization of bond issuance costs (5,213) Total (8,729) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds (149,898)	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 689,959
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation expense in the current perior Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total       \$ 3,407.913 (1.537.146)         Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are receiver from the sale. In the statement of activities, again or loss is reported for each disposal       (300)         Capital lease transactions are recognized as an other financing source in the governmental funds however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie on the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are no reported as revenues in the funds. Nevenues in the statement of activities again of loss is neperfective as revenues in the funds.       \$ (31.278) (21.975) (3.489)         Revenues in the statement of activities and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets       (104.494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, not the asterneet of net assets       (1.469) (3.726) (3.726) (3.726)         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenues in the statement of net assets forcease in accrued interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, inthrees texpenditure is reported when due Decrease in accrued inter	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.       \$ 3.407,913         This is the amount by which capital autays exceed depreciation expense in the current period       \$ 3.407,913         Current year depreciation       \$ (1.597,146)         Current year depreciation       (300)         Capital asset additions       (300)         Capital lease transactions are recognized as an other financing source in the governmental funds however, in the statement of activities, hey are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie on the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are no reported as revenues in the funds.       \$ (31,278)         Property taxes       \$ (31,278)         Property taxes       \$ (3,489)         Accounts       (42,397)         Accounts       (42,397)         Accounts       (42,397)         Accounts       (42,397)         Total       (20,407)         Repayment of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets       398,635         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenues in the funds, however on the statement of activities, interest is accured on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmentat funds, an interest texpenditure is reported as revenues as the; increase the liabilities on the statement of activities, interest is accured on out	statement of activities are different because:		
from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal       (300)         Capital lease transactions are recognized as an other financing source in the governmental funds however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues are no reported as revenues in the funds.       (41,328)         Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are no reported as revenues in the funds.       \$ (31,278) 21,995         Property taxes       \$ (31,4273)         Accounts       (42,973)         Account s       (3,489)         Special assessments       (43,439)         Incomentation of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets       398,635         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenues as they increase in governmenta       (104,494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta       (5,726)         Amortization of bond premium       741         Amortization of bond premium       (5,726)         Amortization of bond premium	the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation expense in the current period Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	\$ , ,	1,810,767
however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie on the statement of net assets.       (41,328)         Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are no reported as revenues in the funds.       \$ (31,278)         Property taxes       \$ (21,973)         Accounts       (42,973)         Accounts       (3,489)         Special assessments       39,647         Intergovernmental       (43,09)         Total       (20,407)         Repayment of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due       (104,494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta       1,469         Amortization of deferred charges on refunding, Amortization of bedrege on repayable       1,469         Amortization of bedrege on they should be servence as expenditures in governmenta       (5,213)         Total       (8,729)			(300)
reported as revenues in the funds.       \$ (31,278)         Income taxes       \$ (31,278)         Property taxes       (42,973)         Accounts       (42,973)         Accounts       (43,09)         Special assessments       (33,427)         Intergovernmental       (4,309)         Total       (20,407)         Repayment of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the       governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets       398,635         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenue in the funds, however       (104,494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta       1,469         Amortization of bond premium       741         Amortization of bond premium       (5,726)         Amortization of bond premium       (5,726)         Total       (8,729)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require thr       (149,898)	however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilitie		(41,328)
Property taxes21,995Accounts(42,973)Accounts(3,489)Special assessments39,647Intergovernmental(4,309)Total(20,407)Repayment of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets398,635Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenue in the funds, however on the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported as revenues as they increase in accrued interest payable1,469Amortization of bond regress on refunding Amortization of bond issuance costs(5,726) (5,213)(8,729)Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds(149,898)	·		( ) /
Total       (20,407)         Repayment of bond, loan, capital lease, and lease purchase principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets       398,635         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenue in the funds, however on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets       (104,494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due Decrease in accrued interest payable       1,469         Amortization of bond premium       741         Amortization of bond issuance costs       (5,726)         Total       (8,729)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds       (149,898)	Property taxes Accounts Accrued interest Special assessments	\$ 21,995 (42,973) (3,489) 39,647	
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets       398,635         Proceeds of OPWC loans are recorded as revenue in the funds, however on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets       (104,494)         In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due Decrease in accrued interest payable       1,469 741 (5,726) (5,726)         Amortization of bond premium Amortization of bond issuance costs Total       (5,726) (5,213)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds       (149,898)		 (4,309)	(20,407)
on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets (104,494) In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmenta funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due Decrease in accrued interest payable 1,469 Amortization of bond premium 741 Amortization of deferred charges on refunding (5,726) Amortization of bond issuance costs (5,213) Total (8,729) Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds (149,898)			398,635
funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due       1,469         Decrease in accrued interest payable       1,469         Amortization of bond premium       741         Amortization of deferred charges on refunding       (5,726)         Amortization of bond issuance costs       (5,213)         Total       (8,729)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds       (149,898)	on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they		(104,494)
Amortization of bond premium       741         Amortization of deferred charges on refunding       (5,726)         Amortization of bond issuance costs       (5,213)         Total       (8,729)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds       (149,898)	funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due		
Total       (8,729)         Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds       (149,898)	Amortization of bond premium Amortization of deferred charges on refunding	741 (5,726)	
use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds (149,898)		 (3,213)	(8,729)
Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ 2,574,205			 (149,898)
	Change in net assets of governmental activities		\$ 2,574,205

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

				Variance with Final Budget
	¥	ed Amounts		Positive
<b>B</b>	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • • •	<b>A</b> (0.000.00)	• • • • • • • • •	<b>*</b>
Municipal income taxes	\$ 16,360,601	\$ 16,360,601	\$ 16,813,048	\$ 452,447
Property and other taxes.	423,271	423,271	434,976	11,705
Charges for services.	205,574		211,259	5,685
Licenses and permits	401,097		412,189	11,092
Fines and forfeitures	290,559		298,594	8,035
Intergovernmental	1,508,992	1,508,992	1,550,723	41,731
Special assessments	176,442	176,442	181,321	4,879
Investment income.	110,347	110,347	113,399	3,052
Rental income	181,037	181,037	186,043	5,006
Contributions and donations	4,087	4,087	4,200	113
Other	340,279		349,689	9,410
Total revenues	20,002,286	20,002,286	20,555,441	553,155
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	5,926,855	6,160,941	5,916,173	244,768
Security of persons and property	11,154,086	11,187,832	11,036,290	151,542
Public health and welfare.	110,000	110,100	110,079	21
Transportation	546,060	546,060	505,268	40,792
Community environment	29,670	39,170	35,117	4,053
Leisure time activity	848,082	774,693	687,517	87,176
Utility services	1,039,257	1,038,658	870,397	168,261
Capital outlay	407,965	383,865	291,945	91,920
Total expenditures	20,061,975	20,241,319	19,452,786	788,533
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures.	(59,689	) (239,033)	1,102,655	1,341,688
Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances (out) and not repaid	(50,000	) (501,500)	(500,119)	1,381
	584		600	16
Transfers (out).	(1,340,253		(2,437,558)	20,001
Total other financing (uses)	(1,389,669	L L	(2,937,077)	21,398
Net change in fund balances	(1,449,358	) (3,197,508)	(1,834,422)	1,363,086
Fund balances at beginning of year	5,091,700	5,091,700	5,091,700	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	536,267		536,267	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 4,178,609		\$ 3,793,545	\$ 1,363,086

### STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Agency		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	449,541	
Total assets	\$	449,541	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	11,137	
Due to other governments		438,404	
Total liabilities.	\$	449,541	

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

### **NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY**

The City of Whitehall (the "City") is a home rule corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio that operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for the Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted November 8, 1966 and became effective December 31, 1966.

### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

### A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's Governing Board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected Governing Board, a Governing Board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed Board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The City has no component units, but is a member of an insurance purchasing pool for workers' compensation which is described in Note 13 and a jointly governed organization (Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission) which is described in Note 18.

To provide necessary services to its citizens, the City is divided into various departments including police, fire fighting and prevention, emergency medical services, street maintenance, parks and recreation, public service and planning and zoning. The operation of each of these departments is directly controlled by the City through the budgetary process and therefore is included as a part of the reporting entity.

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City's financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

**Government-Wide Financial Statements** - The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

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

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

### C. Fund Accounting

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

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - The Capital Improvement Fund accounts for various road construction and improvement projects within the City.

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### C. Fund Accounting (Continued)

*Fiduciary Funds* - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's only fiduciary fund is an agency fund. The City's agency fund includes activity for COBRA extended benefits, electrical inspector fees, inspection deposits, plumbing permits, acreage fees and Christmas tree lot bonds.

### D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

### E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### E. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6 and 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income tax, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, charges for services and grants.

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

Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2010, but which were levied to finance year 2011 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2010, are recorded as deferred revenue on the governmental fund financial statements.

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

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

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

### F. Budgetary Data

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### F. Budgetary Data (Continued)

For all funds, Council appropriations are made at the fund, department and object level. This is known as the legal level of budgetary control.

**Tax Budget** - A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported.

**Estimated Resources** - The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if the City Auditor determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that estimates need to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2010.

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

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

### G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During 2010, investments were limited to federal agency securities and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### G. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

The City has invested funds in STAR Ohio during 2010. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's shares price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2010.

At year end, the City had monies on deposit with the Franklin County Treasurer. This deposit relates to undistributed permissive taxes and has been reported on the financial statements as "cash with fiscal and escrow agent".

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. During 2010, interest revenue credited to the General Fund amounted to \$82,487 which includes \$38,719 assigned from other City funds.

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

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

### H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

#### I. Capital Assets

These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for all capital assets. The City's infrastructure consists of streets and curbs, traffic signals/lights and water/sewer improvements. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### I. Capital Assets (Continued)

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 - 50 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Equipment	5 - 30 years
Vehicles	3 - 10 years
Infrastructure	25 years

### J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave, sick leave and compensatory time to the extent that payment to the employee for these absences is attributable to services already rendered and is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City and the employee.

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation and compensatory benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

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

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

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

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims, bonds, capital leases and lease purchase agreements are recognized as a liability on the government-wide financial statements. Compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

### L. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2010, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

### M. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column of the Statement of Net Assets.

### N. Interfund Activity

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements.

### O. Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or use. The unreserved portions of fund equity reflected in the governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of the funds. Designated fund balances represent amounts which the Legislative body, under Ohio Revised Code 5705.13, has approved for an insurance contingency.

The City reports a reservation of fund balance for amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, prepayments, and materials and supplies inventory in the governmental fund financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### P. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

### Q. Net Assets

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

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

### R. Unamortized Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Accounting Loss

On government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges on the Statement of Net Assets.

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction from the face amount of the new debt.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the Statement of Net Assets is presented in Note 12.

### S. Rental Income

On April 1, 2001, the City entered into a lease agreement with Four Seasons Golf Center, LLC for the lease of a City-owned golf facility. The lease is for a one-hundred twenty month term and calls for regularly scheduled rent payments plus additional rent payments as defined by the agreement. The City recognized \$79,585 in receipts related to this lease in 2010. Activity related to this lease has been included as a component of "rental income" in the financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

### T. 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. During 2010, no such events took place for the City.

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2010, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 51, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets</u>", GASB Statement No. 53, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments</u>", and GASB Statement No. 58, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies</u>".

GASB Statement No. 51 addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for intangible assets, which are assets that lack physical substance, are nonfinancial in nature, and have an initial useful life extending beyond a single reporting period. Examples of intangible assets include easements, water rights, computer software, patents, and trademarks. GASB Statement No. 51 improves the quality of financial reporting by creating consistency in the recognition, initial measurement, and amortization of intangible assets. The implementation GASB Statement No. 51 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 53 addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. Derivative instruments are financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments. Common types of derivative instruments include interest rate and commodity swaps, interest rate locks, options, swaptions, forward contracts, and futures contracts. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 53 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 58 establishes accounting and financial reporting guidance for governments that have petitioned for protection from creditors by filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. GASB Statement No. 58 requires governments to remeasure liabilities that are adjusted in bankruptcy when the bankruptcy court confirms a new payment plan. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 58 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

## B. Deficit Fund Balances

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2010:

Nonmajor governmental funds	Deficit
FEMA pre-disaster mitigation	\$ 41,636
SWACO grant	1,529
DOD armory	7,537
2006 SWACO grant	120
2007 SWACO grant	190
Wireless 911 grant	272
Stimulus JAG grant	57,597
Safe route to school grant	2,062
2009 JAG traffic enforcement grant	3,065
ODNR 2009 nature works	50,713
2010 Project lifesaver	119
2009 Bulletproof vest partnership	12,405
Tax increment program	54,288

These funds complied with State law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year end. The General Fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. Deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

## **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 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;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

#### A. Cash with Fiscal and Escrow Agent

At year-end, the City had \$57,504 on deposit with the Franklin County Treasurer. The data regarding insurance and collateralization can be obtained from the Franklin County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2010. This amount is not included in the City's depository balance below.

## **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$6,848,406. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk</u> <u>Disclosures</u>", as of December 31, 2010, \$7,073,381 of the City's bank balance of \$7,573,381 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$500,000 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

## C. Investments

As of December 31, 2010, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities					
		6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than	
Investment type	Fair Value	less	months	months	months	24 months	
FHLMC	\$ 502,320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 502,320	\$ -	\$ -	
FHLB	2,983,270	-	-	-	-	2,983,270	
FNMA	1,003,725	-	-	-	-	1,003,725	
STAR Ohio	112,304	112,304					
Total	\$ 4,601,619	<u>\$ 112,304</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 502,320	<u>\$                                    </u>	<u>\$ 3,986,995</u>	

The weighted average maturity of investments is 3.52 years.

*Interest Rate Risk:* The City's investment policy states that the City will minimize interest rate risk by investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities and by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity. With certain limitations, the City's investment policy states that the maximum maturity period for securities bearing interest at a fixed rate should be no greater than five years.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

#### C. Investments (Continued)

In addition, eligible investments bearing interest rates at a variable rate must have a maturity no greater than two years. The Ohio Revised Code requires repurchase agreements to not exceed 30 days and the market value of securities for repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value by an amount greater than or equal to two percent.

*Credit Risk:* The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Notes, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds and Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The City's investment policy limits investments to those authorized by State statute.

*Custodial Credit Risk*: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the City Auditor or qualified trustee.

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The City's investment policy provides for diversification by security type and institution. With the exception of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury and STAR Ohio, no more than 49 percent of the City's total investment portfolio is to be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution.

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2010:

Investment type		Fair Value	% of Total
FHLMC	\$	502,320	10.92
FHLB		2,983,270	64.83
FNMA		1,003,725	21.81
STAR Ohio		112,304	2.44
Total	\$	4,601,619	100.00

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2010:

Cash and investments per note Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 6,848,406
Investments Cash with fiscal and escrow agent	 4,601,619 57,504
Total	\$ 11,507,529
Cash and investments per statement of net assets	
Governmental activities	\$ 11,057,988
Agency funds	 449,541
Total	\$ 11,507,529

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUNDS**

**A.** Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2010, consisted of the following, as reported in the fund financial statements:

	 <u>mount</u>
Transfers to General fund from: Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 600
Transfers to Capital Improvements fund from: General fund	1,279,523
Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from: General fund	 1,158,035
Total transfers	\$ 2,438,158

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. The transfer of \$600 to the general fund is to transfer unclaimed monies.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

#### **NOTE 5 – INTERFUNDS (Continued)**

**B.** Due from/to other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2010, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
Nonmajor governmental funds	General fund	\$ 1,832

The balance resulted from the time lag between the dates in which payments between the funds are made.

**C.** Interfund loans consisted of the following at December 31, 2010, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Capital Improvement	\$500,000
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	172,977
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	117,000
Total		\$289,977

## NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2010 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2009, are levied after October 1, 2010, and are collected in 2011 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in calendar year 2010 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of calendar year 2010 taxes levied against local and interexchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009, on the value as of December 31, 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, 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, 2010 (Continued)

## **NOTE 6 - 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 and railroad property was eliminated in calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2009-2010, the City was fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2010 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	
Residential	#######################################
Commercial/Industrial	103,912,320
Public Utility	
Real	125,010
Personal	9,769,600
Total Assessed Value	#######################################

## NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2.0% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation; on net profits earned within the City; and on incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% for any income tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees' compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Income tax revenue has been reported as revenue in the General Fund to the extent that it was measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31. Income tax revenue for 2010 was \$16,814,950 in the General Fund.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 8 - TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS (TIF)

The City, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code and City ordinances, has established five TIFs. A TIF represents a geographic area wherein property values created after the commencement date of the TIF are exempt, in whole or in part, from property taxes. Owners of such property, however, must pay amounts equal to the property taxes, known as "payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT)", as though the TIF had not been established. These "PILOTS" are then dedicated to the payments for various public improvements within or adjacent to the TIF area. Property values existing before the commencement date of a TIF continue to be subjected to property taxes.

PILOT revenue was \$449,492 in 2010 as reported in the fund financial statements. The TIFs have a longevity of the shorter period of 30 years or until the public improvements are paid for. The property tax exemption then ceases; PILOT's cease and property taxes then apply to the increased property values.

#### NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2010, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2010.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the Statement of Net Assets follows:

## **Governmental activities:**

Income taxes	#########
Property and other taxes	480,722
Payment in lieu of taxes	524,764
Accounts	292,056
Special assessments	222,622
Accrued interest	15,133
Due from other governments	988,131
Total	#########

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows:

Governmental activities:	-	Balance 12/31/09	Additions	Disposals	. <u>-</u>	Balance 12/31/10
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land Construction in progress	\$	1,936,482 48,317	\$- 	\$- (48,317)	\$	1,936,482 231,989
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		1,984,799	231,989	(48,317)		2,168,471
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i> Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment Vehicles Infrastructure		555,859 8,959,329 2,293,076 2,736,805 22,747,155	- 74,863 137,192 <u>3,012,186</u>	- (5,990) (100,298) 		555,859 8,959,329 2,361,949 2,773,699 25,759,341
Total capital assets, being depreciated		37,292,224	3,224,241	(106,288)		40,410,177
Less: accumulated depreciation: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment Vehicles Infrastructure		(328,732) (4,124,502) (1,389,886) (1,597,962) (10,595,160)	(7,919) (180,748) (160,062) (363,089) <u>(885,328</u> )	- 5,690		(336,651) (4,305,250) (1,544,258) (1,860,753) (11,480,488)
Total accumulated depreciation		(18,036,242)	<u>(1,597,146</u> )	105,988		(19,527,400)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		19,255,982	1,627,095	(300)		20,882,777
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$</u>	21,240,781	#########	<u>\$ (48,617)</u>	\$	23,051,248

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

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

## **Governmental activities:**

General government	\$ 54,023
Security of persons and property	456,539
Transportation	1,003,701
Community environment	584
Leisure time activity	 82,299
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 1,597,146

## NOTE 11 - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

#### A. Capital Leases

During 2010, the City entered into capital lease agreements for the acquisition of copier equipment.

The terms of the lease agreements provide an option to purchase the equipment. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 13 "<u>Accounting for Leases</u>" which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$41,328. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2010 was \$4,132, leaving a current book value of \$37,196. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal and interest payments in the 2010 totaled \$5,949 and \$2,362, respectively, paid by the General Fund.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease obligations and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2010:

Year Ending	
December 31,	<u>Equipment</u>
2011	\$ 10,056
2012	10,056
2013	10,056
2014	10,056
2015	2,514
Total minimum lease payments	42,738
Less: amount representing interest	(6,609)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 36,129</u>

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

#### NOTE 11 - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

#### B. Lease-Purchase Agreement

During 2007, the City entered into a lease-purchase agreement for the acquisition of a street sweeper.

The terms of the lease-purchase agreement provide an option to purchase the vehicle. This lease meets the criteria of a lease-purchase as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 13 "<u>Accounting for Leases</u>" which defines a lease-purchase generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital assets consisting of a vehicle have been capitalized in the amount of \$158,156. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2010 was \$31,632, leaving a current book value of \$126,524. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal and interest payments in 2010 totaled \$25,596 and \$5,813, respectively, which was paid by the Street Maintenance Fund and the Fleet Reserve and Maintenance Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the leasepurchase agreement and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2010:

Year Ending	
December 31,	Vehicle
2011	\$ 31,409
2012	31,409
2013	31,409
Total minimum lease payments	94,227
Less: amount representing interest	(9,092)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 85,135</u>

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 12 - LONG -TERM OBLIGATIONS

**A.** During 2010, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/09	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/10	Amounts Due in <u>One Year</u>
General obligation bonds 1995 Waterline replacement 2007 Various purpose refunding	5 185,000 1,620,000	\$ - 	\$ (185,000) (180,000)	\$ - 1,440,000	\$ - 
Total general obligation bonds	1,805,000	-	(365,000)	1,440,000	185,000
OPWC loan Capital lease obligations Lease-purchase agreement Compensated absences	750 110,731 1,719,875	104,494 41,328 	(2,090) (5,949) (25,596) (956,380)	102,404 36,129 85,135 1,875,015	4,180 7,434 26,939 945,292
Total	3,636,356	<u>\$ 1,257,342</u>	<u>\$ (1,355,015)</u>	3,538,683	<u>\$ 1,168,845</u>
Less:		ortized premiun deferred charge		5,126 (39,605)	
Т	otal on Staten	nent of Net Ass	ets	\$ 3,504,204	

Compensated absences are paid primarily from the General Fund and the Street Maintenance and Repair Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

On July 11, 1995, the City issued a general obligation bond for \$2,005,000 in order to fund waterline replacements. The bond has a variable interest rate of 3.9% - 5.65%, with an average rate of 5.278%. This bond matured on December 1, 2010. Principal and interest payments were made out of the Debt Service Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

On February 20, 2007, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (2007 various purpose refunding bonds). These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. The bonds have an annual interest rate of 4.00% and are scheduled to mature on December 1, 2017. Principal and interest payments are made out of the Debt Service Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$61,763. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

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**B.** The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds payable:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	\$ 185,000	\$ 57,200	\$ 242,200
2012	195,000	49,800	244,800
2013	205,000	42,000	247,000
2014	215,000	33,800	248,800
2015	225,000	25,200	250,200
2016 - 2017	415,000	13,200	428,200
Total	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 221,200	\$1,661,200

**C.** <u>OPWC Loan</u> – An Ohio Public Works Commission Loan (OPWC) was issued during 2010 for the Mayflower Boulevard reconstruction. The loan is interest free and principal payments are made from the Debt Service Fund.

The following is a summary of the City's future debt service principal and interest requirements for the OPWC loan:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	\$ 4,180	\$-	\$ 4,180
2012	4,180	-	4,180
2013	4,180	-	4,180
2014	4,180	-	4,180
2015	4,180	-	4,180
2016 - 2020	20,900	-	20,900
2021 - 2025	20,900	-	20,900
2026 - 2030	20,899	-	20,899
2031 - 2035	18,805		18,805
Total	\$102,404	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 102,404

#### D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2010, the City's total debt margin was \$26,158,716 and the unvoted debt margin was \$14,456,470.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

#### NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Comprehensive

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. During 2010, the City was insured through Acordia for all property, general liability, auto, public official liability, errors and omissions and law enforcement liability. Real property contents are 90% coinsured.

The City has transferred its risk of loss to the insurance carrier to the extent of the limits shown below:

Type of	Limits of	
Coverage	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
Property	\$12,022,552	\$ 5,000
General liability		
Per occurrence	1,000,000	0
Aggregate	2,000,000	0
Vehicles		
Comprehensive/Collision	1,000,000	1,000
Inland Marine	300,400	1,000
Law enforcement	1,000,000	10,000
Public management	1,000,000	10,000
Employment practices	2,000,000	25,000

#### B. Health Insurance

During a prior period, the City established a Risk Management program (within its General Fund) to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss. Under this program, the City provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$70,000 per person per year, to a group claims maximum of \$2,045,464 for 2010. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the Plan and for all other risks of loss.

All funds of the City participate in the program. Payments are based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior-year and current-year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. That reserve was \$958,518 at December 31, 2010 and is reported as a designation of fund balance in the General Fund. The claims liability reported in the General Fund at December 31, 2010 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10 "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for claims be reported at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## **NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

#### B. Health Insurance (Continued)

The changes in claims liability during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Beginning of Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Liability
2010	\$  230,546	\$ 1,885,107	\$ (1,961,818)	\$
2009	219,167	2,239,858	(2,228,479)	

The entire claims liability of \$153,835 will be liquidated using expendable available resources and, therefore, is reported as a liability of the General Fund.

#### C. Workers' Compensation

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

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year in any category of risk. Claims have not exceeded coverage limitations in any of the past three years.

#### NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan. While members in the State and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement (generally sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and township police) and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

#### NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2010, member and contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the State and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Plan. The 2010 member contribution rates were 10.00% for members in State and local classifications. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 10.5% and 11.1%, respectively. The City's contribution rate for 2010 was 14.00%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the City's contribution was 17.87% of covered payroll.

The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Traditional Plan for 2010 was 8.50% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 9.00% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Combined Plan for 2010 was 9.27% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 9.77% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. For those plan members in law enforcement and public safety pension contributions were 12.37% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 12.87% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$535,476, \$420,567, and \$336,063, respectively; 91.94% has been contributed for 2010 and 100% has been contributed for 2009 and 2008. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2010 were \$140 made by the City and \$100 made by the plan members.

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

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (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. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.00% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. Contribution rates are established by State statute. For 2010, the portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75% for police officers and 17.25% for firefighters. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police officers and firefighters were \$636,506 and \$687,854 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$616,959 and \$658,483 for the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$580,307, \$644,390 the year ended December 31, 2008.

The full amount has been contributed for 2009 and 2008. 76.17% been contributed for police and 75.84% has been contributed for firefighters for 2010.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## **NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS**

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten years or more of qualifying Ohio service credit. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2010, local government employers contributed 14.00% of covered payroll (17.87% for public safety and law enforcement). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for the funding of the postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Traditional Plan for 2010 was 5.50% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 5.00% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for 2010 was 4.73% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 4.23% from March 1 through December 31, 2010.

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

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$305,272, \$300,876, and \$336,063, respectively; 91.94% has been contributed for 2010 and 100% has been contributed for 2009 and 2008.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates for state and local employers increased on January 1 of each year from 2006 to 2008. Rates for law and public safety employers increased over a six year period beginning on January 1, 2006, with a final rate increase on January 1, 2011. These rate increases allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that the pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

## B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$336,974 and \$269,160 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$326,625 and \$257,667 for the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$307,222 and \$252,152, for the year ended December 31, 2008. The full amount has been contributed for 2009 and 2008. 76.17% has been contributed for police and 75.84% has been contributed for firefighters for 2010.

## NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

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

## Net Change in Fund Balance

	 General
Budget basis	\$ (1,834,422)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(12,769)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	260,537
Net adjustment for other sources/(uses)	541,447
Adjustment for encumbrances	 425,124
GAAP basis	\$ (620,083)

## **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2010.

#### **B.** Litigation

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## NOTE 18 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The City is a participant in the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), a jointly governed organization. MORPC is composed of 74 representative appointed by member governments who make up the Commission, the policy-making body of MORPC, and the oversight board. MORPC is a voluntary association of local governments in central and south central Ohio and a regional planning agency whose membership includes 46 political subdivisions in and around Franklin, Ross, Fayette, Delaware, Pickaway, Knox, Morrow, Union, Pickaway, Madison, Licking, and Fairfield counties, Ohio. The purpose of the organization is to improve the quality of life for member communities by improving housing conditions, to promote and support and facilitate the availability of regional environmental infrastructure program funding to the full advantage of MORPC's members.

## **NOTE 19 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As of December 31, 2010, the City had the following commitment with respect to contractual obligations:

Contractor	emaining mmitment
Whitehall Police Department Yearling Road Phase III	\$ 391,820 712,266

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#### FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Grant or Identifying Number	Federal CFDA Number	Disbursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation:			
ARRA - Highway Planning and Construction	PID 86487	20.205	\$ 1,452,878
Highway Planning and Construction	2010	20.205	2,009
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			1,454,887
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Passed Through Franklin County Office of Homeland Security and Justice Prog ARRA - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program -	grams		
Grants to Local Units of Government	2010	16.804	92,926
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	2009	16.738	23,707
Total U.S. Department of Justice			116,633
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	Direct	97.044	367,742
Passed through Ohio Department of Public Safety - Emergency Management A			
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Grant	2008	97.047	7,513
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			375,255
Totals			\$ 1,946,775

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

#### NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

## **NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying Federal Awards Expenditure Schedule (the Schedule) reports the City of Whitehall (the City's) federal award programs' disbursements. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

## **NOTE B - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.



Dave Yost · Auditor of State

## INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

City of Whitehall Franklin County 360 S. Yearling Road Whitehall, Ohio 43213

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Whitehall, Franklin County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 24, 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

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City of Whitehall Franklin County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated June 24, 2011.

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

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 24, 2011



Dave Yost · Auditor of State

## INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

City of Whitehall Franklin County 360 S. Yearling Road Whitehall, Ohio 43213

To the City Council:

## Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Whitehall, Franklin County, Ohio (the City) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the City of Whitehall's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010. The summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City's major federal programs. The City's management is responsible for complying with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each major federal program. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the City of Whitehall complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010. However, the results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance with those requirements that, while not affecting our opinion on compliance, OMB Circular A-133 requires us to report. The accompanying schedule of findings lists these instances as Findings 2010-001 through 2010-003.

88 East Broad Street, Tenth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-3402 or 800-443-9275 Fax: 614-728-7199 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Whitehall Franklin County Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program, Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133 Page 2

#### **Internal Control Over Compliance**

The City's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of opining on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of opining on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, we cannot assure we have identified all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2010-001 through 2010-003 to be material weaknesses.

The City's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not audit the City's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

We also noted a matter involving federal compliance or internal control over federal compliance not requiring inclusion in this report, that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated June 24, 2011.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 24, 2011

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2010

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Highway Planning and Construction, CFDA# 20.205 Assistance to Firefighters, CFDA # 97.044
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

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

None

## 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number	2010-001
CFDA Title and Number	Assistance to Firefighters Grant, #97.044
Federal Award Year	2008
Federal Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

#### Period of Availability – Noncompliance Finding / Material Weakness

2 CFR 215.28 states that where a funding period is specified, a recipient may charge to the grant only allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the funding period and any pre-award costs authorized by the Federal awarding agency and pursuant to OMB Circular No A-133 Part 3 Section H, the entity shall liquidate all obligations incurred under the award not later than 90 days after the end of the funding period. The Assistance to Firefighters Grant specifies a performance period from August 21, 2009 through August 20, 2010 for which all obligations should be incurred during this period and obligations should be liquidated within 90 days after the end of this period.

The City liquidated 2 transactions in January 2011, totaling \$307,763 that should have been liquidated by November 18, 2010 for the Assistance to Firefighters grant.

We recommend the City use grant funds only for expenditures obligated during the period of availability and ensure procedures are in place for costs to be liquidated within 90 days of the end of the performance period.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

# Finding Number 2010-002

CFDA Title and Number	Assistance to Firefighters Grant, #97.044
Federal Award Year	2008
Federal Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

#### Cash Management – Noncompliance Finding / Material Weakness

44 CFR 152.7(d) – (e) states that grantees can only request an amount that is necessary to satisfy their immediate cash needs directly related to the grant, i.e., an amount equal to the total eligible grant expenses due within 30 days. Grantees can request payments of up to one hundred (100) percent of the federal share of the award amount but only if delivery of the ordered products and/or services is imminent (approximately 30 days) and the resulting payment will require the entire amount of funds. A grantee may request sufficient funding for a down payment if required to do so by the seller, such as in grants involving some purchases of firefighting vehicles. The grantee may request as much as fifty (50) percent of the federal share of the award amount at the time of the order placement to pay the down payment. The grantee may request the balance of the federal share upon delivery of the ordered equipment or vehicle.

Furthermore, 34 CFR 80.20 (b)(7) states that when advances are made by letter-of-credit or electronic transfer of funds methods, the grantee must make drawdowns as close as possible to the time of making disbursements. 34 C.F.R. Section 80.21(i) states that grantees shall promptly, but at least quarterly, remit interest earned on advances to the Federal agency for reimbursement grants. However, for reimbursement grants, the grantee may keep interest amounts up to \$100 per year for administrative expenses.

The City received an advance for the total federal share of the Assistance to Firefighter Grant in April 2010, but did not begin spending any of the monies until June 2010. The final grant monies were not expended until January 2011. Additionally, The City did not track interest earned on federal grants. During fiscal year 2010, the Assistance to Firefighter Grant monies held by the City earned interest of \$3,767; therefore, \$3,667 should have been remitted to the Department of Homeland Security.

We recommend the City only request advance funds necessary to satisfy their immediate cash needs related to the grant, which they would expect to spend within 30 days. We also recommend interest be tracked for all federal grants and be remitted to the grantor agency on a quarterly basis, if the total interest earnings exceed \$100.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

## 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

# Finding Number 2010-003

CFDA Title and Number	Assistance to Firefighters Grant, #97.044	
Federal Award Year	2008	
Federal Agency	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	

## Reporting – Noncompliance Finding / Material Weakness

44 CFR 152.7 (f) states the recipients of funding under this program must report to us on how the grant funding was used and the benefits that resulted. This will be accomplished via submission of performance reports. Details regarding the reporting requirements will be provided in the Articles of Agreement provided to each grantee.

The Agreement Articles dated 8/21/09 for the Assistance to Firefighter grant require completion of performance and financial reports. The grantee must submit a semi-annual and final performance report to DHS. The final performance report should provide a short narrative on what the grantee accomplished with the grant funds and any benefits derived there from. At the end of the performance period, or upon completion of the grantee's program narrative, the grantee must also complete, on-line, a final financial report that is required to close out the grant. The Financial Status Report is due within 90 days after the end of the performance period.

The City only completed the first required performance report. No additional semi-annual performance reports were completed. Furthermore, the performance period ended on August 20, 2010, which means the final performance report and financial report were due by November 18, 2010. Neither the final performance report or financial report were completed.

Failure to complete the required reports and meet reporting deadlines could result in the federal agency revoking funding.

We recommend the City review all grant agreements and ensure all reporting requirements are met, including completion of all required reports within the designated timeframes.

## CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .315 (c) DECEMBER 31, 2010

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2010-001	Grant funds will only be used for expenditures obligated during the period of availability and costs will be liquidated within 90 days of the end of the performance period.	Ongoing	All Grant Supervisors / Fire Chief
2010-002	0-002 The grant supervisor will only request advances necessary to satisfy immediate cash needs related to the grant and will work to expense the advance within 30 days.		Grant Supervisors / Fire Chief
	The City Auditor will track all interest received and book interest proportionately to the federal grant fund.		Deputy Auditor
2010-003	All grant supervisors will complete required reports and meet reporting deadlines. If a grant is not closed by the deadline, an extension request will be filed.	Ongoing	All Grant Supervisors / Fire Chief

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# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

**CITY OF WHITEHALL** 

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

**CLERK'S CERTIFICATION** 

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

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED AUGUST 23, 2011

> 88 East Broad Street, Fifth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490 www.auditor.state.oh.us