CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants and Government Consultants



City Council City of Cheviot 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

We have reviewed the *Report on Independent Accountants* of the City of Cheviot, Hamilton County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

January 31, 2013



CITY OF CHEVIOT, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TITLE</u>	PAGE
Report of Independent Accountants	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	18
Statement of Net Assets – Enterprise Fund	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Enterprise Fund	20
Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Fund	21
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities -Agency Funds	22
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	48
Schedule of Findings	50
Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings	51



Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland, OH 44113-1306 Office phone - (216) 575-1630 Fax - (216) 436-2411

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Cheviot Hamilton County 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

To City Council:

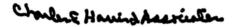
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table 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 basic financial statements, referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the 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 November 21, 2012, 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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis information on pages 3 through 10 be presented 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 because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any other assurance.



Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. November 21, 2012

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Cheviot's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal 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 notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2010 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$349,906. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$351,774, which represents a 6% increase from 2009. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$1,868 or 2% from 2009.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,307,953 in revenue or 81% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$1,035,828, 19% of total revenues of \$5,343,781.
- □ The City had \$4,951,627 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$995,448 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,307,953 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ The City's general fund had \$4,462,330 in revenues and \$4,098,620 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased from \$481,444 to \$797,514.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the City's swimming pool operations.

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2010 compared to 2009.

	Governme Activiti		Business-type Activities		Total		
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Current and other assets	\$4,392,998	\$4,185,425	\$3,296	\$1,345	\$4,396,294	\$4,186,770	
Capital assets, Net	3,880,152	3,820,226	74,172	77,890	3,954,324	3,898,116	
Total assets	8,273,150	8,005,651	77,468	79,235	8,350,618	8,084,886	
Long-term debt outstanding	163,002	225,528	0	0	163,002	225,528	
Other liabilities	2,315,711	2,337,460	101	0	2,315,812	2,337,460	
Total liabilities	2,478,713	2,562,988	101	0	2,478,814	2,562,988	
Net assets Invested in capital assets,							
net of related debt	3,836,148	3,733,808	74,172	77,890	3,910,320	3,811,698	
Restricted	654,562	792,387	0	0	654,562	792,387	
Unrestricted	1,303,727	916,468	3,195	1,345	1,306,922	917,813	
Total net assets	\$5,794,437	\$5,442,663	\$77,367	\$79,235	\$5,871,804	\$5,521,898	

This space intentionally left blank.

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for 2010 compared to 2009:

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$409,813	\$783,460	\$40,380	\$25,552	\$450,193	\$809,012
Operating Grants and Contributions	585,635	408,757	0	0	585,635	408,757
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	1,323,350	0	0	0	1,323,350
Total Program Revenues	995,448	2,515,567	40,380	25,552	1,035,828	2,541,119
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	1,893,750	1,186,122	0	0	1,893,750	1,186,122
Municipal Income Taxes	1,650,828	1,714,686	0	0	1,650,828	1,714,686
Other Local Taxes	74,765	75,240	0	0	74,765	75,240
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	662,790	494,311	0	0	662,790	494,311
Investment Earnings	1,057	782	0	0	1,057	782
Miscellaneous	24,763	196,583	0	0	24,763	196,583
Total General Revenues	4,307,953	3,667,724	0	0	4,307,953	3,667,724
Total Revenues	5,303,401	6,183,291	40,380	25,552	5,343,781	6,208,843
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	2,051,816	2,108,250	0	0	2,051,816	2,108,250
Public Health and Welfare Services	22,359	22,271	0	0	22,359	22,271
Leisure Time Activities	120,289	121,347	0	0	120,289	121,347
Community Environment	213,675	86,848	0	0	213,675	86,848
Public Works	368,839	383,520	0	0	368,839	383,520
Transportation	671,080	574,241	0	0	671,080	574,241
General Government	1,501,305	1,697,384	0	0	1,501,305	1,697,384
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,264	3,889	0	0	2,264	3,889
Swimming Pool	0	0	42,248	40,167	42,248	40,167
Total expenses	4,951,627	4,997,750	42,248	40,167	4,993,875	5,037,917
Total Change in Net Assets	351,774	1,185,541	(1,868)	(14,615)	349,906	1,170,926
Beginning Net Assets	5,442,663	4,257,122	79,235	93,850	5,521,898	4,350,972
Ending Net Assets	\$5,794,437	\$5,442,663	\$77,367	\$79,235	\$5,871,804	\$5,521,898

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased \$351,774. A voted property tax levy increase resulted in an increase in property taxes. Charges for Services decreased substantially due to decreases in waste collection fees. In 2009 the City received grants from the Ohio Department of Transportation and Ohio Public Works Commission for improvements to Harrison Avenue, resulting in a substantial increase in capital grants and contributions in 2009, and a subsequent decrease in 2010.

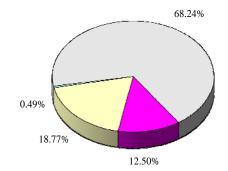
Expenses remained relatively stable, decreasing less than 1%.

Unaudited

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 2.0% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 31% and 36% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2010. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 68% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2010	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$3,619,343	68.24%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	662,790	12.50%
Program Revenues	995,448	18.77%
General Other	25,820	0.49%
Total Revenue	\$5,303,401	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased \$1,868. This represents a 2% change from the previous year. An increase in receipts from pool membership dues and concessions resulted in the increase in charges for services.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,365,666, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$1,196,718. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	(Decrease)
General	\$797,514	\$481,444	\$316,070
Other Governmental	568,152	715,274	(147,122)
Total	\$1,365,666	\$1,196,718	\$168,948

Unaudited

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

	2010 Revenues	2009 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$1,702,795	\$1,074,260	\$628,535
Municipal Income Taxes	1,682,172	1,742,090	(59,918)
Other Local Taxes	74,765	75,240	(475)
Intergovernmental Revenue	610,299	489,430	120,869
Charges for Services	177,843	578,442	(400,599)
Rental Revenue	77,243	73,478	3,765
Licenses, Permits and Fees	24,893	18,601	6,292
Investment Earnings	1,057	782	275
Fines and Forfeitures	101,483	84,505	16,978
All Other Revenue	9,780	15,290	(5,510)
Total	\$4,462,330	\$4,152,118	\$310,212

General Fund revenues in 2010 increased approximately 7.5% compared to revenues in 2009. A voted property tax levy increase resulted in an increase in property taxes. Charges for Services decreased substantially due to decreases in waste collection fees.

2010	2009	Increase
Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
\$2,004,131	\$2,055,984	(\$51,853)
7,174	7,318	(144)
108,046	108,159	(113)
359,732	367,300	(7,568)
147,429	110,996	36,433
1,472,108	1,367,618	104,490
\$4,098,620	\$4,017,375	\$81,245
	\$2,004,131 7,174 108,046 359,732 147,429 1,472,108	Expenditures Expenditures \$2,004,131 \$2,055,984 7,174 7,318 108,046 108,159 359,732 367,300 147,429 110,996 1,472,108 1,367,618

General Fund expenditures increased \$81,245 or approximately 2% when compared with the previous year. Security of persons and property decreased as a result of having a police officer retire and not replaced by year end. An increase in general government can be attributed to increases in county auditor and treasurer fees, and audit fees.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Unaudited

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

During the course of fiscal year 2010 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, original, final and actual budget basis revenues were not significantly different. Actual budget basis expenditures were approximately 6% less than original and final appropriations.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2010 the City had \$3,954,324 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment. Of this total, \$3,880,152 was related to governmental activities and \$74,172 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2010 and 2009 balances:

	Governme Activitio	Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009	
Land	\$274,086	\$274,086	\$0
Land Improvements	373,885	373,885	0
Buildings and Improvements	2,168,179	2,168,179	0
Furniture and Equipment	3,638,770	3,558,886	79,884
Infrastructure	2,546,797	2,365,952	180,845
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(5,121,565)	(4,920,762)	(200,803)
Totals	\$3,880,152	\$3,820,226	\$59,926

	Business- Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009	
Land	\$1,864	\$1,864	\$0
Buildings and Building Improvements	167,300	167,300	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(94,992)	(91,274)	(3,718)
Totals	\$74,172	\$77,890	(\$3,718)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Unaudited

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Governmental Activities:		
Long Term Notes Payable	\$44,004	\$86,418
Compensated Absences	118,998	139,110
Total Governmental Activities	\$163,002	\$225,528

The long term notes payable were issued on May 23, 2006 in the amount of \$204,680 for the purchase of a garbage truck and an ambulance. The notes were issued at a 3.75 percent interest rate and will reach maturity on May 23, 2011. The notes will be paid from the Equipment Acquisition Fund.

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2010, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 9.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report or the need for additional financial information can be directed to the Auditor's Office of the City of Cheviot.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2010

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,122,391	\$	3,296	\$	1,125,687	
Receivables:						
Property Taxes	2,129,376		0		2,129,376	
Income Taxes	558,499		0		558,499	
Other Local Taxes	18,029		0		18,029	
Accounts	31,605		0		31,605	
Intergovernmental Receivable	458,159		0		458,159	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	59,402		0		59,402	
Prepaid Items	15,537		0		15,537	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	274,086		1,864		275,950	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	3,606,066		72,308		3,678,374	
Total Assets	 8,273,150		77,468		8,350,618	
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	45,439		101		45,540	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	109,720		0		109,720	
Intergovernmental Payable	173,823		0		173,823	
Contracts Payable	8,066		0		8,066	
Unearned Revenue	1,977,668		0		1,977,668	
Accrued Interest Payable	995		0		995	
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year	50,085		0		50,085	
Due in more than one year	112,917		0		112,917	
Total Liabilities	 2,478,713		101		2,478,814	
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,836,148		74,172		3,910,320	
Restricted For:						
Capital Projects	169,446		0		169,446	
Other Purposes	485,116		0		485,110	
Unrestricted	1,303,727		3,195		1,306,922	
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,794,437	\$	77,367	\$	5,871,804	

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

			Program Revenues			
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		-	ating Grants
Governmental Activities:						
Security of Persons and Property	\$	2,051,816	\$	178,433	\$	360
Public Health and Welfare Services		22,359		0		4,425
Leisure Time Activities		120,289		58,343		0
Community Environment		213,675		0		183,439
Public Works		368,839		4,198		0
Transportation		671,080		0		397,411
General Government		1,501,305		168,839		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		2,264		0		0
Total Governmental Activities		4,951,627		409,813		585,635
Business-Type Activities:						
Swimming Pool		42,248		40,380		0
Total Business-Type Activities		42,248		40,380		0
Totals	\$	4,993,875	\$	450,193	\$	585,635

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Capital Outlay

Municipal Income Taxes

Intergovernmental, Unrestricted

Other Local Taxes

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

G	Governmental Activities		iness-Type activities	Total
\$	(1,873,023)	\$	0	\$ (1,873,023)
	(17,934)		0	(17,934)
	(61,946)		0	(61,946)
	(30,236)		0	(30,236)
	(364,641)		0	(364,641)
	(273,669)		0	(273,669)
	(1,332,466)		0	(1,332,466)
	(2,264)		0	(2,264)
	(3,956,179)		0	(3,956,179)
	0		(1,868)	(1,868)
•	0		(1,868)	 (1,868)
	(3,956,179)		(1,868)	 (3,958,047)
	1,761,927		0	1,761,927
	131,823		0	131,823
	1,650,828		0	1,650,828
	662,790		0	662,790
	74,765		0	74,765
	1,057		0	1,057
	24,763		0	24,763
	4,307,953		0	4,307,953
	351,774		(1,868)	349,906
	5,442,663		79,235	5,521,898
\$	5,794,437	\$	77,367	\$ 5,871,804

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2010

	 General	Other Governmental Funds		ernmental Gov	
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 638,077	\$	484,314	\$	1,122,391
Receivables:					
Property Taxes	1,982,738		146,638		2,129,376
Income Taxes	558,499		0		558,499
Other Local Taxes	18,029		0		18,029
Accounts	31,605		0		31,605
Intergovernmental	263,666		194,493		458,159
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	15,601		43,801		59,402
Prepaid Items	15,537		0		15,537
Total Assets	\$ 3,523,752	\$	869,246	\$	4,392,998
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 39,079	\$	6,360	\$	45,439
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	93,528		16,192		109,720
Intergovernmental Payable	172,807		1,016		173,823
Contracts Payable	7,816		250		8,066
Deferred Revenue	2,413,008		277,276		2,690,284
Total Liabilities	2,726,238		301,094		3,027,332
Fund Balance:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	51,197		5,804		57,001
Reserved for Prepaid Items	15,537		0		15,537
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	15,601		43,801		59,402
Undesignated, Unreserved in:					
General Fund	715,179		0		715,179
Special Revenue Funds	0		349,693		349,693
Debt Service Funds	0		20,109		20,109
Capital Projects Funds	0		148,745		148,745
Total Fund Balance	797,514		568,152		1,365,666
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 3,523,752	\$	869,246	\$	4,392,998

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2010

Total Governmental Fund Balances	:	\$ 1,365,666
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,880,152
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		712,616
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable, are not due		
and payable in the current period and therefore are not		
reported in the funds.		
Long Term Note Payable (4	4,004)	
Compensated Absences Payable (11)	8,998)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(995)	(163,997)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	_	\$ 5,794,437

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	 General	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$ 1,702,795	\$	128,495	\$	1,831,290
Municipal Income Taxes	1,682,172		0		1,682,172
Other Local Taxes	74,765		0		74,765
Intergovernmental Revenues	610,299		607,335		1,217,634
Charges for Services	177,843		23,563		201,406
Rental Revenue	77,243		0		77,243
Licenses, Permits and Fees	24,893		0		24,893
Investment Earnings	1,057		0		1,057
Special Assessments	0		562		562
Fines and Forfeitures	101,483		4,788		106,271
All Other Revenue	 9,780		14,983		24,763
Total Revenue	 4,462,330		779,726		5,242,056
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	2,004,131		11,262		2,015,393
Public Health and Welfare Services	7,174		15,185		22,359
Leisure Time Activities	108,046		204		108,250
Community Environment	0		213,675		213,675
Public Works	359,732		0		359,732
Transportation	147,429		601,331		748,760
General Government	1,472,108		990		1,473,098
Capital Outlay	0		91,694		91,694
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0		42,414		42,414
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		3,223		3,223
Total Expenditures	 4,098,620		979,978		5,078,598
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	363,710		(200,252)		163,458
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	0		63,055		63,055
Transfers Out	(53,655)		(9,400)		(63,055)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(53,655)		53,655		0
Net Change in Fund Balance	310,055		(146,597)		163,458
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	481,444		715,274		1,196,718
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	6,015	_	(525)	_	5,490
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 797,514	\$	568,152	\$	1,365,666

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 163,458
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	300,385 (232,460)	67,925
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net assets. The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(7.999)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		59,415
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Principal Retirement Accrued Interest Payable	42,414 959	43,373
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Compensated Absences	20,112	
Change in Inventory	5,490	25,602
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	_	\$ 351,774

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

	Oriș	ginal Budget	Fii	nal Budget	Actual	Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive legative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	1,724,040	\$	1,724,040	\$ 1,702,795	\$	(21,245)
Municipal Income Taxes		1,700,000		1,700,000	1,682,139		(17,861)
Other Local Taxes		70,000		70,000	131,976		61,976
Intergovernmental Revenue		617,086		617,086	606,789		(10,297)
Charges for Services		148,000		148,000	176,010		28,010
Rental Revenue		96,500		96,500	66,188		(30,312)
Licenses and Permits		18,450		18,450	24,893		6,443
Investment Earnings		1,400		1,400	1,057		(343)
Fines and Forfeitures		71,500		71,500	101,483		29,983
All Other Revenues		46,750		46,750	9,785		(36,965)
Total Revenues		4,493,726		4,493,726	4,503,115		9,389
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		2,189,669		2,189,669	2,066,222		123,447
Public Health and Welfare Services		7,400		7,400	7,174		226
Leisure Time Activities		112,747		112,747	105,227		7,520
Public Works		379,500		379,500	363,515		15,985
Transportation		153,503		153,503	147,429		6,074
General Government		1,553,560		1,552,298	 1,460,063		92,235
Total Expenditures		4,396,379		4,395,117	 4,149,630		245,487
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		97,347		98,609	353,485		254,876
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In		202,848		202,848	172,000		(30,848)
Transfers Out		(281,157)		(281,157)	 (225,655)		55,502
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(78,309)		(78,309)	 (53,655)	-	24,654
Net Change in Fund Balance		19,038		20,300	299,830		279,530
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		245,567		245,567	245,567		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		28,498		28,498	28,498		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	293,103	\$	294,365	\$ 573,895	\$	279,530

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2010

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds		
	Swimming Pool		
ASSETS	Swin	iming Pool	
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,296	
Total Current Assets		3,296	
Noncurrent Assets:			
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		1,864	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		72,308	
Total Noncurrent Assets		74,172	
Total Assets		77,468	
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		101	
Total Liabilities		101	
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets		74,172	
Unrestricted		3,195	
Total Net Assets	\$	77,367	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Fund		
	Swimming Poo		
Operating Revenues:		_	
Charges for Services	\$	40,380	
Total Operating Revenues		40,380	
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services		20,466	
Contractual Services		11,723	
Materials and Supplies		6,341	
Depreciation		3,718	
Total Operating Expenses		42,248	
Change in Net Assets		(1,868)	
Net Assets Beginning of Year		79,235	
Net Assets End of Year	\$	77,367	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

ActivitiesEnterprise Fund Swimming PoolCash Flows from Operating Activities:\$40,380Cash Received from Customers\$40,380Cash Payments for Goods and Services(17,963)Cash Payments to Employees(20,466)Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities1,951Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents1,951Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year\$3,296Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash\$3,296Provided by Operating Activities:\$3,296Operating Loss(\$1,868)Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:\$3,718Depreciation Expense3,718Changes in Assets and Liabilities:101Increase in Accounts Payable101Total Adjustments3,819Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities\$1,951		Business-Type
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:Swimming PoolCash Received from Customers\$40,380Cash Payments for Goods and Services(17,963)Cash Payments to Employees(20,466)Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities1,951Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents1,951Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year1,345Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year\$3,296Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net CashProvided by Operating Activities:\$1,868Operating Loss(\$1,868)Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:\$3,718Changes in Assets and Liabilities:101Increase in Accounts Payable101Total Adjustments3,819		Activities
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:\$40,380Cash Received from Customers\$40,380Cash Payments for Goods and Services(17,963)Cash Payments to Employees(20,466)Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities1,951Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents1,951Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year1,345Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year\$3,296Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net CashProvided by Operating Activities:Operating Loss(\$1,868)Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss toNet Cash Provided by Operating Activities:Depreciation Expense3,718Changes in Assets and Liabilities:Increase in Accounts Payable101Total Adjustments3,819		Enterprise Fund
Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments for Goods and Services (17,963) Cash Payments to Employees (20,466) Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 1,951 Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year 83,296 Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments 3,819		Swimming Pool
Cash Payments for Goods and Services Cash Payments to Employees (20,466) Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 1,951 Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments 3,819	Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Payments to Employees Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 1,951 Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments (20,466) 1,951 (3,455) 1,951 (\$1,868) 1,345 (\$1,868) 1,868)	Cash Received from Customers	\$40,380
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 1,951 Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents 1,951 Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(17,963)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments 1,951 1,345 1,345 (\$1,868) 3,718 1,345 1	Cash Payments to Employees	(20,466)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 1,345 Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year \$3,296 Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss (\$1,868) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,951
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments \$3,296	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,951
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss (\$1,868) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,345
Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Loss (\$1,868) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$3,296
Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Provided by Operating Activities:	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Operating Loss	(\$1,868)
Depreciation Expense 3,718 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable 101 Total Adjustments 3,819	Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Payable Total Adjustments 101 3,819	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Increase in Accounts Payable101Total Adjustments3,819	Depreciation Expense	3,718
Total Adjustments 3,819	Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
	Increase in Accounts Payable	101
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities \$1,951	Total Adjustments	3,819
	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$1,951

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2010

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,930
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts		2,593
Total Assets		6,523
Liabilities:		
Intergovernmental Payable		34
Undistributed Monies		6,489
Total Liabilities	\$	6,523

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Cheviot (the "City") is a non-chartered municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The community was established in 1818 as part of Green Township, it then became a village on July 1, 1901, before becoming a city on January 1, 1932. The municipal government is known as a Council/Mayor form of government. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term. The President of Council and seven council members (one from each ward and three at-large) are elected to four-year terms. The Mayor appoints a Safety Service Director. The Safety Service Director is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. He/she appoints all department heads and employees, except for the Clerk of Council, who is appointed by Council.

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2010 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

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

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: police and fire protection, waste management, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare. A staff provides support (i.e. payroll processing, accounts payable, revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures. In addition, the City swimming pool operations are reported as an enterprise fund.

The financial activity of the Mayor's Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Mayor has fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the courts fees and fines to other governments.

The City participates in two organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations. The organizations are the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments and the Hamilton County Municipal League. These organizations are presented in Note 11.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The enterprise funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the balance sheet. The enterprise funds operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The City's only enterprise fund is:

<u>Swimming Pool Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for charges to residents to cover the cost of operating the City's swimming pool.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2010 but which are not intended to finance 2010 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 3.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the major object level within each department and fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance or resolution of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

The Mayor submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget 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.

2. Estimated Resources

Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2010.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis for the General Fund is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance			
	General Fund		
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$310,055		
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2010			
received during 2011	(441,529)		
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2009			
received during 2010	482,314		
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2010			
paid during 2011	313,230		
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2009			
paid during 2010	(296,164)		
2009 Prepaids for 2010	11,643		
2010 Prepaids for 2011	(15,537)		
Outstanding Encumbrances	(64,182)		
Budget Basis	\$299,830		

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The City pools a majority of its cash for investment and resource management purposes, while maintaining some segregated funds. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately for the Mayor's court and Bail Bond Account are not held by the City Treasurer and are recorded on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts." See Note 2, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2010, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$650.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. The City's infrastructure consists of streets. The City only reports infrastructure assets acquired after 2003 and does not plan to phase in prior years' amounts. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

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

3. <u>Depreciation</u>

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

	Governmental and
Description	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives (in years)
A	
Land Improvements	20
Buildings and Building Improvements	20 - 45
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20
Infrastructure	10 - 60

J. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Long Term Note Payable	Equipment Acquisition Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Street Construction,
	Maintenance and Repair Fund

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual of earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined. For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected. In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

L. Net Assets

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

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

M. Pensions

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

O. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for supplies inventory, prepaid items and encumbered amounts that are not accrued at year end.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for swimming pool operations. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Q. 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 and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during fiscal year 2010.

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "cash equivalent" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 2 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$1,132,210 and the bank balance was \$1,192,644. Federal depository insurance covered \$363,732 of the bank balance and \$828,912 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name
\$828,912

NOTE 3 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009 on assessed values as of January 1, 2009 the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed during 2008. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by July 20.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 3 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2010 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2010 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009 on values as of January 1, 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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. House Bill No. 66 was to hold governments harmless by replacing a portion of the revenue lost due to the phasing out of the tax. In years 2006-2009, the lost revenue was fully reimbursed. In years 2010-2018, the lost revenue will not be reimbursed.

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Cheviot. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$20.13 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2010 tax levy was based was \$126,223,000. This amount constitutes \$122,812,000 in real property assessed value and \$3,411,000 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of one percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 2.013% (20.13 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of two percent on all salaries, wages, and other compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of non-residents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100 percent of the City's current tax rate. Income tax revenue is accounted for through the General Fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2010 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

NOTE 5 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2010:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$0	\$53,655
Other Governmental Funds	63,055	9,400
Totals	\$63,055	\$63,055

Transfers made during the year ended December 31, 2010 included \$53,655 from the General Fund to other governmental funds to provide additional resources for debt payments and waste collection operations. The Bridgetown Road Construction Fund transferred \$9,400 to the Motor Vehicle Tax Fund for a reimbursement of engineering fees.

This space intentionally left blank.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2010:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2009	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2010
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$274,086	\$0	\$0	\$274,086
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	373,885	0	0	373,885
Buildings and Improvements	2,168,179	0	0	2,168,179
Furniture and Equipment	3,558,886	119,541	(39,657)	3,638,770
Infrastructure	2,365,952	180,845	0	2,546,797
Total Cost	\$8,740,988	\$300,386	(\$39,657)	\$9,001,717
Accumulated Depreciation:				
-	December 31,			December 31,

December 31,			December 31,
2009	Additions	Deletions	2010
(\$347,581)	(\$3,774)	\$0	(\$351,355)
(1,320,944)	(39,091)	0	(1,360,035)
(3,101,079)	(92,309)	31,657	(3,161,731)
(151,158)	(97,286)	0	(248,444)
(\$4,920,762)	(\$232,460) *	\$31,657	(\$5,121,565)
\$3,820,226		:	\$3,880,152
	2009 (\$347,581) (1,320,944) (3,101,079) (151,158) (\$4,920,762)	2009 Additions (\$347,581) (\$3,774) (1,320,944) (39,091) (3,101,079) (92,309) (151,158) (97,286) (\$4,920,762) (\$232,460) *	2009 Additions Deletions (\$347,581) (\$3,774) \$0 (1,320,944) (39,091) 0 (3,101,079) (92,309) 31,657 (151,158) (97,286) 0 (\$4,920,762) (\$232,460) * \$31,657

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$53,022
Leisure Time Activities	10,309
Public Works	14,867
Transportation	134,862
General Government	19,400
Total Depreciation Expense	\$232,460

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2010:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2009	Additions	Deletions	2010
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,864	\$0	\$0	\$1,864
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	167,300	0	0	167,300
	167,300	0	0	167,300
Total Cost	\$169,164	\$0	\$0	\$169,164
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2009	Additions	Deletions	2010
Buildings and Building Improvements	(\$91,274)	(\$3,718)	\$0	(\$94,992)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$91,274)	(\$3,718)	\$0	(\$94,992)
Net Value:	\$77,890			\$74,172

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2010, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2010 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional Plan was 8.5% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 9.0% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Combined Plan was 9.27% from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 9.77% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$93,000, \$95,286 and \$69,483, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2010 were \$766 made by the City and \$547 made by the plan members.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2010, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$78,231, \$87,959 and \$88,528 for police and \$89,614, \$112,376 and \$91,999 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2010, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 5.5% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 5.0% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan 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.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$53,019, \$68,899 and \$69,483, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$41,416, \$46,567 and \$46,868 for police and \$35,066, \$43,973 and \$35,999 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Activity in Long-Term Obligations in 2010 was as follows:

Balance				Balance	Amount Due	
Interest	Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate Purpose	Date	Date 2009 Additions Deductions			2010	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Long Term Note Payable:						
3.75% Equipment Acquisition	2011	\$86,418	\$0	(\$42,414)	\$44,004	\$44,004
Compensated Absences		139,110	48,799	(68,911)	118,998	6,081
Total Governmental Activities		\$225,528	\$48,799	(\$111,325)	\$163,002	\$50,085

The Equipment Acquisition Notes were issued on May 23, 2006 in the amount of \$204,680 for the purchase of a garbage truck and an ambulance. The notes were issued at a 3.75 percent interest rate and will reach maturity on May 23, 2011. The notes will be paid from the Equipment Acquisition Fund.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General and Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Funds.

The City's total debt margin was \$13,209,411 at December 31, 2010. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, when 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 taxable value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Long Term Notes		
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals
2011	\$44,004	\$1,650	\$45,654
Totals	\$44,004	\$1,650	\$45,654

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2010, the City contracted with Travelers Insurance Company for municipal, general liability, municipal automotive liability, public official, law enforcement liability, boiler and machinery, and buildings insurance. Coverage is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage	Deductible
Municipal General Liability	\$3,000,000	\$0
Municipal Automobile Liability	1,000,000	500
Public Official	1,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000	5,000
Boiler and Machinery	5,241,500	1,000
Buildings	5,241,500	1,000

In addition, the City carries a \$4,000,000 umbrella policy with Argonaut Insurance.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana-Regional Council of Governments — The City participates in the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI). OKI members include Butler, Clermont, Hamilton and Warren Counties in Ohio, Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky and Dearborn and Ohio Counties in Indiana. The purpose of OKI is to provide coordinated planning services to the appropriate federal, state and special districts, in connection with the preparation and development of comprehensive and continuing regional transportation and development plans within the OKI Region. OKI also serves as an area-wide review agency in conjunction with comprehensive planning within the OKI Region.

This space intentionally left blank.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 11 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

OKI contracts periodically for local funds and other support with the governing board of each of the counties who are members of OKI or with such other persons as may be appropriate to provide such funds and support. The support is based on the population of the area represented. A Board of Trustees was created for conducting the activities of the OKI. This Board consists of one elected official of each county and municipal corporation, one individual selected by each county planning agency or commission and one person selected by each planning agency or commission of each municipal corporation located in each member county. This Board of Trustees then selects not more than ten residents of the OKI Region. The total membership of the Board of Trustees shall not exceed 100. Any member of OKI may withdraw its membership upon written notice to OKI to be effective two years after receipt of the notice by OKI. If the organization were to dissolve, OKI's net assets revert to the said public bodies in proportion to each body's contribution towards the assets.

Payments to OKI are made from the General Fund. No financial contributions were made by the City during 2010. To obtain financial information, write to Ronald Kuker, Director of Finance and Administration of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments at 720 East Pete Rose Way, Suite 420, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202.

Hamilton County Municipal League – The City participates in the Hamilton County Municipal League (HCML), a jointly governed organization. HCML members are represented by the Mayor or his designee from the incorporated municipalities of Hamilton County. Any member municipality may nominate for membership a municipality located outside Hamilton County. The purpose of the HCML is the furtherance of local government, the improvement of municipal government and services, promotion of general welfare of the cities and villages, to provide an opportunity for the municipalities to meet as a group for the discussion of mutual problems and to provide training or educational programs as may be deemed appropriate.

The HCML charges an annual membership fee as determined by the Board of Directors and confirmed by a majority of the membership of the HCML. This Board consists of the five officers elected by a majority vote and the Mayor of the City of Cincinnati or his designee. This Board was created to conduct the business of the HCML.

Any member may withdraw its membership upon written notice to the HCML. A member shall also cease to be a member in good standing if the dues are not paid at the annual meeting. If the organization were to dissolve, HCML's net assets shall revert to the said public bodies in proportion to each body's contribution towards the assets.

Payments to the HCML are made from the General Fund. No financial contributions were made by the City during 2010. To obtain financial information, write to Curt Paddock, Director of the Hamilton County Municipal League at 5725 Dragon Way, Suite 219, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45227.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES

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

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland, OH 44113-1306

Office phone - (216) 575-1630

Fax - (216) 436-2411

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

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

City of Cheviot Hamilton County 3814 Harrison Avenue Cheviot, Ohio 45211

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cheviot, Hamilton County (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 November 21, 2012. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be 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. However, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. We consider finding 2010-CHEV-01 to be a significant deficiency. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as 2010-CHEV-01.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, City Council and other within the City. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Charles Harris Asseciation

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.

November 21, 2012

CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2010

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

<u>Finding Number:</u> 2010-CHEV-01 – Significant Deficiency/Noncompliance Citation

Federal Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments requires grantees and subgrantees to "maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially-assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income."

The City does not have a procedure to identify all federal funds received and expended during the year. Federal receipts and disbursements are not identified in the accounting records rather they are commingled with other non-federal receipts and disbursements. Therefore, the City cannot determine whether it is subject to the Single Audit requirements of OMB Circular A-133 or meet other reporting requirements of federal agencies or pass-through agencies which provide the City with funding.

The failure to properly monitor the status of federal funds jeopardizes the City's eligibility for future federal awards.

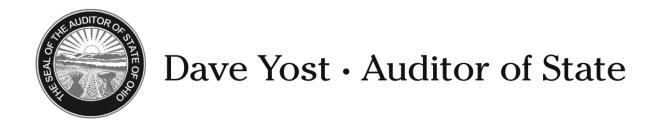
We recommend that the City implement a procedure to coordinate the grant writing and award process with the City Auditor's department, which is responsible for recording grant receipts and expenditures, and the City Safety-Service Director's office which is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the grant. In addition, we recommend that the City maintain a separate fund and accounts for each federal grant.

<u>Management Response:</u> Management is in the process of making federal funds easier to identify in the accounting records.

CITY OF CHEVIOT HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain:
2009-CHEV-01	Reimbursements not properly recorded	Yes	Explain.
2009-CHEV-02	Single Audit not performed timely/Federal funds not properly identified in accounting records	No	Repeated as 2010- CHEV-01





CITY OF CHEVIOT

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 12, 2013