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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County 7325 Summitview Drive Seven Hills, Ohio 44131

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

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Seven Hills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Street Maintenance and Repair Funds 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 February 23, 2011, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 23, 2011

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Seven Hills' (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. The intent of the discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$15,523,729. Of this amount, \$5,784,574 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.
- The unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$4,488,924, or 58 percent of the total General Fund expenditures, excluding other uses.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances on a full accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused sick leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, security of persons and property, transportation, basic utility services, community environment, leisure time activities, and public health services. The business-type activities of the City include sanitary and storm sewer operations.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Unaudited

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are used to report additional and detailed information about the City. These statements focus on major funds of the City. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds - Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. 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 governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental funds and government-wide financial statements in a reconciliation.

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - Proprietary funds are made up of enterprise funds and internal services funds. The City has one enterprise fund and no internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City utilizes an enterprise fund to account for its sanitary and storm sewers operation.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the Sanitary and Storm Sewers Fund.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - Used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used in proprietary funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 Unaudited

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Our analysis below focuses on the net assets (Table 1) and changes in net assets (Table 2) of the City's governmental type and business-type activities.

Table 1 - Net Assets

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	То	tal
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
<u>Assets</u>						
Current and						
Other Assets	\$15,194,336	\$16,785,689	\$ 378,682	\$ 346,893	\$15,573,018	\$17,132,582
Capital Assets	21,991,199	22,005,997	73,901	83,988	22,065,100	22,089,985
Total Assets	37,185,535	38,791,686	452,583	430,881	37,638,118	39,222,567
Liabilities						
Long-Term Liabilities	18,556,445	19,553,618	25,742	26,094	18,582,187	19,579,712
Other Liabilities	3,515,551	3,980,704	16,651	15,091	3,532,202	3,995,795
Total Liabilities	22,071,996	23,534,322	42,393	41,185	22,114,389	23,575,507
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital As	ssets,					
Net of Debt	4,196,941	3,519,364	73,901	83,988	4,270,842	3,603,352
Restricted	5,468,313	4,967,958	0	0	5,468,313	4,967,958
Unrestricted	5,448,285	6,770,042	336,289	305,708	5,784,574	7,075,750
Total Net Assets	\$15,113,539	\$15,257,364	\$ 410,190	\$ 389,696	\$15,523,729	\$ 15,647,060

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net assets for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for the current year.

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2009, with a comparative analysis to fiscal year 2008.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Unaudited

Table 2 - Change in Net Assets

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$1,594,276	\$ 1,494,668	\$ 396,381	\$ 390,189	\$ 1,990,657	\$ 1,884,857
Operating Grants and	d					
Contributions	17,368	11,184	0	0	17,368	11,184
Capital Grants and						
Contributions	1,896,542	929,560	0	0	1,896,542	929,560
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	2,615,535	2,877,971	0	0	2,615,535	2,877,971
Income Taxes	4,943,540	5,090,164	0	0	4,943,540	5,090,164
Grants and						
Entitlements	1,721,267	1,567,741	0	0	1,721,267	1,567,741
Gain on Sale of	,, , , , ,	, , -			, , ,	, , -
Capital Assets	10,470	20,995	0	0	10,470	20,995
Investment Earnings	,	267,121	0	0	62,605	267,121
Other	47,301	72,087	0	0	47,301	72,087
Total Revenues	12,908,904	12,331,491	396,381	390,189	13,305,285	12,721,680
Program Expenses						
General Government	1,902,764	2,456,366	0	0	1,902,764	2,456,366
Security of Persons	, , , , ,	, ,			, , , , ,	, ,
and Property	3,930,208	3,740,753	0	0	3,930,208	3,740,753
Public Health Services		913,647	0	0	944,311	913,647
Transportation	2,883,370	1,987,587	0	0	2,883,370	1,987,587
Community Environm	, ,	505,663	0	0	667,430	505,663
Basic Utility Services		26,512	0	0	21,071	26,512
Leisure Time Activitie		1,580,885	0	0	1,718,637	1,580,885
Interest and	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,			-,,,,	-,,
Fiscal Charges	984,938	947,262	0	0	984,938	947,262
Sewer	0	0	375,887	365,001	375,887	365,001
Total Program			373,007		373,007	
Expenses	13,052,729	12,158,675	375,887	365,001	13,428,616	12,523,676
Increase (Decrease) in		12,100,075	373,007		15,120,010	12,525,070
Net Assets	(143,825)	172,816	20,494	25,188	(123,331)	198,004
Net Assets at Beginnin		1,2,010	20,.71	25,130	(123,331)	1,0,001
of Year	15,257,364	15,084,548	389,696	364,508	15,647,060	15,449,056
Net Assets at	15,257,504	13,007,370	307,070	307,300	13,047,000	15,777,050
	\$15,113,539	\$15,257,364	\$ 410,190	\$ 389,696	\$15,523,729	\$15,647,060

The City's largest revenue source is income tax. The City's income tax rate is 2 percent on gross income. There is a 100 percent credit for income taxes paid to another community subject to a cap of 1.1 percent. The City's collection agency is the Regional Income Tax Agency located in Brecksville, Ohio. During 2009, the income tax collected was in excess of \$4.9 million. The City has recently begun a more aggressive approach to pursuing delinquent income taxes which has helped offset decreases in income tax collection due to the poor economic climate. The second largest revenue source is property taxes. The full voted rate for 2009 was 9.2 mills. A mil is \$1.00 for every \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The annual property tax is calculated using the taxable value (market value multiplied by 35 percent) of the property effective tax rate levied by the City of Seven Hills. During 2009 the property tax collected was in excess of \$2.6 million.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 Unaudited

Expenses are categorized by programs. The largest program, Security of Persons and Property, which includes police, fire, and public safety was approximately 30 percent of governmental expenses. The Police Department is made up of one chief, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 11 full-time officers, 6 part-time officers, and 1 secretary. The Fire Department is composed of one part-time chief and 38 part-time fire fighters/paramedics. Training plays a crucial role in keeping up with rapidly changing laws, practices, and technology. Training among our employees is performed inhouse, attending seminars/conferences, continuing education classes, practice drills, and watching training videos.

The second largest program is Transportation which is related to the City's Service Department as well as street repair and maintenance. The third largest category is General Government which approximated 15 percent of the governmental expenses. These three categories of expenditures have remained relatively steady in their percentages to total as compared to the previous fiscal year.

THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

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

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,117,389. Of this amount, \$3,407,224 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of prior period(s), to pay debt service requirements, and for a variety of other unrestricted purposes.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$4,488,924, while the total General Fund balance was \$4,723,766. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. General Fund unreserved balance represents 48 percent of total General Fund expenditures (includes Other Financing Uses), while total General Fund balance represents 51 percent of the same amount.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Unaudited

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the City's General Fund budget to prevent budget overruns.

For the General Fund, final budgeted basis revenue (includes Other Financing Sources) was \$620,731 below the original budget estimate of \$9,147,363, primarily due to decreases in collections of municipal income taxes, investment earnings, mayor's court revenue, and estate taxes.

The original appropriations (includes Other Financing Uses) of \$10,350,138 was increased to \$10,613,226. The actual charges to appropriations (expenditures and other uses) were \$830,109 below the final budgeted amounts for the General Fund.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

At the end of 2009, the City had \$22,065,100 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles.

Table 3 - Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

			Busines	s-Type		
	Governmen	ntal Activities	Activ	rities	Tc	tal
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Land	\$ 1,111,602	\$ 1,111,602	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,111,602	\$ 1,111,602
Construction in Progress	314,207	4,587,917	0	0	314,207	4,587,917
Land Improvements	141,522	151,715	0	0	141,522	151,715
Buildings, Structures,						
and Improvements	11,141,852	8,676,477	0	0	11,141,852	8,676,477
Furniture and Fixtures	88,667	99,430	0	0	88,667	99,430
Equipment/Vehicles	2,334,936	2,378,683	73,901	83,988	2,408,837	2,462,671
Infrastructure:						
Roads	4,480,508	4,726,393	0	0	4,480,508	4,726,393
Sanitary Sewers	1,328,399	152,425	0	0	1,328,399	152,425
Retaining Wall	116,223	121,355	0	0	116,223	121,355
Bike Trail	933,283	0	0	0	933,283	0
Total Capital Assets	\$21,991,199	\$ 22,005,997	\$ 73,901	\$ 83,988	\$22,065,100	\$22,089,985

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 Unaudited

The City purchased equipment and vehicles for the various departments in the amount of \$369,817. This included the purchase of two new police cruisers, an Engineering Department truck, Fire Department rescue vehicle, and a Service Department dump truck and pick up truck and various equipment. The completion of the City's Recreation center roof, bike trail and a sanitary sewer improvement project have been added to this listing.

Debt

The City had \$17,921,545 in outstanding debt at the year-end 2009 as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at December 31, 2009

	Governmen	tal Activities
	2009	2008
Long Term Debt		
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 12,985,036	\$ 13,884,994
Special Assessment Bonds	2,064,000	2,345,000
OPWC Loans	22,509	25,157
General Obligation Notes	2,850,000	2,820,000
Totals	<u>\$ 17,921,545</u>	<u>\$ 19,075,151</u>

The City paid \$899,958 on principal for general obligation bonds for the City Recreation Center complex, road improvements, and miscellaneous projects. The City's general obligation bond rating carries an A1 rating assigned by Moody's Investors Service.

A special assessment bond was issued in the amount of \$1,164,000 for sewer improvements on various streets including Broadview Road, Cherry Lane, and Nemet Drive.

The City paid \$1,445,000 on principal for special assessment bonds and notes for various sewer improvement projects and has a balance outstanding of \$2,064,000 at year end.

The City is within its legal debt limitations. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt (as defined in the Ohio Revised Code) of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5 percent 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 percent of the total taxation value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by the ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of percentage. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions within other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective county in which the City lies, is limited to 10 mills. This millage is measured against the property values in each overlapping district.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 Unaudited

Other obligations include accrued vacation and sick leave and an OPWC loan. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2009 budget. They primarily considered the impact of its two primary revenue sources: income tax revenue and property taxes.

The final General Fund budget in 2009 was \$10,613,226 and is expected to increase during 2010 mainly with respect to wages and benefits, as well as debt payments. The City is aware of budgetary constraints and is seeking to reduce operating costs. During 2009, the City completed an aggressive approach to the completion of various major capital projects to improve the quality of residential living including sanitary sewer improvements and the addition of attractive street signs. The City continues to seek and obtain federal and state grants as a funding source for future City improvement projects.

The City recognizes that relatively flat tax revenue coupled with cost of inflation expenditure increases will require the need to further continue a pattern of cost containment while pursuing new revenue sources.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Joe Hotchkiss, Finance Director at 216-525-6248.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Pri	mary Governme	ent
	Governmental	Business-Type	
Assets	Activities	Activities	Total
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,728,703	\$ 378,682	\$ 7,107,385
Receivables:			
Taxes	4,373,098	0	4,373,098
Accounts	90,530	0	90,530
Special Assessments	2,923,449	0	2,923,449
Due from Other Governments	817,900	0	817,900
Inventory	31,898	0	31,898
Prepaid Items	17,135	0	17,135
Deferred Charges	211,623	0	211,623
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,425,809	0	1,425,809
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	20,565,390	73,901	20,639,291
Total Assets	37,185,535	452,583	37,638,118
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	310,272	0	310,272
Accrued Wages	223,966	6,976	230,942
Due to Other Governments	297,778	9,675	307,453
Accrued Interest Payable	81,679	0,075	81,679
Deferred Charges	138,740	0	138,740
Deferred Revenue	2,454,301	0	2,454,301
Unearned Revenue	8,815	0	8,815
Notes Payable	0	0	0
Long-Term Liabilities:	v	· ·	· ·
Due Within One Year	4,062,270	23,064	4,085,334
Due in More Than One Year	14,494,175	2,678	14,496,853
Total Liabilities	22,071,996	42,393	22,114,389
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,196,941	73,901	4,270,842
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	3,436,686	0	3,436,686
Special Revenue	2,031,627	0	2,031,627
Unrestricted	5,448,285	336,289	5,784,574
Total Net Assets	<u>\$15,113,539</u>	<u>\$ 410,190</u>	<u>\$15,523,729</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

		A	Program Revenues Operating		Net	Net (Expense) Revenue	nue
Primary Government	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	and C Governmental Activities	and Changes in Net Assets iental Business-Type es Activities	Ssets Total
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 3,930,208	\$ 456,325	\$ 17,368	\$ 40,727	\$ (3,415,788)	0 \$	\$ (3,415,788)
Public Health Services	944,311	0	0	0	(944,311)	0	(944,311)
Leisure Time Activities	1,718,637	828,952	0	0	(889,685)	0	(889,685)
Community Environment	667,430	126,756	0	1,855,815	1,315,141	0	1,315,141
Basic Utility Services	21,071	12,379	0	0	(8,692)	0	(8,692)
Transportation	2,883,370	7,501	0	0	(2,875,869)	0	(2,875,869)
General Government	1,902,764	162,363	0	0	(1,740,401)	0	(1,740,401)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	984,938	0	0	0	(984,938)	0	(984,938)
Total Governmental Activities	13,052,729	1,594,276	17,368	1,896,542	(9,544,543)	0	(9,544,543)
Business-Type Activities:							
Sanitary Sewers	262,863	261,116	0	0	0	(1,747)	(1,747)
Storm Sewers	113,024	135,265	0	0	0	22,241	22,241
Total Business-Type Activities	375,887	396,381	0	0	0	20,494	20,494
Total Primary Government	\$ 13,428,616	\$ 1,990,657	\$ 17,368	\$ 1,896,542	(9,544,543)	20,494	(9,524,049)
	General Revenues:	nues:					
	Property Taxes Levied for:	Levied for:					
	General Purposes	oses			937,272	0	937,272
	Special Revenue	nue			1,224,811	0	1,224,811
	Debt Service				453,452	0	453,452
	Income Taxes for:	for:				ć	
	General Purposes	oses			4,943,540	0	4,943,540
	Grants and Ent	itlements not Re	Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Special Programs	al Programs	1,721,267	0	1,721,267
	Gain on Sale of	Gain on Sale of Capital Asset			10,470	0	10,470
	Investment Earnings	nings			62,605	0	62,605
	Miscellaneous				47,301	0	47,301
	Total General Revenues	Revenues			9,400,718	0	9,400,718
	Change in Net Assets	Assets			(143,825)	20,494	(123,331)
	Net Assets Beginning of Net Assets End of Year	Net Assets Beginning of Year Net Assets End of Year			15,257,364	389,696 \$ 410,190	15,647,060 \$ 15,523,729

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total Governmental Funds	\$ 6,728,703	4,373,098 90,530 2,923,449 817,900	\$17,300 \$1,898 \$17,135 \$3,300 \$15,066,013	\$ 310,272 223,966	83,300 297,778 7,174,493 8,815 8,815	31,898 17,135 661,132	4,488,924 1,205,732 420,617	6,967,389 \$ 15,066,013
Other Governmental Funds	\$ 1,596,131	1,253,131 29,735 0 140,361	4,291 0 0 0 0 8 3,023,649	\$ 180,737	2,300 86,446 1,388,298 0	4,291	0 1,052,361	1,365,868 3,023,649
Street Maintenance and Repair	\$ 439,765	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	242,002 19,914 0 0 0 \$\frac{0}{\$}\$\$	\$ 53,134	7,460 180,982 0	19,914	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 153,371 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	457,138 \$ 702,541
General Bond Retirement	\$ 251,428	428,606 0 0 0 44.509	44,509 0 0 81,000 \$ 805,543	\$ 9,366	0 0 473,115 8,815 491,296	0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 314,247 \end{array}$	314,247 \$ 805,543
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	\$ 187,370	0 0 2,923,449	0 0 0 0 0 0 8 3,110,819	0 0 0	81,000 0 2,923,449 0 3,004,449	0 0 0	0 0 106,370	106,370 \$ 3,110,819
General	\$ 4,254,009	2,691,361 60,795 0 390 168	7,693 7,693 17,135 2,300 \$ 7,423,461	\$ 67,035 220,139	203,872 2,208,649 0	7,693 17,135 210,014	4,488,924 0 0	8 7,423,461
	Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	Receivables: Taxes Accounts Special Assessment Due from Other Governments	Due nom Outer Covernments Inventory Prepaid Items Due from Other Funds Total Assets	Liabilities Accounts Payable Accord Wages	Due to Other Funds Due to Other Governments Deferred Revenue Unearned Revenue Total Liahilities	Fund Balances Reserved for Inventory Reserved for Prepaid Items Reserved for Encumbrances	Unreserved, Undesignated Reported in: General Fund Special Revenue Funds Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds Total Fund Balances (Deficits) Total Liabilities and Fund Balances

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2009

Total Governmental Fund Balances

\$ 6,967,389

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

21,991,199

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:

Property Taxes \$ 113,222
Grants and Entitlements 606,215
Income Tax 1,077,306
Special Assessments 2,923,449
Total

4,720,192

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

General Obligation Notes	(12,985,036)
Special Assessments Bonds	(2,064,000)
OPWC Loans	(22,509)
General Obligation Notes	(2,850,000)
Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs	211,623
Deferred Charges	(138,740)
Compensated Absences	(634,900)
Accrued Interest Payable	(81,679)

(18,565,241)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

Total

\$ 15,113,539

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 Special

Street Other Total Maintenance Governmental Governmental and Repair Funds	\$ 1,243,161 \$ 7,445,836 \$ 535,348	1,156 645,036 3,583,860 0 899,615 944,311 0 0 1,407,566 0 200 659,022 0 39,964 39,964 1,236,140 30,841 2,546,389 0 1,037,662 1,038,822	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 5,167,606 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,043,330 \\ \hline 1,237,296 & 2,918,348 & 18,107,496 \\ \hline (693,721) & (790,065) & (6,668,639) \\ \hline \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
General Bond Retirement	\$ 461,637 89,017 0 0 0 4,988 191 555,833	0000000	5,115,251 980,353 6,095,604 (5,539,771)	2,850,000 1,164,000 (40,735) 1,550,780 5,524,045 (15,726)	329,973 \$ 314,247
Assessment Bond Retirement	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000	52,355 62,977 115,332 (5,495)	0 0 0 0 0 (8,318) (8,318) (8,318)	120,183 \$ 106,370
General	\$ 5,741,038 969,170 0 825,566 476,274 44,213 45,068 8,101,329	2,937,668 44,696 1,407,566 658,822 0 1,279,408 1,411,596 1,160	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 7,740,916\\ \hline 360,413 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10,470\\ 0\\0\\0\\14,637\\(1,581,651)\\(1,221,238) \end{array} $	5,945,004 \$ 4,723,766
	Taxes Intergovernmental Special Assessments Charges for Services Fines, Licenses, and Permits Interest Income Miscellaneous Total Revenues	Expenditures Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities Community Environment Basic Utility Services Transportation General Government Capital Outlay	Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges Total Expenditures Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	Other Financing Sources (Uses) Sale of Capital Assets Proceeds from Sale of Notes Proceeds From Sale of Bonds Bond Discounts Transfers In Transfers Out Transfers Out Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) Net Change in Fund Balances	Fund Balances at Beginning of Year Fund Balances (Deficits) at End of Year

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (2,684,904)
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 depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.		
Capital Additions (Net of Deletions) Current Year Depreciation (Net of Deletions) Total	\$1,002,351 (1,017,149)	(14,798)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes Grants and Entitlements Special Assessments Income Tax Total	(43,451) (132,914) 1,471,650 156,689	1,451,974
Repayment of bond and long-term note principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.		5,167,606
Premiums on bonds issued are recognized as revenues in the governmental funds, however, they are amortized over the life of the issuance in the Statement of Activities.		7,603
Bond issuance costs are recognized as expenditures in the governmental funds, however, they are amortized over the life of the issuance in the Statement of Activities.		63,545
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		35,582
Other financing sources in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets are not reported as revenues in the Statements of Activities.		(4,014,000)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences, which represent contractually required pension contributions, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences Total	(156,433)	(156,433)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ (143,825)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -

GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgeted Original	1 Amounts Final	A otuol	Variance Final Budget Positive
Davianuas	Original	<u>rınaı</u>	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues Local Taxes	\$5,923,237	\$5,788,237	\$5,845,213	\$ 56,976
Intergovernmental	1,396,126	1,265,450	1,235,350	(30,100)
Charges for Services	1,036,850	898,830	856,819	(42,011)
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	440,100	474,445	464,178	(42,011) $(10,267)$
Interest	165,000	63,000	57,312	(5,688)
Miscellaneous	138,500	13,200	16,656	3,456
Total Revenues	9,099,813	8,503,162	8,475,528	(27,634)
Total Revenues	9,099,813	8,303,102	0,473,320	(27,034)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,991,376	3,068,805	2,941,166	127,639
Public Health Services	44,497	44,696	44,696	0
Leisure Time Activities	1,550,262	1,511,344	1,444,825	66,519
Community Environment	668,263	647,701	615,447	32,254
Transportation	1,258,164	1,302,583	1,278,119	24,464
General Government	1,854,772	1,962,330	1,834,734	127,596
Capital Outlay	294,720	325,762	14,222	311,540
Total Expenditures	8,662,054	8,863,221	8,173,209	690,012
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	437,759	(360,059)	302,319	662,378
1				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	35,000	10,470	10,470	0
Transfers In	8,500	8,500	14,637	6,137
Advances In	4,050	4,500	4,050	(450)
Transfers Out	(1,684,934)	(1,746,855)	(1,606,758)	140,097
Advances Out	(3,150)	(3,150)	(3,150)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,640,534)	(1,726,535)	(1,580,751)	145,784
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,202,775)	(2,086,594)	(1,278,432)	808,162
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,808,008	4,808,008	4,808,008	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	498,105	498,105	498,105	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 4,103,338	\$ 3,219,519	\$ 4,027,681	\$ 808,162

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STREET MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Budgeted	1 Amounts		Variance Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 569,000	\$ 569,000	\$ 556,256	\$ (12,744)
Interest	15,000	5,300	4,976	(324)
Miscellaneous	0	0	3,251	3,251
Total Revenue Receipts	584,000	574,300	564,483	(9,817)
Expenditures				
Current:	1 420 962	1 (1(77(1.5((.10(50 (70
Transportation	1,430,862	1,616,776	1,566,106	50,670
Total Expenditures	1,430,862	1,616,776	1,566,106	50,670
Net Change in Fund Balance	(846,862)	(1,042,476)	(1,001,623)	40,853
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	439,035	439,035	439,035	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	665,367	665,367	665,367	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 257,540	\$ 61,926	\$ 102,779	\$ 40,853

STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Assets	Business-Type Activities Sanitary/Storm Sewers
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 378,682
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	73,901
Total Assets	452,583
<u>Liabilities</u> Current Liabilities	6.07.6
Accrued Wages	6,976
Accrued Compensated Absences	23,064
Due to Other Governments	9,675
Total Current Liabilities	39,715
Non-Current Liabilities	2 (70
Accrued Compensated Absences	2,678
Total Non-Current Liabilities	2,678
Total Liabilities	42,393
Net Assets	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	73,901
Unrestricted	336,289
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 410,190</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Operating Revenues Charges for Services	Business-Type Activities Sanitary/Storm Sewers \$ 396,381
Total Operating Revenues	396,381
Operating Expenses Personal Services Materials and Supplies Contractual Services Depreciation Other Total Operating Expenses Change in Net Assets	325,220 17,523 21,535 10,087
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	389,696
Net Assets at End of Year	<u>\$ 410,190</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Sanitary Storm Sewers
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Users	\$ 396,381
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(39,058)
Cash Payment for Other Operating Uses	(1,522)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(324,012)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	31,789
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	31,789
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	346,893
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 378,682
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Gain from Operations	\$ 20,494
Depreciation	10,087
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Due to Other Governments	390
Accrued Wages Payable	1,170
Accrued Compensated Absences	(352)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 31,789

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Assats	
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 201,795
Total Assets	\$ 201,795
<u>Liabilities</u> Funds on Deposit	\$ 201,795
Total Liabilities	\$ 201,795

NOTE 1: <u>DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND</u> SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the Entity

The City

The City of Seven Hills, Ohio (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of Ohio. A charter was first adopted by the electorate on October 10, 1966. The charter provides for a Mayor/Council form of government. Elected officials include seven Council members and a Mayor.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the governmental reporting entity, the City adopted the provision of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, under which the financial statements include all the organizations, activities, functions, and component units for which the City (primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the component unit, or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

On this basis, 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, including police and fire protection, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, certain social services, and general administrative services.

The City is associated with certain organizations which are identified as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are described in Note 17. These organizations are:

Southwest Council of Governments Parma Community General Hospital Association

The City has a Mayor's Court in which the general operations are reflected in the General Fund and the bonds collected on pending cases are reflected in the agency funds. The Mayor is an elected City official who has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the court fines and fees.

NOTE 1: <u>DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods and services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support 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 governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required by law or contract to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of Seven Hills and/or the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Special Assessment Bond Retirement</u> - To accumulate special revenues collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City by the County Auditor for payment of special assessment bonds and coupons.

<u>General Bond Retirement</u> - To account for the payment of principal and interest on bonds and notes authorized by legislation.

<u>Street Maintenance and Repair</u> - To account for street improvement, maintenance, and repair throughout the City.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Fund Accounting (Continued)

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

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

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account primarily for deposits held for contractors and developers, bonds on pending court cases, and unclaimed monies.

D. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Government 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.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Measurement Focus (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – **Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions** Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, of which the City receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

NOTE 1: <u>DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

E. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions (Continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (Note 13). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the 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. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, entitlements, and rentals.

Deferred Revenue Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes, for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2009, but which were levied to finance year 2010 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

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

All proprietary funds are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. Proprietary funds' unbilled services are recognized as revenue in the period when the service is provided. Under GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Activities*, all proprietary funds will continue to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards issued on or before November 30, 1989. However, from that date forward, proprietary funds will have the option of either 1) choosing not to apply future FASB standards (including amendments of earlier pronouncements), or 2) continuing to follow new FASB pronouncements (unless they conflict with GASB pronouncements). The City has chosen not to apply future FASB standards.

F. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. These appropriations distinguish the personal services and other costs for every division and expenditures may not legally exceed the amount appropriated at this level. The legal level of budgetary control is at the Fund, Department, Personal Services and Other Expenses level for all funds.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Finance Director. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original and final appropriations were enacted by Council.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

<u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> - While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General and Major Special Revenue Funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash for budget purposes as opposed to when susceptible to accrual for GAAP purposes;
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash for budget purposes as opposed to when the liability is incurred for GAAP purposes;
- 3. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures for budget purposes as opposed to reservation of fund balances for GAAP purposes.
- 4. Investments are reported as cost (budget) rather than fair value (GAAP).
- 5. Advances-out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and Street Maintenance and Repair Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance - General Fund

11ct Change in 1 and Dalance - General 1 and	
-	General
GAAP Basis	\$(1,221,238)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	378,249
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(209,116)
Encumbrances	(226,327)

\$(1,278,432)

Net Change in Fund Balance - Street Maintenance and Repair Fund	
-	Street
	Maintenance
	and Repair
GAAP Basis	\$ (693,721)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	20,908
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	8,177
Encumbrances	(336,987)
Budget Basis	\$(1,001,623)

G. Cash and Investments

Budget Basis

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

At December 31, 2009, the City did not have any investments.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund, the General Bond Retirement Fund, the Street Maintenance and Repair Fund and other governmental funds during fiscal year 2009 amount to \$44,213, \$4,988, \$4,976 and \$824, respectively. Of the amount credited to the General Fund, \$12,594 was assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

NOTE 1: <u>DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

G. Cash and Investments (Continued)

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those specifically associated with general governmental activities. These assets primarily result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, culverts, storm sewers, and traffic signalization. Improvements that add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of an asset are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not meet the capitalization criteria is not capitalized. Interest incurred in capital leases or during construction periods is not capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated with the exception of land. These capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related asset. Upon implementation, useful lives for infrastructure will be estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Assets	
Buildings	10-50
Improvements other than Buildings	5-30
Equipment	3-30
Infrastructure	20-50

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control over all funds, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and reported as expenditures on the non-GAAP budget basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not represent expenditures or liabilities of the City.

J. Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenues

State grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. Amounts received before the eligibility requirements are met are reflected as deferred revenue.

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "due to/from other funds". Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

L. Inventory

On 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.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. 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 consumed. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

NOTE 1: <u>DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

M. Compensated Absences

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

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

N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and long-term notes and loans are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditures. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventories, and prepaid items.

P. Net Assets

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

Q. Estimates

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

NOTE 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FUND BALANCES

Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2009, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 52, Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments and GASB Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FUND BALANCES (Continued)

Changes in Accounting Principles (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 52 improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value, creating consistency in reporting among similar entities that exist to invest resources for the purpose of generating income.

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles for State and Local governments into the GASB's authoritative literature.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 52 and No. 55 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

NOTE 3: COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund balances at December 31, 2009, included the following individual fund deficits:

Fund

Special Revenue		
Bulletproof Vest Program	\$	2,250
Byrne JAG Grant Fund		50
Police Disability and Pension		64,792
Fire Levy		13,409
Debt Service		
General Bond Retirement	2	2,535,753

The fund deficits in the special revenue funds and debt service fund resulted from accrued liabilities and notes payable, respectively. The General Fund is liable for the deficits in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories:

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts. Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any Federal government agency or instrumentality including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of Federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provide that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) and (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio).

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of 6 months or more in the following:

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within 5 years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At December 31, 2009, the City had \$1,400 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the City as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

B. Deposits

At December 31, 2009, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$7,307,780. Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2009, \$1,000,000 of the City's bank balance was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$6,403,021 was insured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by the City Council. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents, are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, is held in financial institution pools at Federal Reserve banks, or at member banks of the Federal Reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank, and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds, or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve bank in the name of the City.

C. Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. The City follows GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, and records all its investments at fair value. At December 31, 2009, the City did not have any investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value of losses caused by rising interest rates, the City's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within 5 years from the date of purchase, and that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

E. Credit Risk

The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

F. Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

G. Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Cash at year-end were as follows:

Carrying Amount of Deposits	\$ 7,307,780
Petty Cash	1,400
Totals	<u>\$ 7,309,180</u>

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CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5: **CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2009 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2008	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2009
Governmental Activities Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land Construction in Progress	\$ 1,111,602 4,587,917	\$ 0 533,426	$^{\$}_{(4,807,136)}^{0}$	\$ 1,111,602 314,207
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	5,699,519	533,426	(4,807,136)	1,425,809
Capital Assets Being Depreciated Land Improvements Buildings, Structures, and Improvement Furniture and Fixtures Equipment and Vehicles Infrastructure:	242,017 s 11,632,147 156,265 4,347,188	2,767,103 0 369,817	0 0 0 (58,816)	242,017 14,399,250 156,265 4,658,189
Roads Sanitary Sewers Retaining Wall Bike Trail Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	4,917,691 160,447 128,304 0 21,584,059	$ \begin{array}{r} 0\\ 1,219,844\\ 0\\ \underline{978,113}\\ 5,334,877 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline (58,816) \end{array} $	4,917,691 1,380,291 128,304 978,113 26,860,120
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated and Being Depreciated	27,283,578	5,868,303	(4,865,952)	28,285,929
Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land Improvements Buildings, Structures and Improvement Furniture and Fixtures Equipment and Vehicles Infrastructure:	(90,302) ats (2,955,670) (56,835) (1,968,505)	(10,193) (301,728) (10,763) (389,042)	0 0 0 34,294	(100,495) (3,257,398) (67,598) (2,323,253)
Roads Sanitary Sewer Retaining Wall Bike Trail Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ \begin{array}{c} (191,298) \\ (8,022) \\ (6,949) \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline (5,277,581) \end{array} $	(245,885) (43,870) (5,132) (44,830) (1,051,443)	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline 34,294 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} (437,183) \\ (51,892) \\ (12,081) \\ (44,830) \\ \hline (6,294,730) \end{array} $
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	16,306,478 \$ 22,005,997	4,283,434 \$ 4,816,860	(24,522) \$(4,831,658)	20,565,390 \$ 21,991,199
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets Being Depreciated Equipment and Vehicles Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated Less Accumulated Depreciation Equipment and Vehicles Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 96,841 96,841 (12,853) (12,853)	\$ 0 0 (10,087) (10,087)	\$ 0 0 0 0	\$ 96,841 96,841 (22,940) (22,940)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	83,988 \$ 83,988	(10,087) \$ (10,087)	<u> </u>	73,901 \$ 73,901
* Depreciation expense was charge	ged to govern	mental function	ons as follows	S:
Security of Persons and Property Leisure Time Activities Transportation Community Environment General Government Total	- 0			\$ 195,817 307,803 292,512 8,436 246,875 \$ 1,051,443

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

(CONTINUED)

NOTE 6: **DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Governmental Activities	Amounts
General Fund Liquor Permits	\$ 220
Local Government Support	198,341
Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	5,715
Estate Taxes	99,622
Homestead and Rollback	86,270
Total General Fund	390,168
Special Revenue Funds	
Street Maintenance	
Gasoline Tax	130,068
Highway Distribution	63,740 42,503
Motor Vehicle License Tax Auto Registration Permissive Tax	6,551
Total Street Maintenance	242,862
State Highway	10.546
Gasoline Tax Highway Distribution	10,546 5,168
Motor Vehicle License Tax Auto Registration	3,244
Permissive Tax	531
Total State Highway	19,489
Fire Act Grant Fund	
Federal Grant	1,800
Byrne JAG Grant Fund	1,800
Refuse Disposal Homestead and Rollback	52.044
Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	52,944 3,507
Total Refuse Disposal	56,451
•	
Service Department Equipment Homestead and Rollback	12.440
Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	12,440 824
Total Service Department Equipment	13,264
Police Pension Homestead and Rollback	8,349
Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	553
Total Police Pension	8,902
Fire Levy	27.042
Homestead and Rollback Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	37,942 2,513
Total Fire Levy	40,455
Total Special Revenue Funds	383,223
Debt Service	
Bond Retirement	
Homestead and Rollback	41,744
Utility Property Tax Reimbursement	2,765
Total Debt Service Fund	44,509
Total Due from Other Governments	<u>\$ 817,900</u>

NOTE 7: PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The City participants in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investments earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For the year ended December 31, 2009, members in state and local classifications contributed 10.0 percent of covered payroll and public safety and law enforcement members contributed 10.1 percent. contribution rate was 14.0 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the City's contribution was 17.63 percent of covered payroll. For the period January 1 through March 31, a portion of the City's contribution equal to 7.0 percent of covered payroll was allocated to fund the postemployment health care plan; for the period April 1 through December 31, 2009 this amount was decreased to 5.5 percent. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$284,816, \$236,403, and \$263,149, respectively; 91.99 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent has been contributed for 2008 and 2007. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2009, in the amount of \$39,325, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 7: **PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50 percent for police officers. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75 percent for police officers. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police were \$173,289 for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$154,550 for the year ended December 31, 2008, and \$160,430 for the year ended 2007. 74.01 percent has been contributed for 2009 and 100 percent for 2008 and 2007. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2009, in the amount of \$68,874, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 8: POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (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 members of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have ten 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 meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

NOTE 8: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLANS** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

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

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. The 2009 local government employer contribution rate was 14.00 percent of covered payroll (17.63 percent for public safety and law enforcement).

OPERS Post-employment 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 post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 7.00 percent from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.50 percent from April 1 through December 31, 2009. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care coverage by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The City's actual employer contributions for 2009, 2008 and 2007, which were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$205,944, \$236,403 and \$174,437, respectively.

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: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLANS** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (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-employment health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

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

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

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

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

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLANS** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

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 the year ended December 31, 2009, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75 percent 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 the Sections 115 and 401(h).

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 2009, 2008, and 2007 that were used to fund post-employment benefits for police were \$91,741, \$81,821, and \$84,934, respectively.

NOTE 9: **NOTES PAYABLE**

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes and renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 20 years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is 5 years. Any period in excess of 5 years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than 5 years must be retired in amounts at least equal to and payable no later than the principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial 5 year period.

The following general obligation notes were payable at December 31, 2009:

Dai	ance			Dai	ance
01/01	/2009	Issued	Retired	12/31	/2009
\$	0	\$1,360,000	\$1,360,000	\$	0
\$	0	\$1,360,000	\$1,360,000	\$	0
		91/01/2009 \$ 0 \$ 0	01/01/2009 Issued \$ 0 \$1,360,000	01/01/2009 Issued Retired \$ 0 \$1,360,000 \$1,360,000	01/01/2009 Issued Retired 12/31 \$ 0 \$1,360,000 \$1,360,000 \$

NOTE 10: **LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2009 were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Original Issue Amount	Balance 01/01/2009	Additions	Retired	Balance 12/31/2009	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds 2001 1.55% Recreation Bond, due 2020	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 4,725,000	\$ 0	\$ 305,000	\$ 4,420,000	\$ 320,000
2002 4.15% General Obligation Bond, due 2002 2004 3.96% Multi-Purpose Bonds,	6,274,994	3,604,994	0	254,958	3,350,036	178,081
due 2014 2008 Multi-Purpose Bonds, due 2008	680,000 5,015,000	540,000 5,015,000	0	80,000 260,000	460,000 4,755,000	90,000 265,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		13,884,994	0	899,958	12,985,036	853,081
General Obligation Notes 2.3% 2008 Recreation Center	2 820 000	2 820 000	0	2 820 000	0	0
Improvement Note 1.55% 2009 Recreation Center	2,820,000	2,820,000		2,820,000		-
Improvement Note Total General Obligation Notes		2,820,000	$\frac{2,850,000}{2,850,000}$	2,820,000	$\frac{2,850,000}{2,850,000}$	$\frac{2,850,000}{2,850,000}$
G				,_,,		
Special Assessment Bonds 5.67% Pleasant Valley Segment "C" 2000, 6.36% Ridgeview Sanitary Sewer,		230,000	0	20,000	210,000	20,000
due 2020	400,000	290,000	0	20,000	270,000	20,000
2004, 3.96% Sprague Road, due 2024 2008, Glenella Drive	313,000 160,000	275,000 160,000	0	10,000 5,000	265,000 155,000	15,000 5,000
2009, Broadview Sanitary Sewer Project, due 2029		0	1,164,000	0	1,164,000	39,000
Total Special Assessment Bonds		955,000	1,164,000	55,000	2,064,000	99,000
Special Assessment Note Broadview Sanitary Sewer Project Total Special Assessment Note	1,390,000	1,390,000 1,390,000	0	1,390,000 1,390,000	0 0	0
•						
OPWC Loan 1998, 0.00% Broadview Sanitary Sewer, due 2018	52,961	25,157	0	2,648	22,509	2,648
Total OPWC Loan		25,157	0	2,648	22,509	2,648
Other Obligations Accrued Compensated Absences Total Other Obligations		478,467 478,467	435,196 435,196	278,763 278,763	634,900 634,900	257,541 257,541
Total Governmental Activities		\$19,553,618	\$ 4,449,196	\$5,446,369	\$18,556,445	\$4,062,270
Business-Type Activities Accrued Compensated Absences Total Business-Type Activities		\$ 26,094 \$ 26,094	\$ 21,968 \$ 21,968	\$ 22,320 \$ 22,320	\$ 25,742 \$ 25,742	\$ 23,064 \$ 23,064

NOTE 10: **LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS** (Continued)

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of recreation center, street, and sewer improvement issues. These bonds are paid from the General Bond Retirement Fund from property taxes, fees collected from sewer connections, sewer tap-ins, and proceeds received from the collection of city income taxes.

A bond anticipation note in the amount of \$2,850,000 was rolled over in 2009 for the improvement of the Recreation Center.

Outstanding special assessment bonds consist of street and sewer improvements which are payable from the proceeds of assessments against individual property owners. These bonds are paid from the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund and the General Bond Retirement Fund. A Special Assessment Bond Anticipation Note in the amount of \$1,360,000 was rolled over in 2009 for the Broadview Sanitary Sewer Project and matured on October 1, 2009. The City subsequently issued a Special Assessment bond in the amount of \$1,164,000 for the Broadview Sanitary Sewer Project.

The outstanding OPWC loan will be paid from the General Bond Retirement Fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which each person is paid.

Defeased Debt

In prior years, the City issued a par amount of \$680,000 of multi-purpose bonds with an interest rate of 6.213 percent to advance refund the portion of the 1994 Prior Issue stated to mature on December 1, in the years 2007, 2008, and 2014, in the aggregate principal amount of \$640,000, with an interest rate of 8.613 percent. The net proceeds from the issuance of the general obligations bonds and cash payment of \$17,563 were used to purchase U.S. Government securities in the amount of \$670,766 and those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until multi-purpose bonds are called on December 1, 2014. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the various improvement bonds were removed from the City's government-wide financial statements. As of December 31, 2009, the amount of defeased debt outstanding but removed from the financial statements amounted to \$440,000.

NOTE 10: **LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS** (Continued)

Principal and Interest Requirements

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$21,006,961 at December 31, 2009. A summary of the City's future long-term debt requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2009 follows:

	General Oblig	gation Bonds	Special Asse	essment Bonds	OPWC
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal
2010	\$ 853,081	\$ 710,463	\$ 99,000	\$ 92,955	\$ 2,648
2011	861,955	695,449	110,000	89,223	2,648
2012	1,030,000	529,286	110,000	84,851	2,648
2013	1,055,000	487,902	110,000	81,350	2,648
2014	1,110,000	443,942	115,000	75,695	2,648
2015-2019	5,350,000	1,459,061	600,000	295,744	9,269
2020-2024	2,725,000	290,809	490,000	165,314	0
2025-2029	0	0	430,000	61,276	0
Totals	\$ 12,985,036	\$ 4,616,912	\$ 2,064,000	\$ 946,408	\$ 22,509

	To	Total		
Years	Principal	Interest		
2010	\$ 954,729	\$ 803,418		
2011	974,603	784,672		
2012	1,142,648	614,137		
2013	1,167,648	569,252		
2014	1,227,648	519,637		
2015-2019	5,959,269	1,754,805		
2020-2024	3,215,000	456,123		
2025-2029	430,000	61,276		
Totals	<u>\$15,071,545</u>	\$5,563,320		

NOTE 11: ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OVERTIME

City employees generally earn vacation ranging from two to five weeks based on length of service and sick leave of fifteen days per year. Vacation and sick leave accumulate on a monthly basis and are fully vested when earned. Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available unless written approval for carryover of vacation is obtained. Twenty-five percent of unused sick leave plus any accumulated vacation leave is paid at retirement or death, except for technical clerical employees, who are paid 50 percent of their unused sick leave.

In addition, employees of the City can accumulate compensatory time for a portion of overtime hours worked generally based upon time and a half of hourly rates. Employees are entitled to receive payments in cash for their accumulated hours upon retirement or termination from the City's payroll.

NOTE 11: <u>ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OVERTIME</u> (Continued)

A summary of employee benefit obligations (calculated in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16) at December 31, 2009, is as follows:

	Government	Enterprise
	Fund Types	Funds
Vacation	\$ 515,904	\$ 21,437
Sick Pay	118,996	4,305
Total	<u>\$ 634,900</u>	\$ 25,742

Obligations of governmental activities are recorded as long-term liabilities. Business-type liabilities are recorded in the respective enterprise fund.

NOTE 12: **INCOME TAXES**

The City assesses an income tax of 2 percent on gross salaries, wages, and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit this tax to an intermediary collection agency (Regional Income Tax Agency) at least quarterly. Corporations and self-employed individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually with the collection agency. The collection agency remits tax collected for the City each month, net of a fee for their service.

The purpose for expenditures from the City's income tax proceeds is specifically outlined within the City Charter. As governed by the Charter, the General Fund receives up to 50 percent of the remaining balance, after monthly expenses associated with the collection of income taxes. The remainder of income tax proceeds is used for capital improvements.

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13: PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. The assessed value upon which the 2009 levy was based was approximately \$365 million (per the Cuyahoga County Auditor). Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 10 mills of assessed value without a vote of the people. Presently, the City levies 3.4 mills of the first 10 mills of assessed value. In addition, 2.3 mills has been levied based upon mills voted for refuse disposal, 1.5 mills has been levied for fire station renovations, 1.50 mills has been levied for bond retirement (recreation center) and .5 mills has been levied for service department equipment. A reevaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every 6 years, with a statistical update every third year. The last reevaluation was completed in 2006.

Real property taxes, excluding public utility property, are all assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Pertinent real property tax dates are:

Collection Dates January 20 and June 20 of the current year

Lien Date January 1 of the year preceding the collection year Levy Date October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

Tangible personal property taxes are based on assessed value determined at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of the current calendar year. Tangible personal property assessments are being phased out over future periods. The assessment percentage for all property including inventory for 2009 is 6.00 percent. Pertinent tangible personal property tax dates are:

Collection Dates April 30 and September 30 of the current year

Lien Date January 1 of the current year

Levy Date October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of its true value except for rural electric companies (50 percent) and railroads (25 percent). Pertinent public utility tangible personal property tax dates are:

Collection Dates January 20 and June 20 of the current year

Lien Date January 1 of the year preceding the collection year Levy Date October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

NOTE 13: **PROPERTY TAXES** (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects personal property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The full property tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, was \$9.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2009 tax receipts were based was \$365,264,255. This amount constitutes \$362,246,160 in real property assessed value, \$2,340,390 in public utility assessed value and \$677,705 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Taxes receivable represent current and delinquent real property, tangible personal property, and public utility property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2009. These taxes are intended to finance the next fiscal year's operations and are therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue. Taxes receivable at December 31, 2009, amounted to \$4,373,098 for governmental activities.

NOTE 14: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The City is party to various legal proceedings. City management is of the opinion that ultimate settlement of such claims not covered by insurance will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being allowable expenditures under federal and state regulations. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. City management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

The City had no material construction commitments at year end.

NOTE 15: **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Settled claims resulting from the previously noted risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years. During 2009, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

Company HCC Insurance Co.	Type of Coverage Commercial General Liability (\$3,000,000 general aggregate/ \$1,000,000 per occurrence) includes Government Medical/Cemetery Professional	Deductible \$ 0
HCC Insurance Co.	Stop Gap Liability \$1,000,000	0
HCC Insurance Co.	Law Enforcement \$1,000,000/ \$1,000,000	5,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Public Officials \$1,000,000/ \$1,000,000	5,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Employee Benefits Liability \$1,000,000/\$3,000,000	1,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Automobile Liability \$1,000,000	0
HCC Insurance Co.	Auto Physical Damage Comprehensive Collision	1,000 1,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Umbrella Liability \$5,000,000 Applies to General Liability, Auto, Law Enforcement, Public Officials and Employee Benefits Liability Excludes Uninsured & Underinsured Motorists	10,000

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

HCC Insurance Co.	Property including Boiler/Machinery \$19,666,415 Flood \$1,000,000 Earthquake \$1,000,000 Property and Casualty Limited Terrorism Coverage Excluded	1,000 25,000 25,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Inland Marine \$1,443,782 Includes Contractors Equipment	500
	Leased/Rented \$75,000	500
HCC Insurance Co.	Electronic Data Processing Equipment \$250,000	
	Included in Property Form	1,000
HCC Insurance Co.	Crime Coverage In/Out \$50,000	250
HCC Insurance Co.	Employee Dishonesty \$100,000	250
Provident Life & Accident	Accident and Health	0

The contracts listed above reflect no significant reduction in insurance coverage as compared to prior years.

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

NOTE 16: SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The City maintains two business-type funds which provide sewer services. Financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009, for these business-type funds is summarized as follows:

	Sanitary	Storm Sewer	Total
Operating Revenues	\$ 261,116	\$ 135,265	\$ 396,381
Operating Expenses	262,863	113,024	375,887
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,747)	22,241	20,494
Net Income (Loss)	(1,747)	22,241	20,494
Total Assets	289,626	162,957	452,583
Total Equity	266,811	143,379	410,190

NOTE 17: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Southwest Council of Governments

The Southwest Council of Governments helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development. The Board is comprised of one member from each of the 16 participating entities. The Board exercises total control over the operation of the council, including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management.

Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The City of Seven Hills contributed \$13,000 to this entity in fiscal year 2009.

The Council has established 2 subsidiary organizations: the Material Response Team ("HAZ MAT") which provides hazardous material protection and assistance, and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau, which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a SWAT Team.

Parma Community General Hospital Association

The Parma Community General Hospital is a not for profit adult care hospital controlled by the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The Board of Trustees of the Association is composed of mayoral appointees from the cities of North Royalton, Parma, Brooklyn, Parma Heights, Seven Hills, and Brooklyn Heights. Each city has 2 representatives on the board except Parma, which has 6. The operations, maintenance, and management of the hospital is the exclusive charge of the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The City's degree of control is limited to its appointments to the Board of Trustees.

Additions to the hospital have been financed by the issuance of hospital revenue bonds. The bonds are backed solely by the revenues of the hospital. The cities have no responsibility for the payment of the bonds, nor does any city have any ongoing financial interest in or responsibility for the hospital.

Because there is no ongoing equity interest, there is no requirement to disclose the investment in the jointly governed organization. There does exist, however, a residual equity interest upon the dissolution or sale of the hospital, according to the terms of the original agreement among the cities. The City of Seven Hills has made no contributions to the hospital during the year. The hospital's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Parma Community General Hospital, Parma, Ohio.

NOTE 18: **INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

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

Fund	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ 14,637	\$ 1,606,758
General Bond Retirement	1,550,780	0
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	0	8,318
Nonmajor Funds	548,255	498,596
Totals	<u>\$ 2,113,672</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,672</u>

The above transfers were made to provide additional resources for current operations. Transfers of \$2,113,672 were eliminated on the statement of activities since they were within governmental activities.

NOTE 19: INTERFUND PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES

Interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2009, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Receivables	Payables
General Fund	\$ 2,300	\$ 0
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	0	81,000
General Bond Retirement	81,000	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	0	2,300
Totals	\$ 83,300	\$ 83,300

NOTE 20: SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On June 28, 2010 the City issued \$2,850,000 in notes, in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, for renovations to the City's Recreation Center.

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

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County 7325 Summitview Drive Seven Hills. Ohio 44131

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 Seven Hills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 23, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters as Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated February 23, 2011.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 23, 2011

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2008-001	The City previously recorded manuscript debt as a long term liability instead of an interfund receivable and interfund payable.	Yes	





CITY OF SEVEN HILLS

CUYAHOGA 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 MARCH 8, 2011