Example 2017 Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2011



Members of Council City of Willowick 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard Willowick, Ohio 44095

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Willowick, Lake County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 5, 2012



For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

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 Willowick, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously 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, as of December 31, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Fire Emergency Funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, during the year ended December 31, 2011, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and GASB Statement No. 59, Financial Instruments Omnibus.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 30, 2012, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Geneva Group International

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 13 and 25 through 26 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting 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 assurance.

Cleveland, Ohio April 30, 2012

Cum & Panichi Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

The discussion and analysis of the City of Willowick's ("City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. The intent of this 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 2011 are as follows:

- ♦ The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$42,395,371. Of this amount, \$3,930,854 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- ◆ Total assets increased by \$85,588, which represents an increase of less than one-half percent from 2010. The most significant increase was capital assets, net of \$606,311, which was offset by a decrease in intergovernmental receivable of \$416,229.
- ◆ Total liabilities decreased by \$208,994, which represents a decrease of 2.03 percent from 2010. The main factors contributing to this decrease were reductions of \$230,952 and \$189,000 in accounts payable and short-term notes payable, respectively. These decreases were offset by an increase in long-term liabilities of \$271,030.
- ♦ In total, net assets in governmental activities increased by \$385,522 during 2011, which represents a 1.05 percent increase from 2010. Net assets in business-type activities decreased \$90,940, or 1.66 percent from 2010.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Willowick's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

- 1) Government-wide financial statements
- 2) Fund financial statements, and
- 3) Notes to the financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements – Reporting the City of Willowick as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all 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. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base, change in property and income tax laws, and the condition of the capital assets should also be considered.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the 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 cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave).

Both the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities use the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities: most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the
 police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration. Income
 tax, state and county taxes, licenses, permits and charges for services finance most of these
 activities.
- Business-type activities: the City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's sewer system is reported here.

Fund Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Willowick's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. 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

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all *other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

The City maintains 29 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for the general fund, fire emergency special revenue fund, municipal tax increment equivalent fund and the capital improvement capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses the enterprise fund to account for its sewer operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 27 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the City's own programs. The City has only one agency fund to report within the fiduciary fund category. Agency funds are reported on a full accrual basis and only present statements of assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 31 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis - City of Willowick as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Assets looks at the City as a whole and can prove to be a useful indicator of the City's financial position.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Net Assets (Assets minus Liabilities)
- Program Expenses and Revenues
- General Revenues
- Net Assets Beginning and End of Year

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2011 as compared to 2010.

Table 1 Net Assets

	Governme	ntal	Activities	vities Business-Type Activities						Total		
	2011		2010		2011		2010		2011		2010	
Assets:												
Current and other assets	\$ 13,612,803	\$	14,133,894	\$	783,550	\$	783,182	\$	14,396,353	\$	14,917,076	
Capital assets, net	32,363,492		31,900,506		5,724,943		5,581,618		38,088,435		37,482,124	
Total assets	45,976,295		46,034,400		6,508,493		6,364,800		52,484,788		52,399,200	
Liabilities:												
Current liabilities	5,136,393		5,666,700		181,374		131,091		5,317,767		5,797,791	
Long-term liabilities:												
Due within one year	908,850		775,407		66,557		49,710		975,407		825,117	
Due in more than one year	2,907,314		2,954,077		888,929		721,426		3,796,243		3,675,503	
Total liabilities	8,952,557		9,396,184		1,136,860		902,227		10,089,417		10,298,411	
Net assets:												
Invested in capital assets,												
net of related debt	29,593,822		29,040,305		4,834,066		4,851,752		34,427,888		33,892,057	
Restricted for:												
Capital projects	1,698,820		1,306,658		-		-		1,698,820		1,306,658	
Debt service	212,968		131,791		-		-		212,968		131,791	
Other purposes	2,124,841		2,359,754		-		-		2,124,841		2,359,754	
Unrestricted	3,393,287		3,799,708		537,567		610,821		3,930,854		4,410,529	
Total net assets	\$ 37,023,738	\$	36,638,216	\$	5,371,633	\$	5,462,573	\$	42,395,371	\$	42,100,789	

The largest portion (81.21 percent) of the City's net assets reflects its invested in capital assets, net of related debt. Capital assets include construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Capital assets, net of the related debt to acquire the assets, as of December 31, 2011, were \$34,427,888. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net assets (9.52 percent) represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets \$3,930,854 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The total net assets of the City increased by \$294,582, or 0.7 percent. The following factors were responsible for this increase:

- An increase in capital assets, net of \$606,311
- An increase in accounts receivable of \$103,831
- A decrease in intergovernmental receivable of \$416,229
- A decrease in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents of \$228,217
- A decrease in accounts payable of \$230,952
- A decrease in short-term notes payable of \$189,000
- An increase in long-term liabilities of \$271,030

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

The business-type activities net assets decreased by \$90,940, or 1.66 percent in 2011. The City generally can only use these net assets to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

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.

Table 2 Changes in Net Assets

	Governme	ental A	ctivities	Business-T	ype 2	Activities	T	Total			
	2011	_	2010	2011	=	2010	2011		2010		
Revenues:											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services \$	1,134,430	\$	980,785	\$ 1,836,601	\$	1,728,117	\$ 2,971,031	\$	2,708,902		
Operating grants and											
contributions	300,866		97,280	-		-	300,866		97,280		
Capital grants and contributions	875,628	_	193,142	1.026.601	-	69,575	875,628		262,717		
Total program revenues	2,310,924	_	1,271,207	1,836,601	-	1,797,692	4,147,525		3,068,899		
General revenues:											
Property and other local taxes	4,325,202		4,329,762	35,859		34,953	4,361,061		4,364,715		
Municipal income tax	2,451,485		2,082,166	-		-	2,451,485		2,082,166		
Grants and entitlements not											
restricted to specific programs	3,284,600		3,446,501	-		-	3,284,600		3,446,501		
Investment income	8,095		19,514	-		29	8,095		19,543		
Miscellaneous income	39,012	_	42,745		_		39,012		42,745		
Total general revenues	10,108,394	_	9,920,688	35,859	=	34,982	10,144,253		9,955,670		
Total revenues	12,419,318	=	11,191,895	1,872,460	-	1,832,674	14,291,778		13,024,569		
Program expenses:											
General government	1,855,273		1,753,584	_		_	1,855,273		1,753,584		
Security of persons and property	5,247,677		5,097,678	_		_	5,247,677		5,097,678		
Public health and welfare	105,344		126,077	_		_	105,344		126,077		
Transportation	1,755,787		2,228,874	_		_	1,755,787		2,228,874		
Leisure time activities	971,692		978,625	_		_	971,692		978,625		
Community development	511,537		441,500	_		_	511,537		441,500		
Basic utility service	1,296,432		1,198,599	_		_	1,296,432		1,198,599		
Interest and fiscal charges	32,284		37,028	_		_	32,284		37,028		
Sewer	-		-	2,221,170		1,718,560	2,221,170		1,718,560		
Total program expenses	11,776,026	_	11,861,965	2,221,170	-	1,718,560	13,997,196		13,580,525		
Increase (decrease) in net											
assets before transfers	643,292		(670,070)	(348,710)		114,114	294,582		(555,956)		
Transfers	(257,770)	! _		257,770	=						
Change in net assets	385,522		(670,070)	(90,940)		114,114	294,582		(555,956)		
Net assets beginning of year	36,638,216	_	37,308,286	5,462,573	-	5,348,459	42,100,789		42,656,745		
Net assets end of year \$	37,023,738	\$ _	36,638,216	\$ 5,371,633	\$	5,462,573	\$ 42,395,371	\$	42,100,789		

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Governmental Activities

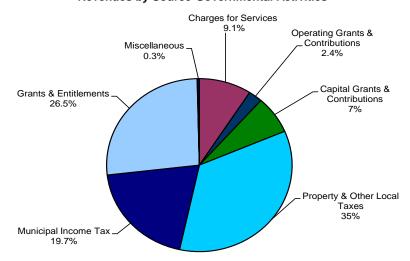
Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$385,522 during 2011. Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City property tax being the largest contributor. The property tax and other local tax revenue for 2011 was \$4,325,202 representing a decrease of \$4,560, or 0.11 percent, from 2010.

Grants and entitlements, which include local government funds, accounted for \$3,284,600 or 26.45 percent of the governmental revenue in 2011. The revenue decreased \$161,901, or 4.7 percent, from 2010 due to a decrease in estate tax revenue.

The City's income tax revenue source is the third largest contributor with a rate of 2 percent on gross income, which has not changed since 1997. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive an 87.5 percent tax credit up to a maximum of 1.75 percent. During 2011, the revenue generated from this tax amounted to \$2,451,485, representing an increase of \$369,319, or 17.74 percent. The City continues to enforce the delinquent letter program and the subpoena program on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the local tax laws. The program was last conducted in 2011.

The revenue received from capital grants and contributions in 2011 was \$875,628 and represented an increase of \$682,486 over 2010. The increased revenue was attributable to funding received from the Ohio Public Works Commission for improvements to North Lake Shore Boulevard and Glen Arden Drive in 2011.

Revenues by Source-Governmental Activities

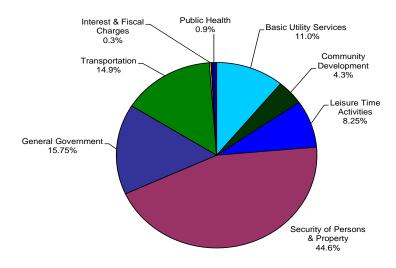


Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Total program expenses for governmental activities were \$11,776,026 in 2011, representing a decrease of \$85,939 or 0.72 percent from 2010.

Security of Persons and Property represented 44.6 percent of the governmental expenses. During 2011, \$5,247,677 was spent for this program, representing an increase of \$149,999, or 2.94 percent, from the previous period. Currently, there are 23 full-time sworn officers in the Police Department. The Department continues to place a strong emphasis on the training of its employees to keep up with the rapidly changing laws, practices and technology. The majority of the cost of operating the department comes from the general fund. In addition to the department's operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy. The fire department consists of 1 full-time Chief, 1 full-time Fire Marshall and 58 part-time firefighters, of which 40 are full-trained paramedics. Again, training plays a crucial role in the day-to-day operation of the fire department. The department handled 2,033 calls for assistance of which approximately 1,652 were for EMS and 381 were for fire and fire-related incidents. This constituted an increase of 7.4 percent from 2010. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS Department was split between the general fund (25 percent) and the EMS levy fund (75 percent). In addition to the operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy and the EMS levy funds.

Expenses by Function-Governmental Activities



Transportation costs accounted for program expenses totaling 14.9 percent of the 2011 governmental expenses. In 2011, transportation costs were \$1,755,787, representing a decrease of \$473,087 as compared to 2010. The decrease was due to a reduction in street resurfacing maintenance costs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

General government accounted for \$1,855,273, or 15.75 percent, of the 2011 governmental expenses. Expenses for this program increased \$101,689, or 5.8 percent, from 2010. In 2011, leisure time activities accounted for \$971,692, or 8.3 percent, of the governmental expenses. Expenses for this program decreased \$6,933, or 0.7 percent, as compared to 2010. Community development expenses increased \$70,037, or 15.86 percent, from 2010.

Basic utility service costs increased \$97,833, or 8.2 percent, from 2010 and accounted for \$1,296,432 of the 2011 governmental expenses. The increase is related to increased fuel and contracted trash collection costs.

Interest and fiscal charges decreased \$4,744, or 12.8 percent as compared to 2010. The decrease was due to a reduction in outstanding debt and lower interest rates.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, decreased the City's net assets by \$90,940.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$15,357,419 and expenditures of \$15,179,130.

At the end of 2011, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5,764,080, an increase of \$178,289. Of the total amount, \$1,464,963 is unassigned at year-end.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. An annual appropriation budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council is provided with a detailed line item budget for all departments and after a discussion at a regularly held council meeting, which is open to the public, the budget is adopted by City council. Council must approve legislation for any revisions in the budget that alter totals or the total appropriations for any department or fund. The finance department watches all the departmental budgets closely to monitor compliance with allocated budgets and provides monthly reports to City Council depicting monthly and year-to-date activity.

For the general fund, actual revenues were \$600,371 more than the final budget estimates of \$7,635,550, including other financing sources. The increase from the final budget to the actual revenues was mainly caused by increased in intergovernmental revenue and municipal income taxes. The final appropriations of \$8,392,247, including other financing uses was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$8,155,882 or \$236,365 less than anticipated due to conservative spending. The decrease was mainly due to lower actual general government expenditures compared to the final budgeted amounts.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Business-Type Funds

The City's major Enterprise fund consists of the sewer fund. The basic financial statements for the major fund are included in this report.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 29 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2011, the City of Willowick had \$38,088,435 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings, equipment and infrastructure. Capital assets for governmental activities account for \$32,363,492 and business-type activities account for \$5,724,943 of the City's total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation).

Governmental activities reported an increase of \$462,986 in capital assets. Capital asset additions for governmental activities totaling \$1,942,732 were offset by \$312,817 in net deletions and \$1,166,929 of depreciation expense. Capital assets for business-type activities increased \$143,325. Capital asset additions for business-type activities totaled \$298,899 and the net deletions were zero. The City recorded \$155,574 of depreciation expense for business-type activities.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2011 balances of Capital Assets as compared to 2010:

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31

	Governme	ntal	Activities	Business-Type Activities				Totals		
	2011		2010	2011		2010		2011		2010
Construction in progress	\$ 150,180	\$	328,144	\$ -	\$	-	\$	150,180	\$	328,144
Land and land improvements	1,778,064		1,778,064	-		-		1,778,064		1,778,064
Buildings and improvements	9,684,055		9,564,632	-		-		9,684,055		9,564,632
Machinery and equipment	5,623,868		5,575,386	593,658		563,836		6,217,526		6,139,222
Infrastructure	30,777,793		29,328,582	10,116,456		9,859,794		40,894,249		39,188,376
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15,650,468)		(14,674,302)	(4,985,171)		(4,842,012)		(20,635,639)		(19,516,314)
Total capital assets	\$ 32,363,492	\$	31,900,506	\$ 5,724,943	\$	5,581,618	\$	38,088,435	\$	37,482,124

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, traffic signals and storm sewers.

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. The City seeks grants for infrastructure projects as well as for improvements to the City's facilities. These grants together with funds received from capital improvement levies that are restricted for specific purposes, and the issuance of Council approved notes, enabled the City to improve upon its capital assets and at the same time, pay cash or pay off any indebtedness on those assets in the short-term.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Major capital asset events for 2011 include the following:

- Completion of the N. Lakeshore Boulevard/Glen Arden storm sewer replacement
- Two police cruisers and a pick-up truck were replaced
- Windows at the municipal center and the fire station were replaced with grant funds
- Air conditioning unit for the municipal center was replaced with grant funds

Debt

At December 31, 2011, the City of Willowick had \$4,947,650 in outstanding debt and compensated absences. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governme	ntal .	Activities	Business-T	ype	Activities	То		
	2011		2010	2011		2010	2011	-	2010
Short-term notes payable	\$ 176,000	\$	365,000	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 176,000	\$	365,000
Long-term notes payable	2,200,000		2,290,000	610,000		630,000	2,810,000		2,920,000
OPWC loan payable	380,078		184,503	280,877		99,866	660,955		284,369
Capital Leases	13,592		20,698	-		-	13,592		20,698
Compensated absences	1,222,494		1,234,283	64,609		41,270	1,287,103	-	1,275,553
Total	\$ 3,992,164	\$	4,094,484	\$ 955,486	\$	771,136	\$ 4,947,650	\$ _	4,865,620

State law limits the amount of debt a City can issue in general obligation bonds to 10.5 percent of tax valuation. The City had a tax valuation of \$267,804,540 at the end of 2011. The City has borrowed approximately 9.91 percent of its debt limitation. The OPWC and compensated absences balances included in the above total are not subject to the limitation.

At December 31, 2011, the City had outstanding short-term notes of \$176,000 and long-term notes of \$2,810,000. Total notes payable decreased \$299,000 from 2010. The notes consisted of \$2,200,000 for Shoreland Crossings infrastructure and \$610,000 for sanitary sewer improvements and \$176,000 for sewer outfall improvements.

There were no outstanding general obligation bonds at year-end. Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Current Related Financial Activities

Management has been committed to providing the residents of the City of Willowick with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

The City works extremely hard at living within our means and keeping our debt low. The Mayor, Council, and the Department Heads do an outstanding job in monitoring and adjusting the work force to be fiscally responsible while providing the level of benefits that are essential for our residents.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

In February, 2012 the City established an additional flat rate sanitary sewer charge. The City uses the City of Euclid's waste water treatment system and facility. Euclid increased their treatment rates by approximately 21 percent due to EPA mandating significant improvements to their sewage plant operation and treatment plant facilities.

On behalf of the City of Willowick, we personally thank Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for their involvement and support in preparation of the basic financial statements. Ciuni & Panichi, Inc. has committed themselves toward leading the way and providing necessary guidance to enable us to reach a level of excellence.

Contacting the City of Willowick's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Cheryl Benedict, City of Willowick, 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard, Willowick, Ohio 44095, telephone (440) 585-3700, or web site at www.cityofwillowick.com

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Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 2011

Assets:		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,087,068	\$	263,992	\$	6,351,060
Taxes receivable	Ψ	5,163,063	Ψ	203,772	Ψ	5,163,063
Accounts receivable		158,416		719,558		877,974
Accrued interest receivable		153		-		153
Intergovernmental receivable		1,968,368		_		1,968,368
Special assessments receivable		450		_		450
Materials and supplies inventory		35,285		_		35,285
Internal balances		200,000		(200,000)		-
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,107,022		-		1,107,022
Depreciable capital assets, net		31,256,470		5,724,943		36,981,413
Total assets		45,976,295	•	6,508,493	•	52,484,788
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		329,379		13,192		342,571
Accrued wages and benefits		320,025		13,569		333,594
Intergovernmental payable		173,715		148,886		322,601
Deferred revenue		4,115,950		-		4,115,950
Accrued interest payable		21,324		5,727		27,051
Notes payable		176,000		-		176,000
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		908,850		66,557		975,407
Due in more than one year		2,907,314		888,929		3,796,243
Total liabilities		8,952,557		1,136,860		10,089,417
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		29,593,822		4,834,066		34,427,888
Restricted for:						
Capital projects		1,698,820		-		1,698,820
Debt service		212,968		-		212,968
Other purposes		2,124,841		-		2,124,841
Unrestricted		3,393,287		537,567		3,930,854
Total net assets	\$	37,023,738	\$	5,371,633	\$	42,395,371

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

]	Program Revenues	
Government activities:	-	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
General government	\$	1,855,273	\$	245,293	\$	195,110	\$ -
Security of persons and property		5,247,677	Ψ	376,432	Ψ	1,374	3,011
Public health and welfare		105,344		´-		, -	-
Transportation		1,755,787		-		-	827,141
Leisure time activities		971,692		219,903		-	-
Community development		511,537		292,802		104,382	45,476
Basic utility service		1,296,432		-		=	=
Interest and fiscal charges		32,284					
Total governmental activities	-	11,776,026		1,134,430		300,866	875,628
Business-type activities:							
Sewer	-	2,221,170		1,836,601			 ,
Totals	\$	13,997,196	\$	2,971,031	\$	300,866	\$ 875,628

General revenues:

Property and other local taxes levied for:

General purposes

Municipal income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Grants and entitlements not restricted to

specific programs

Investment income

Miscellaneous income

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net assets

Net assets beginning of year

Net assets end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
\$	(1,414,870)	\$	_	\$	(1,414,870)
Ψ	(4,866,860)	Ψ	_	Ψ	(4,866,860)
	(105,344)		_		(105,344)
	(928,646)		_		(928,646)
	(751,789)		_		(751,789)
	(68,877)		_		(68,877)
	(1,296,432)		_		(1,296,432)
	(32,284)		_		(32,284)
	(9,465,102)				(9,465,102)
			(384,569)		(384,569)
	(9,465,102)		(384,569)		(9,849,671)
	4,325,202		35,859		4,361,061
	2,451,485		-		2,451,485
	3,284,600		-		3,284,600
	8,095		-		8,095
	39,012		-		39,012
	(257,770)		257,770		
	9,850,624		293,629		10,144,253
	385,522		(90,940)		294,582
	36,638,216		5,462,573		42,100,789
\$	37,023,738	\$	5,371,633	\$	42,395,371

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2011

		General		Fire Emergency
Assets:	ф	1 (70 176	Ф	927 206
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable	\$	1,678,176	\$	827,306
		3,318,682		576,534
Accounts receivable		61,093 143		97,323
Accrued interest receivable		_		- 52.212
Intergovernmental receivable		1,087,891		53,212
Special assessments receivable		450		-
Materials and supplies inventory		8,285		-
Interfund receivable	_	240,000	φ_	1.554.275
Total assets	\$ _	6,394,720	\$ __	1,554,375
Liabilities and fund balances:				
Liabilities:	Φ.	221 520	ф	11.625
Accounts payable	\$	231,529	\$	11,635
Accrued wages and benefits		167,230		43,480
Intergovernmental payable Deferred revenue		168,418		704 450
		4,100,092		704,459
Accrued interest payable		-		-
Notes payable		-		-
Interfund payable Total liabilities	_	4 667 260	_	750 574
Total Habilities		4,667,269	_	759,574
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable		8,285		-
Restricted		-		794,801
Committed		156,607		-
Assigned		19,818		-
Unassigned	_	1,542,741	_	
Total fund balances	_	1,727,451	_	794,801
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ _	6,394,720	\$ ₌	1,554,375

<u> In</u>	Capital nprovement	I	nicipal Tax ncrement quivalent	<u>(</u>	Other Governmental	<u>G</u>	Total overnmental
\$	1,932,302 1,083,358 - - 329,794	\$	212,922 - - - 215,492 -	\$	1,436,362 184,489 - 10 281,979 - 27,000	\$	6,087,068 5,163,063 158,416 153 1,968,368 450 35,285
\$	3,345,454	\$	428,414	\$ _	1,929,840	\$ <u></u>	240,000 13,652,803
\$ 	50,881 - 1,413,152 668 176,000 - 1,640,701	\$ 	215,492 - - 215,492	\$	35,334 109,315 5,297 415,741 - 40,000 605,687	\$ 	329,379 320,025 173,715 6,848,936 668 176,000 40,000 7,888,723
<u> </u>	1,616,152 6,809 81,792 - 1,704,753 3,345,454	 \$	212,922 - - - 212,922 428,414	_ _ \$_	27,000 1,374,931 - (77,778) 1,324,153 1,929,840	<u></u>	35,285 3,998,806 163,416 101,610 1,464,963 5,764,080

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Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities

December 31, 2011

Total Governmental Funds Balances		\$	5,764,080
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.			32,363,492
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Debt proceeds Charges for services	248,215 800,557 1,517,356 450 38,943 127,465		
Total			2,732,986
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			(20,656)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.			
Notes payable Loan payable Capital lease payable Compensated absences	(2,200,000) (380,078) (13,592) (1,222,494)		
Loan payable Capital lease payable	(380,078) (13,592)	_	(3,816,164)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

	_	General	_	Fire Emergency
Revenues:				
Property and other taxes	\$	2,311,841	\$	566,626
Municipal income tax		2,315,934		-
Other local taxes		247,051		-
Intergovernmental		2,277,250		109,703
Charges for services		449,498		285,049
License and permits		312,455		-
Fines and forfeitures		69,648		-
Investment income		7,687		-
Miscellaneous income		81,662		-
Total revenues	-	8,073,026	-	961,378
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property		3,475,607		1,195,422
Public health		105,344		-
Leisure time activities		840,781		-
Community development		319,238		-
Basic utility service		1,079,272		-
Transportation		260,173		-
General government		1,710,177		-
Capital outlay		-		-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		7,106		_
Interest and fiscal charges		1,210		_
Total expenditures	-	7,798,908	=	1,195,422
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	_	274,118	-	(234,044)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of assets		5,745		_
Debt proceeds		-		_
Transfers – in		_		_
Transfers – out		(340,000)		_
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(334,255)	-	
Total other imatering sources (uses)	=	(331,233)	-	
Net change in fund balance		(60,137)		(234,044)
Fund balance at beginning of year, restated	=	1,787,588	-	1,028,845
Fund balance at end of year	\$ =	1,727,451	\$ _	794,801

	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent		Other Governmental		Total Governmental
\$	1,064,284	\$ -	\$	181,318	\$	4,124,069
Ψ	-	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	2,315,934
	_	_		-		247,051
	1,245,396	280,120		804,775		4,717,244
	-	-		-		734,547
	-	-		-		312,455
	-	-		690		70,338
	3	1		404		8,095
		784		19,654		102,100
	2,309,683	280,905		1,006,841		12,631,833
	-	-		362,522		5,033,551
	-	-		-		105,344
	-	-		-		840,781
	-	-		148,865		468,103
	-	-		212,916		1,292,188
	-	-		609,994		870,167
	-	78,859		-		1,789,036
	2,094,169	-		-		2,094,169
	_	2,290,000		11,902		2,309,008
	4,658	30,915		-		36,783
	2,098,827	2,399,774		1,346,199		14,839,130
				1,0 10,177		1,,000,,100
	210,856	(2,118,869)		(339,358)		(2,207,297)
						5715
	- 168,534	2 200 000		-		5,745
	,	2,200,000		240,000		2,368,534
	11,307	-		340,000		351,307
	179,841	2,200,000		340,000		(340,000)
	179,041	<u>2,200,000</u>		340,000		2,385,586
	390,697	81,131		642		178,289
	1,314,056	131,791		1,323,511		5,585,791
\$	1,704,753	\$ 212,922	\$	1,324,153	\$	5,764,080

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	178,289
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Capital outlay \$ Depreciation	1,942,732 (1,166,929)		
Total			775,803
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of property and equipment is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceeds from the disposal increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the property and equipment.			(312,817)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Debt proceeds Charges for services	(45,918) 135,551 (209,908) (1,575) 38,943 (90,665)		
Total			(173,572)
Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.			
Principal Interest and fiscal charges	2,309,008 4,499		
Total			2,313,507
Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.		((2,407,477)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated absences			11,789
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$	385,522

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual

General Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

	_	Bud Original	dge	t Final		Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:			_		-			
	\$	2,260,550	\$	2,260,550	\$	2,311,841	\$	51,291
Municipal income taxes		2,175,000		2,175,000		2,304,648		129,648
Other local taxes		195,000		195,000		213,246		18,246
Intergovernmental		2,234,675		2,234,675		2,425,211		190,536
Charges for services		390,200		390,200		456,997		66,797
Licenses and permits		204,500		204,500		305,916		101,416
Fines and forfeitures		80,200		80,200		69,648		(10,552)
Investment income		13,000		13,000		8,621		(4,379)
Other		19,425		19,425		94,793		75,368
Total revenues	_	7,572,550	_	7,572,550	-	8,190,921	_	618,371
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance:								
Security of persons and property		3,416,123		3,441,782		3,382,200		59,582
Public health		120,000		106,000		105,344		656
Leisure time activities		893,303		865,458		825,169		40,289
Community development		326,108		336,005		313,519		22,486
Basic utility services		1,199,504		1,163,504		1,157,110		6,394
Transportation		257,230		259,230		253,960		5,270
General government	_	1,889,812	_	1,820,268	_	1,718,580		101,688
Total expenditures	_	8,102,080	_	7,992,247	-	7,755,882		236,365
Excess of revenue over (under) expenditure	es_	(529,530)	_	(419,697)	-	435,039	_	854,736
Other financing sources (uses):								
Sale of assets		3,000		3,000		-		(3,000)
Advances-in		60,000		60,000		45,000		(15,000)
Advances-out		(60,000)		(60,000)		(60,000)		-
Transfers-out	_	(350,000)	_	(340,000)	_	(340,000)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(347,000)	_	(337,000)	-	(355,000)	_	(18,000)
Net change in fund balance		(876,530)		(756,697)		80,039		836,736
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,386,643		1,386,643		1,386,643		-
Outstanding encumbrances	_	72,653	_	72,653	-	72,653	_	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ _	582,766	\$ _	702,599	\$	1,539,335	\$	836,736

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual

Fire Emergency Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

		Ru	dge	of.			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	•	Original	uge	Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	•	Originar		1 mui	-	rictaar	<u>(110guilte)</u>
Property taxes	\$	554,635	\$	554,635	\$	566,626	\$ 11,991
Intergovernmental	·	112,640		112,640		109,703	(2,937)
Charges for services		235,000	_	235,000	_	293,663	58,663
Total revenues		902,275		902,275		969,992	67,717
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance: Security of persons and property Total expenditures		1,219,265 1,219,265	-	1,223,195 1,223,195	-	1,191,722 1,191,722	31,473 31,473
Net change in fund balance		(316,990)		(320,920)		(221,730)	99,190
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,043,119		1,043,119		1,043,119	-
Outstanding encumbrances	•	5,917	_	5,917	-	5,917	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	732,046	\$ _	728,116	\$	827,306	\$99,190

Statement of Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2011

	Business-Type Activities
	Sewer
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 263,992
Accounts receivable	719,558
Total current assets	983,550
Non-current assets:	
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,724,943
Total assets	6,708,493
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	13,192
Accrued wages and benefits	13,569
Intergovernmental payable	148,886
Interfund payable	200,000
Accrued interest payable	5,727
Accrued compensated absences	41,143
Notes payable	20,000
Loans payable	5,414
Total current liabilities	447,931
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion):	
Accrued compensated absences	23,466
Notes payable	590,000
Loans payable	275,463
Total long-term liabilities	888,929
Total liabilities	1,336,860
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,834,066
Unrestricted	537,567
Total net assets	\$ 5,371,633

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Business-Type Activities
	Sewer
Operating revenues:	Φ 1.02 6.257
Charges for services	\$1,836,257
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	398,274
Contractual services	1,660,011
Depreciation	<u> 155,574</u>
Total operating expenses	2,213,859
Operating loss	(377,602)
Non-operating revenue (expenses):	
Property taxes	35,859
Other revenue	344
Interest and fiscal charges	(7,311)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	28,892
Loss before capital contributions and transfers	(348,710)
Capital contributions	269,077
Transfers-out	(11,307)
Change in net assets	(90,940)
Net assets beginning of year	5,462,573
Net assets end of year	\$5,371,633

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

	B	Business-Type Activities
		Sewer
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash received from customers Cash payments for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services Net cash used in operating activities	\$	1,738,871 (1,610,489) (372,980) (244,598)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities Property taxes Other revenue Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_	35,859 344 36,203
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition and construction of assets Intergovernmental receipts Proceeds from debt Principal paid on debt Interest paid Transfer-out Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities		(29,822) 12,908 791,011 (630,000) (8,505) (11,307) 124,285
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(84,110)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	348,102
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	263,992
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash From Operating Activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(377,602)
Adjustments: Depreciation		155,574
Changes in assets/liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable Total adjustments		(97,386) (1,268) 1,955 23,339 50,790 133,004
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(244,598)

Schedule of non-cash investing, capital, and financing activities:

As of December 31, 2011, the sewer fund received \$269,077 in contributions of capital assets from the governmental activities.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds

	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$67,475
Liabilities: Deposits held	\$ 67,475

Notes To Basic Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

The City of Willowick is a home rule municipal corporation incorporated as a City in 1957 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter and is governed by a mayor-council form of government, which was adopted on May 6, 1952.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes, and performs the judicial functions of the City. As the chief conservator of the peace, he oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. He also executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the City.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven member council with six members elected from wards and the president of Council elected at large. Members of Council are elected to four-year terms. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to tax levies, appropriates and borrows money, and accepts bids for materials, services and other municipal purposes.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, firefighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, and wastewater.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The Willoughby-Eastlake City School District and the Willoughby-Eastlake Public Library have been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes, or the issuance of debt for these organizations.

The City participates in two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Lake County General Health District and the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council. These organizations are presented in Note 20 to the basic financial statements.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Codification, Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements 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 activity of internal service funds is eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The City does not have an internal service fund. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities 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 or 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 not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Fire Emergency Fund – This fund is used to account for financial resources incurred in connection with ambulance and emergency services in the City.

Capital Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by a proprietary fund).

Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent Fund – This fund is used to account for the debt payment activity related to the public infrastructure improvements at Shoreland Crossing.

Proprietary Funds – 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. The following is the City's major enterprise fund:

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

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. The City's agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and, thus, do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's only agency fund is used to account for security deposits.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the 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, except for fiduciary funds. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net assets.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances 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. The governmental fund financial statements therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the 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. Available period for the City is thirty-one days after year-end.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (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 (see Note 7).

Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange 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), fines and forfeitures, licenses and permits, interest, grants, 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, 2011, but which were levied to finance year 2012 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.

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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that the appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget

During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2011.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase order, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. During fiscal year 2011, investments were limited to STAR Ohio.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2011. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those funds specifically required to earn interest by Ohio law.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2011 amounted to \$7,687, which includes \$5,966 assigned from other City funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments purchased by the cash management pool or with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

G. **Inventory**

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a firstin, 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. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

H. **Prepaid Items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2011, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed. At December 31, 2011, the City did not have any prepaid items.

I. **Capital Assets**

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of three thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of roadways, sidewalks, drive aprons, curbs, the Vine Street beautification, traffic signals, decorative street lights, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land & building improvements Machinery and equipment Infrastructure	15-20 years 5-30 years 25-70 years

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account reported as nonspendable which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In the proprietary fund, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

L. 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, long-term notes and loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable: The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Restricted: Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (City ordinances).

Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party-such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance or resolution) of City Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by City Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance.

Unassigned: Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Net Assets

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

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for the sewer operations. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund.

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of these transactions occurred during 2011.

R. 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.

S. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through April 30, 2012, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

T. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Prior year data presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis have been reclassified in order to be comparative and provide an understanding of the changes in financial position and operations. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2010 financial statements in order to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement of Prior Year's Fund Balance

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2011, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions and GASB Statement No. 59, Financial Instruments Omnibus.

GASB Statement No. 54 enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that compromise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The implementation of this statement resulted in the reclassification of certain funds and the restatement of the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 59 updates and improves existing standards regarding financial reporting and disclosure requirements of certain financial instruments and external investment pools for which significant issues have been identified in practice. The District has no such investments and thus, the implementation of this Statement has no impact on the District's financial statements or disclosures.

B. Restatement of Prior Year's Fund Balance

During 2011, it was determined that the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54 had the following effect on fund balances of the major and nonmajor governmental funds as they were previously reported:

	-	General	Fire Emergency	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Fund balance at							
December 31, 2010	\$	1,537,588	\$ 1,028,845	\$ 1,314,056	\$ 131,791	\$ 1,573,511	\$ 5,585,791
Change in fund structure		250,000				(250,000)	
Restated fund balance at							
December 31, 2010	\$	1,787,588	\$ 1,028,845	\$ 1,314,056	\$ 131,791	\$ 1,323,511	\$ 5,585,791

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 4: Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General	Fire Emergency	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Nonspendable: Inventory Total nonspendable	\$ <u>8,285</u> 8,285	\$	\$	\$	\$ <u>27,000</u> 27,000	\$ <u>35,285</u> 35,285
Restricted for: Fire emergency	-	794,801	-	-		794,801
Debt service payments Street construction	-	-	-	212,922	46	212,968
maintenance & repair State highway	-	-	-	-	298,660 40,566	298,660 40,566
Street lighting Permissive license fee	-	-	-	-	658,294 87,128	658,294 87,128
DUI enforcement & education	-	-	-	-	7,913 4.102	7,913
Drug law enforcement Senior citizen center Emergency management	-	-	-	-	240,333 32.868	4,102 240,333 32,868
Victim assistance grant Law enforcement trust	-	-	-	-	32,808 11 4,995	11 4,995
Law enforcement trust Law enforcement continuing training	_	-	_	_	4,993	4,393
Capital improvements Total restricted		794.801	1,616,152 1,616,152	212.922	1.374.931	1,616,152 3,998,806
Committed to:						
Capital improvements Other purposes	- 156,607	-	6,809	-	-	6,809 156,607
Total committed	156,607		6,809		-	163,416
Assigned to: Capital improvements	-	-	81,792	-	-	81,792
Other purposes Total committed	19,818 19,818		81,792			19,818 101,610
Unassigned (deficit)	1,542,741				(77,778)	1,464,963
Total fund balance	\$ <u>1,727,451</u>	\$794,801	\$1,704,753	\$ 212,922	\$1,324,153	\$ 5,764,080

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While 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 Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the general fund and fire emergency fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with state statute.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

The major difference between the budget basis and the GAAP basis (generally accepted accounting principles) are:

- 1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4) Short-term note proceeds, short-term note principal retirements, advances-in, and advances-out for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5) State statute requires short-term note debt to be repaid from the debt service fund (budget) as opposed to the fund that received the proceeds (GAAP). Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have been allocated accordingly.

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

		General	_	Fire Emergency	
GAAP basis	\$	(60,137)	\$	(234,044)	
Increase (decrease) due to:					
Revenue accruals		112,150		8,614	
Advances-in		45,000		-	
Expenditure accruals		4,520		9,617	
Advances-out		(60,000)		-	
Encumbrances outstanding		(72,653)		(5,917)	
To reclassify the net change in fund balance for funds					
combined with the general fund for GASB 54	_	111,159	_		
Budget basis	\$ _	80,039	\$_	(221,730)	

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 6: 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 monies 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 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 monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 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 provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily;
- 4. Investment grade obligations of state and local governments, and public authorities;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (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 Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution. In accordance with Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, any public depository receiving deposits pursuant to an award of City funds shall be required to pledge as security for repayment of all public moneys.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,372,378 including petty cash and the bank balance was \$6,436,069. Of the bank balance, \$627,142 was covered by the federal depository insurance. Of the remaining bank balance, \$5,808,927 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2011, the city had the following investments:

		Weighted
		Average
		Maturity
	Fair Value	(Days)
STAR Ohio	\$ <u>46,157</u>	N/A

Weighted

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring 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, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

Custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed.

Credit risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. All investments of the City are registered and carry a "AAAm" money market rating by Standard & Poor's.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2011:

	Percentage
Investment Issuer	of Investments
STAR Ohio	100%

Note 7: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2011 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2010 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2011 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years with a triennial update. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2009 affecting collections beginning in 2010.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the payment is due January 20, if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20. Taxes not paid become delinquent after December 31 of the year in which payable. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits earlier or later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected during the calendar year were levied in the preceding calendar year based on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date.

Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was assessed for *ad valorem* taxation purposes and was phased out – the assessment percentage for all property, including inventory, used in business was zero for 2011. The tax temporarily applied to telephone and inter-exchange telecommunications companies and was phased out to zero percent for 2011. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers were due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment was due April 30, if paid semi-annually, the first payment was due April 30 with the remainder payable by September 20. Under Ohio law, personal property taxes did not attach as a lien on the personal property.

While property tax rates are levied by the City, the County Auditor is statutorily responsible for administering and collecting real property taxes on the behalf of all taxing authorities in the county, including the City. The county periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 7: Receivables

A. Property Taxes (continued)

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2011 tax are as follows:

Real property	\$ 265,230,930
Public utility property	2,573,610
Total valuation	\$ 267.804.540

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of two percent on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 87.5 percent of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are received by the general fund.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	_	Amount
Governmental activities:		
Local government	\$	803,804
Homestead and rollback		397,784
Gasoline\motor vehicle license tax		256,998
Estate tax		66,080
Permissive tax		7,560
TIF		196,152
Lake County storm water management program		191,250
Grants		38,943
Other		9,797
Total governmental activities	\$_	1,968,368

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 8: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2011, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/10	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/11
Governmental Activities:	12/31/10	Additions	Disposais	12/31/11
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in process	\$ 328,144 \$	- \$	(177,964) \$	150,180
Land	956,842	<u>-</u>	(177,501) ψ	956,842
Total non-depreciable capital assets	1,284,986		(177,964)	1,107,022
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	821,222	-	-	821,222
Building and improvements	9,564,632	119,423	-	9,684,055
Machinery and equipment	5,575,386	104,700	(56,218)	5,623,868
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	20,978,749	886,559	(404,258)	21,461,050
Sidewalks	1,871,478	57,185	-	1,928,663
Drive aprons	1,478,308	116,680	-	1,594,988
Curbs	2,362,594	285,417	(43,104)	2,604,907
Fencing/masonry	324,440	-	-	324,440
Vine street beautification	482,774	-	-	482,774
Traffic signals	47,849	-	-	47,849
Decorative street lights	547,490	-	-	547,490
Storm sewers	1,234,900	550,732		1,785,632
Total capital assets being depreciated	45,289,822	2,120,696	(503,580)	46,906,938
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(387,031)	(49,858)	-	(436,889)
Building and improvements	(3,681,436)	(227,524)	-	(3,908,960)
Machinery and equipment	(3,444,799)	(281,980)	47,606	(3,679,173)
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	(5,594,229)	(419,575)	129,363	(5,884,441)
Sidewalks	(469,645)	(37,430)	-	(507,075)
Drive aprons	(357,605)	(29,566)	-	(387,171)
Curbs	(501,966)	(47,252)	13,794	(535,424)
Fencing/masonry	(25,956)	(12,978)	-	(38,934)
Vine street beautification	(96,555)	(19,311)	-	(115,866)
Traffic signals	(6,763)	(1,914)	-	(8,677)
Decorative street light	(85,232)	(21,900)	-	(107,132)
Storm Sewers	(23,085)	(17,641)		(40,726)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,674,302)	(1,166,929)	190,763	(15,650,468)
Net capital assets being depreciated	30,615,520	953,767	(312,817)	31,256,470
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>31,900,506</u> \$	953,767 \$	(490,781) \$	32,363,492

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 8: Capital Assets (continued)

		Balance 12/31/10		Additions		Disposals		Balance 12/31/11
Business-type activities:		_		_				
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Machinery and equipment	\$	563,836	\$	29,822	\$	-	\$	593,658
Infrastructure:								
Sanitary sewers		4,045,645		269,077		(12,415)		4,302,307
Storm sewers		5,814,149		=			_	5,814,149
Total capital assets being depreciated	•	10,423,630		298,899	(=	(12,415)	_	10,710,114
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Machinery and equipment		(370,457)		(27,136)		-		(397,593)
Infrastructure:								
Sanitary sewers		(2,558,927)		(45,557)		12,415		(2,592,069)
Storm sewers		(1,912,628)		(82,881)			_	(1,995,509)
Total accumulated depreciation	•	(4,842,012)	•	(155,574)	(=	12,415	_	(4,985,171)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	5,581,618	\$	143,325	\$	-	\$ _	5,724,943

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

	_	Governmental
Security of persons and property	\$	183,877
Leisure time activities		141,711
Community development		42,416
Basic utility		2,349
Transportation		607,919
General government	_	188,657
Total depreciation expense	\$	1,166,929

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2011, consisted of the following:

	Balance 12/31/10		Issued		Retired		Balance 12/31/11		Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Various Purpose Improvement Notes	2,290,000	\$	2,200,000	\$	(2,290,000)	\$	2,200,000	\$	200,000
OPWC loan payable – North Lake Shore	2,270,000	Ψ	2,200,000	Ψ	(2,270,000)	Ψ	2,200,000	Ψ	200,000
Blvd / Glen Arden Sewer									
Replacement, 0%	-		207,477		-		207,477		-
OPWC loan payable – Euclid Avenue	102 421				(7.122)		06.200		7 122
Sewer, 0%, maturing 7/1/2025 OPWC loan payable – Sanitary Sewer	103,421		-		(7,133)		96,288		7,133
Rehabilitation, 0%, maturing 1/1/2028	81,082		_		(4,769)		76,313		4,770
Capital lease payable	20,698		-		(7,106)		13,592		8,398
Compensated absences	1,234,283		641,966		(653,755)		1,222,494		688,549
Total governmental activities	3,729,484	\$	3,049,443	\$	(2,962,763)	\$	3,816,164	\$	908,850
Business-Type Activities:									
Various Purpose Improvement Notes	630,000	\$	610,000	\$	(630,000)	\$	610,000	\$	20,000
OPWC loan payable - North Lake Shore									
Blvd / Glen Arden Sewer			170 (01				170 (01		
Replacement, 0% OPWC loan payable – Thomas Street	-		172,601		-		172,601		-
Sanitary Sewer Replacement, 0%,									
maturing 7/1/2031	99,866		8,410		-		108,276		5,414
Compensated absences	41,270		48,409		(25,070)		64,609		41,143
Total business-type activities	771,136	\$	839,420	\$	(655,070)	\$	955,486	\$	66,557

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Notes payable will be paid from the fund which received the original proceeds. The governmental activities OPWC loans will be paid from the debt service fund and the business-type OPWC loans will be paid from the sewer user fees collected.

Long-term notes payable at December 31, 2011, consisted of Various Purpose Improvement Notes. The notes have a term of one year or less. The notes were issued to refinance notes issued to open public streets and to improve the municipal sewerage system. The notes are dated March 8, 2011 and are due on March 8, 2012 at an interest rate of 1.15%.

During the year, the City obtained partial proceeds for the Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") loan related to the North Lake Shore Blvd / Glen Arden Sewer Replacement project to be repaid in semi-annual principal payments. As of December 31, 2011, the City had not collected the total proceeds of the loan, and as a result, the debt maturity schedule below does not reflect any amounts for the principal or interest. When the loan is finalized, the principal and interest will be included in the annual debt service schedule on the next page.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

		OPWC Loans Payable Principal							
		Gover	nme	ental		Business-Type			
		Euclid Avenue		Sanitary Sewer		Thomas Street			
Year		Sewer	_	Rehabilitation		Sanitary Sewer			
2012	\$	7,133	\$	4,770	\$	5,414			
2013		7,133		4,770		5,414			
2014		7,133		4,770		5,414			
2015		7,133		4,770		5,414			
2016		7,133		4,770		5,414			
2017-2021		35,665		23,850		27,070			
2022-2026		24,958		23,850		27,070			
2027-2031			_	4,763		27,066			
Total	\$_	96,288	\$_	76,313	\$	108,276			

Note 10: Note Debt

The City's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2011 is as follows:

		_	Balance 12/31/10	_	Issued	-	Retired	Balance 12/31/11
Govern	mental Activities:							
1.50%	Storm drainage system improvement	\$	365,000	\$	-	\$	(365,000) \$	-
1.40%	Storm drainage system improvement	_		_	176,000			176,000
To	tal governmental activities	\$	365,000	\$_	176,000	\$	(365,000) \$	176,000

These notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Willowick and mature within one year. The note liability was reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The notes are generally issued in anticipation of long-term bond refinancing and are refinanced until such bonds are issued.

Note 11: Lease Obligations

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as operating leases and capital leases.

In 2008, the City entered into a capital lease for the acquisition of telephone equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease with the "Leases" topic of the FASB ASC, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$38,786 equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation on the capital assets is \$3,878. Principal payments in the current year totaled \$7,106 in the Governmental Activities.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 11: Lease Obligations (continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital and operating leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end:

	Capital Lease	Operating Leases
	Governmental	Governmental
<u>Year</u>	Lease Payments	Lease Payments
2012	\$ 9,828	\$ 11,384
2013	6,048	
Total minimum lease payments	15,876	11,384
Less: amount representing interest	(2,284)	=
Present value of minimum		
lease payments	\$ 13,592	\$ 11,384

Rental expense related to operating leases for equipment totaled \$17,076 for governmental funds for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Note 12: Employee Benefits – Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are affected by length of service. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees on the paycheck for the period in which it was worked.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for his/her accumulated hours of sick leave up to 960 hours, except fire department employees, who are part time and do not accumulate sick leave. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, vacation is paid for the total time accumulated for the employee.

Note 13: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City of Willowick participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the Traditional 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 13: Pension Plans (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2011, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the members in state and local classifications of all three plans were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 11.0 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively. The employer contribution rate for state and local employers for 2011 is 14.0 percent of covered payroll. The law enforcement and public safety division employer contribution rate was 18.1 percent of covered payroll.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$403,540, \$371,954, and \$411,587, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2010 and 2009. For 2011, 89.7 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City of Willowick 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 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$367,381, \$346,947, and \$359,957, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2010 and 2009. For 2011, 75.0 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System or the Police and Fire Pension Fund are covered by Social Security. The City's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Plan – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying 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-retirement health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers/org/investments/cafr.schtml, writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH, 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

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. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2011, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14 percent of covered payroll and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of the post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0 percent during calendar year 2011. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05 percent during calendar year 2011. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2012 remained the same, but they are subject to change based on Board action. Employers will be notified if the portion allocated to health care changes during calendar year 2012. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree, or their surviving beneficiaries, to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

The City's contributions for health care for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$115,291, \$124,826, and \$172,720, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2010 and 2009. For 2011, 89.7 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability.

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City of Willowick contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 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 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of the 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, 19.5 percent and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of the covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. One for health care benefits under an 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.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (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, 2011, the employer contribution allocated to 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 Sections 1150 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$367,381, \$346,947, and \$359,957, respectively, of which \$127,170, \$120,097, and \$124,601, respectively, was allocated to the health care plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2010 and 2009. For 2011, 75.0 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability.

Note 15: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2011, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

Type	of	Coverage:
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, i	
Property	\$ 22,703,050
Boilers and machinery	22,703,050
Inland marine	502,644
Crime	100,000
Automobile liability	1,000,000
General liability	1,000,000
Law enforcement liability	1,000,000
Public officials liability	1,000,000
Umbrella liability	10,000,000

No settlements exceeded the insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League public risk pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan was administered by CompManagement Inc. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 16: Interfund Activity

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2011, consisted of the following:

	_				
		General	Sewer	Governmental	
Transfer to	_	Fund	Fund	Activities	Total
Capital Improvement fund	\$	-	\$ 11,307	\$ -	\$ 11,307
Nonmajor governmental funds		340,000	-	-	340,000
Business-type activities				269,077	269,077
Total transfers	\$	340,000	\$ 11,307	\$ 269,077	\$ 620,384

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service.

The City had no transfers that do not occur on a regular basis except for the transfer from the sewer fund to the capital improvement fund and the transfer from the governmental activities to the business-type activities. The transfer from the sewer fund to the capital improvement fund was in made accordance with Ohio Revised Code section 5705.13(C). Contributions of capital assets of \$269,077 from the governmental activities to the business-type activities during 2011 are reported as transfers in the Statement of Activities. No transfers were inconsistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer. In addition, each of the above transfers is in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code.

B. Interfund activity for the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Interfund	Interfund Payable				
	Nonmajor	Nonmajor				
	Governmental	Sewer				
Interfund Receivable	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Fund</u>	Total			
General fund	\$ 40,000	\$	\$240,000			

The interfund receivables and payables listed above result from a difference in the timing of when expenses are recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and when the related interfund subsidies are budgeted for payment on a cash basis.

Note 17: Contingencies/Pending Litigation

The City is involved in various litigation, claims, and inquiries most of which are routine to the nature of a municipality. It is the opinion of the City's management that the ultimate settlement of such litigation will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position and results of operations.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 18: Subsequent Events

On March 7, 2012, the City issued Various Purpose Improvement Notes in the amount of \$2,590,000 with an interest rate of 1.00%, maturing on March 6, 2013, to retire previously outstanding Various Improvement Notes. Original notes were issued to open public streets Shoreland Circle and Lakewick Lane and to improve the municipal sewerage system.

Note 19: Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City uses a three-level fair value hierarchy that categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on the observability of the inputs utilized in the valuation. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore, requiring an entity to develop its own valuation assumptions. These inputs reflect management's judgment about the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing the asset and are based on the best available information, which has been internally developed.

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City has elected to not apply the provisions of topic 820, as discussed in paragraph 820-10-15-1A of the FASB ASC, to non-financial assets and liabilities, except for those items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis.

Financial assets in the proprietary funds consisted of the following:

	Level 1]	Level 2	Level 3		12/31/2011	
STAR Ohio	\$	_	\$	1,898	\$	_	\$	1,898

Note 20: Jointly Governed Organization

Lake County General Health District – The Lake County General Health District, a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five-year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 13 members are elected by the various mayors of cities, villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. Five townships, nine villages, and nine cities participate in the District. In 2011, the City contributed \$105,344 for the operation of the District.

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council – The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 168 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2011

Note 20: Jointly Governed Organization (continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the nine-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Willowick did not contribute to NOPEC during 2011. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31320 Solon Rd, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Note 21: Fund Deficits

Fund balances at December 31, 2011 included the following individual funds deficits:

		Deficit
Funds	_Fu	nd Balance
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:		
Community Development Block Grant Fund	\$	2,423
Police Pension Fund		75,355

These fund deficits are the result of the recognition of liabilities in accordance with general accepted accounting principles.



Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

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 Willowick, Ohio, (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 30, 2012, wherein we noted the City adopted *GASB Statement Nos.* 54 and 59, as disclosed in Note 3. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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





Geneva Group International

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated April 30, 2012.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council, others within the entity, and the Auditor of State's Office and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

& Panichi, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio



CITY OF WILLOWICK

LAKE 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 JUNE 19, 2012