Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010



Members of Council Village of Gates Mills 1470 Chagrin River Road Gates Mills, Ohio 44040

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Gates Mills, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

October 1, 2012



# For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Village of Gates Mills Cuyahoga County 1470 Chagrin River Road Gates Mills, Ohio 44040

#### To the Members of Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Gates Mills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the "Village") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village'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 significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the modified cash basis of accounting. This is a comprehensive accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in modified cash financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting Note 2 describes.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2012, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.





Geneva Group International

Members of Village Council Village of Gates Mills, Ohio

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 10 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 June 15, 2012

Cumi & Panichi Inc.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Gates Mills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Village) financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, within the limitations of the Village's modified cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

#### **Highlights**

Key highlights for 2010 are as follows:

Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$163,547 (4.4 percent), a significant change from 2009.

The Village's general receipts are primarily property, municipal income and estate taxes. The variance in real estate tax income received in 2010 compared to 2009 was negligible. In 2010 the municipal income tax received was \$30,786 (2.4 percent) more than received in 2009. The Village received \$713,731 estate (inheritance) taxes as compared to \$1,990,619 received in 2009, a decrease of \$1,276,888 or 64.1 percent. Municipal tax and estate tax have fluctuated in the past, making budgeting a challenge. Two bond anticipation notes were paid off during 2010 in the amounts of \$275,000 and \$300,000, respectively.

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased \$37,775 or 15.2 percent in 2011 as compared to a decrease of \$42,553 or 14.6 percent in 2009.

#### **Using the Basic Financial Statements**

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

#### **Report Components**

The statement of net assets – modified cash basis and the statement of activities – modified cash basis provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

As a result of using the modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets (such as accounts receivable) and their related revenues and certain liabilities (such as accounts payable) and their related expenses are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the modified cash basis of accounting.

#### Reporting the Village as a Whole

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2010, within the limitations of modified cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year-end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well, such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property, income, and estate taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the Village is divided into two types of activities:

Governmental activities: Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including police, fire, streets, buildings and cemetery maintenance, and recreation activities. Municipal income taxes, property taxes, and state income taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Business-type activities: The Village has two business-type activities, the provision of water and wastewater. The water and wastewater activities are financed by fees charged to the customers receiving the service and transfers from the General Fund.

#### Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Governmental Funds – Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for non-major funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. In 2010, the Village's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Improvement Fund.

Proprietary Funds – When the Village charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. When the services are provided to the general public, the activity is reported as an enterprise fund. The Village has two enterprise funds, the Water and Wastewater funds. In this report the words "Proprietary" and "Enterprise" are interchangeable, referring to the same funds.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Village. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Village's programs. The Village has one Fiduciary Fund, the Building Bond Deposit Fund.

#### The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2009 compared to 2010 on a modified cash basis:

Table 1 Net Assets 2009 and 2010

	Governmen	ıtal	Activities	Business-T	ype .	<u>Activities</u>	То	tal	
	2009		2010	2009	_	2010	2009		2010
Assets									
Equity in Pooled Cash and									
Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,902,327	\$	2,665,739	\$ =	\$	-	\$ 2,902,327	\$	2,665,739
Investments	784,821		857,862	249,327	_	211,552	1,034,148		1,069,414
Total Assets	\$ 3,687,148	\$	3,523,601	\$ 249,327	\$ _	211,552	\$ 3,936,475	\$	3,735,153
Net Assets									
Restricted for:									
Capital Improvements	\$ 2,157,493	\$	1,949,827	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 2,157,493	\$	1,949,827
Debt Services	25,639		2,730	-		-	25,639		2,730
Other Purposes	141,075		122,143	-		-	141,075		122,143
Unrestricted	1,362,941		1,448,901	249,327	_	211,552	1,612,268		1,660,453
Total Net Assets	\$ 3,687,148	\$	3,523,601	\$ 249,327	\$ _	211,552	\$ 3,936,475	\$	3,735,153

In 2010, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$163,547 or 4.4 percent, a significant change from the prior year. This was mainly the result of a decrease in estate tax income of \$1,276,888 and budget cuts.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis

# For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

# Table 2 Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2009	Business- Type Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2010	Business- Type Activities 2010	Total 2009	Total 2010
Receipts:						
Program Receipts: Charges for Services and Sales	591,889 \$	664,071	\$ 609,062 \$	627,910	\$ 1,255,960	\$ 1,236,972
Operating Grants and Contributions	29,978	004,071	30,358	027,910	29,978	30,358
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,922	_	10,725	_	1,922	10,725
Total Program Receipts	623,789	664,071	650,145	627,910	1,287,860	1,278,055
General Receipts:						
Property Taxes	2,372,711	-	2,305,338	-	2,372,711	2,305,338
Municipal Income Taxes	1,299,802	-	1,330,588	-	1,299,802	1,330,588
Estate Taxes	1,990,619	-	713,731	-	1,990,619	713,731
Grants and Entitlements Not						
Restricted to Specific Programs	553,782	-	736,256	-	553,782	736,256
Notes Issued	2,295,000	-	1,485,000	-	2,295,000	1,485,000
Premium on Debt Issue	16,983	-	7,336	-	16,983	7,336
Sale of Capital Assets Interest	701,124 37,756	_	8,698 19,782	-	701,124 37,756	8,698 19,782
Total General Receipts	9,267,777		6,606,729		9,267,777	6,606,729
Total Receipts  Total Receipts	9,891,566	664,071	7,256,874	627,910	10,555,637	7,884,784
Total Receipts	<u></u>	004,071	7,230,674	027,710	10,555,057	7,004,704
Disbursements:						
General Government	1,451,943	-	1,369,328	-	1,451,943	1,369,328
Security of Persons and Property	1,706,484	-	1,915,815	-	1,706,484	1,915,815
Public Health Services	11,260	-	10,266	-	11,260	10,266
Leisure Time Activities	248,904	-	229,632	-	248,904	229,632
Community Environment	1,340	-	2,198	-	1,340	2,198
Basic Utility Services	34,656	-	24,870	-	34,656	24,870
Transportation	896,701	-	976,234	-	896,701	976,234
Capital Outlay	663,464	-	460,178	-	663,464	460,178
Principal Retirement	2,535,000	-	2,295,000	-	2,535,000	2,295,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	88,301	-	51,550	-	88,301	51,550
Water	-	732,961	-	727,672	732,961	727,672
Wastewater	-	23,663	-	23,363	23,663	23,363
Total Disbursements	7,638,053	756,624	7,335,071	<u>751,035</u>	8,394,677	8,086,106
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfer	s 2,253,513	(92,553)	(78,197)	(123,125)	2,160,960	(201,322)
Transfers	(50,000)	50,000	(85,350)	85,350	=	=
Change in Net Assets	2,203,513	(42,553)	(163,547)	(37,775)	2,160,960	(201,322)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	1,483,635	291,880	3,687,148	249,327	1,775,515	3,936,475
Net Assets End of Year	3,687,148 \$	249,327	\$ <u>3,523,601</u> \$	211,552	\$ <u>3,936,475</u>	\$ <u>3,735,153</u>

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Receipts**

Program receipts are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts, special assessments, donations and charges for cemetery lots and burial charges, summer program registration fees, rent income from Village owned houses and cell tower, and cable franchise fees. Also included are assessments to repay the Village for the purchase of the "Mayfield School Board" property. The purchase was made from the General Fund, therefore, the assessments, which are being repaid over 20 years, are being recorded in the General Fund.

The significant general receipts are property, income and estate taxes, and state grants and entitlements. Except for receipts from notes issued, other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable revenue sources.

#### **Disbursements**

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for other Village activities, including transfers. These costs include the legal and engineering costs, other professional costs, and property/liability insurance costs, as well as internal services such as payroll and fringe benefits and purchasing.

Security of Persons and Property is the costs of police and fire protection plus street lighting. Starting in 2009 the cost of providing EMS (Emergency Medical Service) was added.

Public Health Services are cemetery costs.

Leisure Time Activities are the costs of maintaining the Village's parklands plus providing community activities such as Jr. Strawhat, Halloween Party, Easter Hunt, Concert, and Art Show.

Community Environment is the cost of providing building inspections.

Basic Utility Service is the cost of maintaining ditches.

Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads, bridges, and guardrails along with the cost of maintaining the Service Department's equipment.

#### **Governmental Activities**

On the Statement of Activities (page 12) the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for general government, security of persons and property, transportation, capital outlay, and principal retirement. The next three columns of the Statement entitled Program Cash Receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for service and grants and contributions received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The Net (Disbursement) columns compare the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "Total" amount represents the cost of the service which is paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts which are presented at the bottom of the Statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

# Table 3 Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2009	-	Net Cost of Services 2009	Total Cost of Services 2010	Net Cost of Services 2010
General Government	\$ 1,451,943	\$	(900,701)	\$ 1,369,328	\$ (798,293)
Security of Persons					
and Property	1,706,484		(1,705,846)	1,915,815	(1,911,049)
Public Health Services	11,260		(7,710)	10,266	(7,666)
Leisure Time Activities	248,904		(206,354)	229,632	(183,697)
Community Environment	1,340		(1,340)	2,198	(2,198)
Basic Utility Services	34,656		(34,656)	24,870	(24,870)
Transportation	896,701		(896,701)	976,234	(976,234)
Capital Outlay	663,484		(637,655)	460,178	(434,369)
Principal Retirement	2,535,000		(2,535,000)	2,295,000	(2,295,000)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	88,301	_	(88,301)	51,550	(51,550)
Total Disbursements	\$ 7,638,053	\$	(7,014,264)	\$ 7,335,071	\$ (6,684,926)

#### **Business-Type Activities**

The water and wastewater operations of the Village are relatively small and are supplemented by transfers from the General Fund. The major activity in the Water Fund is the payment of debt financed by assessments collected by the County Fiscal Officer.

### The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds, excluding transfers and advances, had receipts of \$7,256,874 and disbursements of \$7,335,071. The most significant change within governmental funds occurred within the Capital Improvement Fund. The Capital Improvement Fund balance decreased \$207,666 mostly as the result of the decreased amount of estate tax receipts of \$1,276,888. The average amount estimated for estate tax income is \$350,000 per year. (Note: By ordinance even though the estate tax is posted to the General Fund, it is immediately transferred to the Capital Improvement Fund.)

#### **General Fund Budgeting Highlights**

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

The Village amended its General Fund budget a few times to reflect changing circumstances. Final total budgeted Intergovernmental Revenues were more than expected due to estate tax income, but less than originally budgeted. Actual property tax received was \$204,919 less than originally budgeted. Municipal income taxes were \$279,866 more than originally budgeted and \$92,998 more than the final budget.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

The Village maintains a listing of its capital assets and infrastructure. It is updated by Industrial Appraisal Company annually.

As of December 31, 2010, the Village's outstanding principal on all loans and notes was \$6,281,557. See details in the Notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements. Of this amount:

- \$3,847,061 is for two loans with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) that are secured by assessments. These loans were for a water project which began in 1995.
- \$747,476 is for a non-interest bearing loan with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC), also for the water project.
- \$202,020 is for a non-interest bearing loan with OPWC for a wastewater project.
- \$1,000,000 is for a Street Improvement Note with Key Bank which is renewed annually. Principal payments began in 2006 as required.
- \$485,000 is for a Library Note with Key Bank which is renewable annually. Currently it is renewed for the amount not collected in donations.

#### **Current Issues**

The issue that caused concern for 2010 started in 2009. Mayfield Village had provided EMS (ambulance) to the Village of Gates Mills in exchange for housing their prisoners. It was decided by Mayfield Village to charge Gates Mills for the service, and to house their prisoners elsewhere. Since billing for the service didn't start until mid-2009, the cost of EMS increased from \$162,000 in 2009 to \$282,000 in 2010. It will increase to \$294.433 in 2011.

Great effort was made in 2010 to find a health insurance carrier for a reasonable cost. Regional health plans were pursued, including one with Metro Hospital/Cuyahoga County. Unfortunately Gates Mills did not qualify. The goal is to research other avenues to help with the cost to both the Village and the employees.

The Budget and Finance Committees continue to monitor the cash balance of the Village. Department heads are encouraged to try to do more projects in-house if cost efficient. Also, they are asked to cut costs in areas that would not affect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents.

The Mayor, Councilmembers, Treasurer, Clerk, and other members of the administration are greatly concerned about the current proposal to discontinue the Ohio estate/inheritance tax since it provides the majority of the funds needed for road and culvert repair/replacement.

It is important to remember that there is no industry to support the Village's tax base. The income from the outside levies is fixed. The goal is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited funding.

# **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Jo Ann Lechman, Finance Administrator, Village of Gates Mills Town Hall, 1470 Chagrin River Road, Gates Mills, Ohio 44040.

# **Statement of Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis**

# December 31, 2010

	G	overnmental Activities	iness-Type	 Total
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	\$	2,665,739 857,862	\$ 211,552	\$ 2,665,739 1,069,414
Total Assets	\$	3,523,601	\$ 211,552	\$ 3,735,153
Net Assets Restricted for: Capital Improvements Debt Service Other Purposes Unrestricted	\$	1,949,827 2,730 122,143 1,448,901	\$ - - - 211,552	\$ 1,949,827 2,730 122,143 1,660,453
Total Net Assets	\$	3,523,601	\$ 211,552	\$ 3,735,153

#### **Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis**

# For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	_		Program	Cas	h Receipts		
			Charges		Operating		Capital
		Cash	for Services		Grants and	C	Frants and
	Di	sbursements	and Sales	(	Contributions	C	ontributions
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$	1,369,328	\$ 571,035	\$	_	\$	-
Security of Persons and Property		1,915,815	-		4,766		-
Public Health Services		10,266	2,600		-		-
Leisure Time Activities		229,632	9,618		25,592		10,725
Community Environment		2,198	-		-		-
Basic Utility Services		24,870	-		-		-
Transportation		976,234	-		-		-
Capital Outlay		460,178	25,809		-		-
Principal Retirement		2,295,000	-		-		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	_	51,550				_	
Total Governmental Activities	_	7,335,071	609,062		30,358	-	10,725
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>							
Water		727,672	626,545		=		-
Wastewater	_	23,363	1,365			_	
Total Business-Type Activities	_	751,035	627,910			-	-
Total	\$	8,086,106	\$ 1,236,972	\$	30,358	\$	10,725

#### **General Receipts**

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Police Pension

Conservation

Municipal Income Taxes

Estate Tax

Grants and Entitlements not

Restricted to Specific Programs

Notes Issued

Premium on Debt Issue

Sale of Capital Assets

Interest

**Total General Receipts** 

Transfers

Total General Receipts and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Disbursements ) Receipts and Changes in Net Assets

_	Governmental Activities	Business-Typ Activities	pe	Total
\$	(798,293) (1,911,049) (7,666) (183,697) (2,198) (24,870) (976,234) (434,369) (2,295,000) (51,550) (6,684,926)	\$ - - - - - - - - -	\$ 	(798,293) (1,911,049) (7,666) (183,697) (2,198) (24,870) (976,234) (434,369) (2,295,000) (51,550) (6,684,926)
	(6,684,926)	(101,12 (21,99 (123,12 (123,12	9 <u>8)</u> 2 <u>5</u> )	(101,127) (21,998) (123,125) (6,808,051)
	2,069,740 54,369 181,229 1,330,588 713,731 736,256 1,485,000 7,336 8,698 19,782 6,606,729	- - - - - - - -		2,069,740 54,369 181,229 1,330,588 713,731 736,256 1,485,000 7,336 8,698 19,782 6,606,729
	(85,350) 6,521,379 (163,547)	85,3: 85,3: (37,77	<u>50</u>	- 6,606,729 (201,322)
\$	3,687,148 3,523,601	249,32 \$ 211,55		3,936,475 3,735,153

# **Statement of Modified Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds**

# **December 31, 2010**

	-	General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Capital Improvement Fund	(	Other Governmental Funds	(	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cook and Cook										
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,419,809	\$	_	\$	1,218,786	\$	27,144	\$	2,665,739
Investments	Ψ	29,092	Ψ	2,730	Ψ	731,041	Ψ	94,999	Ψ	857,862
mvestments	-	27,072		2,730		731,041				037,002
Total Assets	\$	1,448,901	\$	2,730	\$	1,949,827	\$	122,143	\$	3,523,601
		, ,								
Fund Balances										
Undesignated, Reported in:										
General Fund	\$	1,448,901	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,448,901
Special Revenue Funds		-		-		-		52,138		52,138
Debt Service Funds		-		2,730		-		-		2,730
Capital Improvement Funds		-		-		1,949,827		-		1,949,827
Permanent Fund	-							70,005		70,005
Total Fund Balances	\$	1,448,901	\$	2,730	\$	1,949,827	\$	122,143	\$	3,523,601

# Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Modified Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Receipts	General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Capital Improvement Fund	G	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Municipal Income Taxes \$	1,330,588	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,330,588
Property and Other Local Taxes	2,069,740	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	235,598	Ψ	2,305,338
Special Assessments	25,809		_		_		-		25,809
Charges for Services	341,547		_		133,795		12,218		487,560
Fines, Licenses and Permits	94,910		_		-		,		94,910
Intergovernmental	1,119,102		_		_		336,434		1,455,536
Interest	19,541		_		4		237		19,782
Miscellaneous			-		10,725		25,592		36,317
Total Receipts	5,001,237				144,524	_	610,079	_	5,755,840
Disbursements Current:						_			· · · · · ·
General Government	1,346,043		_		_		23,285		1,369,328
Security of Persons and Property	1,736,600		_		_		179,215		1,915,815
Public Health Services	-		_		_		10,266		10,266
Leisure Time Activities	10,576		_		_		219,056		229,632
Community Environment	2,198		_		_		-		2,198
Basic Utility Services	24,870		_		_		_		24,870
Transportation	863,944		_		-		112,290		976,234
Capital Outlay	_		_		389,602		70,576		460,178
Debt Service:					,		,		,
Principal Retirement	-		1,485,000		810,000		-		2,295,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	21,305		30,245		-		-		51,550
Total Disbursements	4,005,536		1,515,245		1,199,602		614,688		7,335,071
Excess of Receipts Over (Under)									
Disbursements	995,701		(1,515,245)		(1,055,078)	_	4,609		(1,579,231)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Notes Issued	-		1,485,000		-		-		1,485,000
Premium (Discount) on Debt Issue	=		7,336		-		-		7,336
Sale of Capital Assets	-		-		8,698		-		8,698
Transfers In	-		-		713,731		110,660		824,391
Transfers Out	(909,741)		-		-		-		(909,741)
Advances In	-		-		124,983		-		124,983
Advances Out	- (000 5.11)					-	(124,983)	_	(124,983)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(909,741)		1,492,336		847,412	-	(14,323)	_	1,415,684
Net Change in Fund Balances	85,960		(22,909)		(207,666)		(18,932)		(163,547)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,362,941		25,639		2,157,493	_	141,075	_	3,687,148
Fund Balances End of Year \$ _	1,448,901	\$	2,730	\$	1,949,827	\$ _	122,143	\$ _	3,523,601

# Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis – General Fund

## For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

		Budgeted Original	. Am	ounts Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Receipts		Oliginai	_		•	1100001	-	(1 togative)
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	1,050,722	\$	1,237,590	\$	1,330,588	\$	92,998
Property and Other Local Taxes	_	2,274,659	-	2,274,659	7	2,069,740	_	(204,919)
Special Assessments		20,381		24,005		25,809		1,804
Charges for Services		269,709		317,675		341,547		23,872
Fines, Licenses and Permits		74,947		88,277		94,910		6,633
Intergovernmental		883,718		1,040,885		1,119,102		78,217
Interest		15,431		18,175	-	19,541	_	1,366
Total receipts	•	4,589,567		5,001,266	-	5,001,237	-	(29)
Disbursements								
Current:								
General Government		1,541,915		1,367,368		1,367,348		20
Security of Persons and Property		1,852,560		1,736,600		1,736,600		-
Leisure Time Activities		14,750		10,576		10,576		-
Community Environment		3,000		2,200		2,198		2
Basic Utility Services		32,200		24,870		24,870		-
Transportation		799,150	_	863,959		863,944	-	15
Total Disbursements		4,243,575	_	4,005,573		4,005,536	-	37
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		345,992		995,693		995,701		8
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers Out	•	(516,000)	_	(909,741)	(-	(909,741)	-	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(170,008)		85,952		85,960		8
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	•	1,362,941		1,362,941		1,362,941	-	<u> </u>
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	1,192,933	\$_	1,448,893	\$	1,448,901	\$	8

# Statement of Fund Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis Proprietary Funds

# **December 31, 2010**

	Business-Type Activities											
		Wastewater Water Fund Fund				ll Proprietary Funds						
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	<u>46</u>	\$	211,506	\$	211,552						
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$	<u>46</u>	\$	211,506	\$	211,552						

# Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Business-Type Activities							
		Wastewater		Water		otal Proprietary		
		Fund	-	Fund		Funds		
<b>Operating Receipts</b>								
Charges for Services	\$	1,365	\$_	-	\$	1,365		
Total Operating Receipts		1,365	_		-	1,365		
<b>Operating Disbursements</b>								
Contractual Services		4,123	_	19,625	-	23,748		
Total Operating Disbursements		4,123	_	19,625	-	23,748		
Operating Loss		(2,758)	-	(19,625)	-	(22,383)		
<b>Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements)</b>								
Special Assessments		-		626,545		626,545		
Principal Retirement		(19,240)		(448,680)		(467,920)		
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges			-	(259,367)		(259,367)		
Total Non-Operating Receipts								
(Disbursements)		(19,240)	_	(81,502)		(100,742)		
Loss before Transfers		(21,998)		(101,127)		(123,125)		
Transfers In		5,350	_	80,000	•	85,350		
Change in Net Assets		(16,648)		(21,127)		(37,775)		
Net Assets Beginning of Year		16,694	_	232,633		249,327		
Net Assets End of Year	\$	<u>46</u>	\$ _	211,506	\$	211,552		

# Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Modified Cash Basis Fiduciary Funds

# **December 31, 2010**

	Agency
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	\$ 48,256 32,946
Total Assets	\$81,202
Net Assets Held in Trust for Building Deposits	\$81,202

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 1:** Reporting Entity

The Village of Gates Mills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the "Village"), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio and the Village Charter dated November 1972.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes, performs the judicial functions of the Village and presides at Council meetings. The chief conservator of the peace, he/she oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. He/she also appoints, with Council approval, all department heads, and together with the Clerk or Treasurer, executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the Village.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven-member council with all seven members elected at large for a term of four years. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to tax levies; appropriates and borrows money; and accepts bids for materials and services and other municipal purposes.

#### A. Primary Government

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Village consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The primary government provides the following services to its citizens: police and fire protection, EMS, recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, recycling, and general administrative services.

#### B. Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Village is financially accountable. The Village is financially accountable for an organization if the Village appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Village is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Village is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Village is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization; or the Village is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Village is also financially accountable for any organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Village in that the Village approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. Component units also include legally separate, tax-exempt entities whose resources are for the direct benefit of the Village, are accessible to the Village and are significant in amount to the Village. There are no component units included as part of this report.

The Village is associated with a jointly-governed organization, the East Suburban Regional Council of Governments (ESRCOG). This organization is presented in Note 14 to the basic financial statements.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 2:** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2C, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. This modified cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting.

In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles, Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The Village does not apply FASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and to its enterprise funds. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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. All of the above noted statements are presented on the modified cash basis.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds (the Building Bond Deposit Fund). The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts, or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services, transfer from the General Fund, and loans.

The statement of net assets presents the cash balance of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year-end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental and business-type activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business-type activity is self-financing on a modified cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village 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. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transaction from non-operating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as non-operating.

#### B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting 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. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The funds of the Village are divided into three categories, governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

#### Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g., grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. In 2010, the Village's major governmental funds are as follows:

**General Fund** – The General 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 Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

**Debt Service Fund** – This fund is used to accumulate resources for the payment of bonds and note indebtedness except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Capital Improvement Fund – This fund is used to track money received for, and spent on, capital projects unless required to be accounted for in another fund. Sources of money include royalties from Village owned gas well, sale of capital assets, advances and transfers (including estate/inheritance tax), plus repayment of expenditures from this Fund. Expenditures are for capital projects and advances/transfers to the General Fund and other Capital Funds when deemed necessary by Village Council.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

The other governmental funds of the Village account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose. Included in these funds are the Village's Permanent Funds: the Mayor's Discretionary Fund, Purcell Fund, and the Storer Fund.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise. Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Village's proprietary funds are the Water and the Wastewater Funds.

**Water Fund** – This fund receives cash from loans, bonds, advances/transfers, assessments, and connection (tap-in) charges. Expenditures include construction expenses, operation expenses, debt service charges on bonds and notes issued by, and repayment of other obligations entered into by, the Village in connection with the water improvement projects.

**Wastewater Fund** – This fund tracks all money received for, and spent on, the Wastewater Plant. Revenue is from grants, loans, fund transfers, proceeds of bond issues, and usage fees. Expenditures include all costs and expenses of installing and maintaining the wastewater plant, lines, and service connections and all legal fees, engineering fees, construction costs, administration costs, operating costs, and repayment of loans and bond issues.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary funds include pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments which are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village has no trust funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature and are used to hold resources for individuals, organizations or other governments. The Village's agency fund accounts for building bond deposits from various contractors, developers or individuals to ensure compliance with various Village ordinances.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

#### D. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village Council. The legal level of control has been established at the fund level for all funds except the General Fund. The legal level of control for the General Fund is Payroll and Other within the three departments.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Clerk/Treasurer or his/her designee. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village Council.

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

#### E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2010, the Village invested in a money market fund, U.S. Treasury Notes, CD's, and STAR Ohio. The U.S. Treasury Notes and CD's are reported at cost. The money market fund is recorded at the amount reported by Key Bank at December 31, 2010.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

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, 2010.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to state statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund during 2010 was \$19,541.

#### F. Restricted Assets

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

#### G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items as expenses/expenditures when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

#### H. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

#### I. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

#### J. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

# K. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for post-retirement healthcare benefits.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

#### L. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's modified cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset when entering into a capital lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither other financing sources nor capital outlay expenditures are reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

#### M. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for debt service include resources restricted for the retirement of a street improvement note for \$1,000,000, and a \$485,000 note restricted for the library project. Net assets restricted for other purposes include police pension, law enforcement receipts (confiscated items, drug fines, etc.), underground storage tank insurance deductible, and land conservation.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### N. Interfund Transactions

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing source/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

#### **Note 3:** Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The outstanding advances as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Wastewater Fund owes the Capital Improvement Fund \$300,000

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 4:** Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Village are classified by state statute into three categories.

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five- year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories (August 22, 2011), or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

Pursuant to the Village's investment policy, interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds maturing five years from date of settlement unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, the investment is specifically approved by Council, and it will be held until its maturity.
- 2. Certificates of Deposit from eligible institutions.
- 3. No more than 25% of investment funds in no-load money market mutual funds rated in the highest category by at least one nationally recognized rating agency, investing exclusively in the same types of eligible securities as defined under 135.35 ORC.
- 4. Repurchase agreements for no more than 30 days with any eligible institution mentioned in Section 135.32 ORC. The market value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the repurchase amount by at least 2%.
- 5. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAR Ohio).

Protection of the Village's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by collateral pledged to the Village by the financial institution, or by a collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 4:** Deposits and Investments (continued)

#### **Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of December 31, 2010 \$760,206 of the Village's bank balance of \$1,012,009 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department, not in the Village's name.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of state statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured.

#### Investments

As of December 31, 2010, the Village had the following investments:

	Carrying Value	Maturity
Money Market	\$ 26,162	1 Day
U.S. Treasury Notes	302,360	12 months July 31, 2011
CD	200,000	19 months February 4, 2011
3 CD's (each \$200,000)	600,000	24 months July 31, 2011
STAR Ohio	1,743,544	
Total Investments	2,872,066	
Demand Deposits	944,289	
Total Equity in Pooled Cash		
And Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,816,355	

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. While the Village's investment policy does not address interest rate risk, the Village's investment portfolio is structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments as reflected in the above table, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 4:** Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Money Market fund carries a rating of A1P1 by Moody's and Standards and Poor's and STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standards and Poor's. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements of state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Treasury Notes are exposed to custodial credit risk as they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investment to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

#### **Note 5:** Income Taxes

The Village levies a municipal income tax of one percent (before credit) on substantially all earned income arising from employment, residency, or business activities within the Village as well as certain income of residents earned outside of the Village. All income taxes received are placed in the General Fund.

Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Village's tax collection agent, the Central Collection Agency, monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file a declaration annually.

#### **Note 6:** Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, and public utility property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2010 represents the collection of 2009 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2010 were levied after October 1, 2010, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2010, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by state statute at 35% of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by July 14. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2010 represents 2009 collections. Public utility real and tangible property taxes received in 2010 became a lien on December 31, 2009, were levied after October 1, 2009, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35% of true value; public utility tangible property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 6:** Property Taxes (continued)

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$22.40 per \$1,000 of market value as assigned by the County Fiscal Officer. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2010 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Estate, Agriculture, Residential	\$	201,458,010
Other Real Estate		5,893,310
Public Utility Tangible	_	1,887,540
Total Assessed Value	\$	209,238,860

#### **Note 7:** Risk Management

The Village has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability;
- vehicles; and
- errors and omissions.

The Village's comprehensive property & casualty insurance program is with Selective Insurance Company.

Type of Coverage	Coverage		Deductible
Blanket Property and Contents	\$	11,330,051	\$ 1,000
Inland Marine		370,499	1,000
General Liability		1,000,000	-
Automobile Liability		1,000,000	500
Public Officials Liability		1,000,000	5,000
Police Professional Liability		1,000,000	5,000
Employment Practice Liability		1,000,000	5,000
Computer - Hardware		100,000	250
Computer - Software		100,000	250
Public Employee Dishonesty		250,000	2,500
Money and Securities		25,000	2,500
Umbrella over General Liability, Automobile,			
Law Enforcement, Public Officials,			
Employment Practices		10,000,000	-

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there was no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### Note 7: Risk Management (continued)

The Village participates in the Ohio Municipal League Group Rating Plan (GRP) for worker's compensation. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of reduced premiums for the participants, foster safer working conditions and foster cost-effective claims management skills by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium is applied to all cities in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for all cities in the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP. The annual enrollment fee in 2010 was \$4,200 and the estimated savings was \$17,990.

The Village provides basic health and dental insurance to full-time employees through Aetna, a private carrier. The family, employee plus spouse, employee plus child(ren), and single monthly premiums were \$1,349.20, \$958.20, \$865.60, and \$474.30, respectively, for medical and dental. The employees pay 6% of the premiums by payroll deduction.

#### **Note 8: Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Village 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 member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member-directed plan.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 8: Defined Benefit 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 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 writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For the year ended December 31, 2010, 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.

The 2010 member contribution rates were 10% for members in state and local classifications. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 10.1%. The 2010 employer contribution rate for state and local employers was 14% of covered payroll.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$160,862, \$162,555, and \$178,187, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for all three years. The Village made no contributions to the member-directed plan for 2010.

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

The Village 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 the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Contribution rates are also prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code. For 2010, members of OP&F contributed 10% of their wages to OP&F and the Village contributed an amount equal to 19.5% of their wages. The Village's required contributions to the Fund for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$169,659, \$142,958, and \$137,535, respectively; 93.5% has been contributed for 2010 and 100% for 2009 and 2008.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 9: 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 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 healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program, and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment healthcare coverage.

In order to qualify for post-employment healthcare coverage, age-and-service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Healthcare coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The healthcare 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 writing to OPERS, 227 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601.

#### **Funding Policy**

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement healthcare through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement healthcare benefits.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2010, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14% of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-employment Healthcare plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post-employment healthcare benefits.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 9:** Post-employment Benefits (continued)

#### A Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

For 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the healthcare for members in the traditional plan was 5.5% from January 1 through February 28, 2010 and 5% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare for members in the combined plan was 4.73% from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 4.23% from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the healthcare benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and coverage selected. The Village's contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$58,342, \$67,872 and \$89,094, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for all years.

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

The Healthcare Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees September 9, 2004, was effective on January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1 of each year from 2006 to 2008. These rate increases allowed additional funds to be allocated to the healthcare plan.

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

OP&F provides access to post-retirement healthcare 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 healthcare coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide healthcare 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.

#### **Funding Policy**

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

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 9:** Post-employment Benefits (continued)

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

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

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

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the healthcare 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 Village's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$58,728, \$47,938, and \$47,587, respectively; 93.5% has been contributed for 2010 and 100% for 2009 and 2008.

#### **Note 10:** Notes Payable

The Village's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, is as follows:

	Interest		Balance				Balance
Governmental Activities	Rate	_	1/1/2010	_	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2010
Library Note	1.25%	\$	520,000	\$	485,000	\$ (520,000)	\$ 485,000
Service Garage Note	1.25%		275,000		-	(275,000)	-
Street Improvement Note	1.25%		1,200,000		1,000,000	(1,200,000)	1,000,000
Gates Mills Boulevard Note	1.25%	_	300,000	_		(300,000)	
Total Governmental Activities		\$ _	2,295,000	\$	1,485,000	\$ (2,295,000)	\$ 1,485,000

The above notes are collateralized by the Village's taxing authority and mature within one year.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### Note 11: Debt

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, is as follows:

	Interest		Balance				Balance
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	Rate	_	1/1/2010	_	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2010
OWDA, 1998	6.51%	\$	1,923,567	\$	-	\$ (190,815)	\$ 1,732,752
OWDA, 1999	5.86%		2,289,122		-	(174,813)	2,114,309
OPWC Loan, 1995	0%		830,528		-	(83,052)	747,476
OPWC Loan, 2001	0%	_	221,260	_		(19,240)	202,020
Total Business-Type Activities	es	\$	5,264,477	\$		\$ (467,920)	\$ 4,796,557

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans and the 1995 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan relate to a water expansion project. The 2001 OPWC loan was for the wastewater treatment plant. The OWDA and OPWC loans are repaid in semi-annual payments over 20 years. The OWDA loans are collateralized by assessments.

Amortization of the above long-term debt, including interest, where applicable, is scheduled as follows:

Year Ending December 31	-	OWDA Loans	_	OPWC Loans	•	Total
2011	\$	624,994	\$	102,293	\$	727,287
2012		624,994		102,293		727,287
2013		624,994		102,293		727,287
2014		624,994		102,293		727,287
2015		624,994		102,293		727,287
2016-2020		1,867,899		428,411		2,296,310
2021	_		_	9,620		9,620
Total	\$ _	4,992,869	\$_	949,496	\$	5,942,365

The Ohio Revised Code provides that net general obligation debt of the Village, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed 5.5% of the tax valuation of the Village. The Revised Code further provides that total voted and un-voted net debt of the Village less the same exempt debt shall never exceed amount equal to 10.5% of its tax valuation. The Village is within these ranges.

#### **Note 12: Interfund Transfers**

During 2010 the following transfers were made:

Transfers from the General Fund to:	
Capital Improvement Fund	\$ 713,731
Other Governmental Funds	110,660
Wastewater Fund	5,350
Water Fund	 80,000
Total Transfers from the General Fund	\$ 909,741

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **Note 12: Interfund Transfers (continued)**

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

#### **Note 13: Contingent Liabilities**

The Village is not a defendant in any lawsuits.

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Village are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

#### **Note 14: Jointly Governed Organization**

The Village is a member of the Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments (ESRCOG). The ESRCOG was formed by written agreement pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 167.01 in 1972 to foster cooperation between member municipalities through sharing of resources for mutual benefit. Other members include the communities of Highland Heights, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, and Mayfield Village. The governing body of ESRCOG is a Council comprised of one representative from each of the six participating municipalities. The Council adopts a budget for ESRCOG annually. Each member's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Council. ESRCOG established a subsidiary organization, the Suburban Police Anti-Crime Network (SPAN) which provides for the interchange and sharing of police personnel and police equipment to be utilized by all members.

Financial information can be obtained from Robert G. Tribby, Finance Director, City of Mayfield Heights, 6154 Mayfield Road, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124-3207, who serves as fiscal agent.

#### **Note 15:** Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Village has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through June 15, 2012, the date the financial statements were issued.



#### 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 Village Council Village of Gates Mills, 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 Village of Gates Mills, Ohio, (the "Village") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2012. 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**

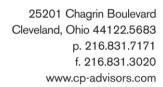
Management of the Village is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of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

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







Independent Member of Geneva Group International Members of Village Council Village of Gates Mills, Ohio

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village'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 Village in a separate letter dated June 15, 2012.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Village Council, Village Management, 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 June 15, 2012





#### **VILLAGE OF GATES MILLS**

#### **CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 11, 2012