AUDITOR

CITY OF CANFIELD MAHONING COUNTY

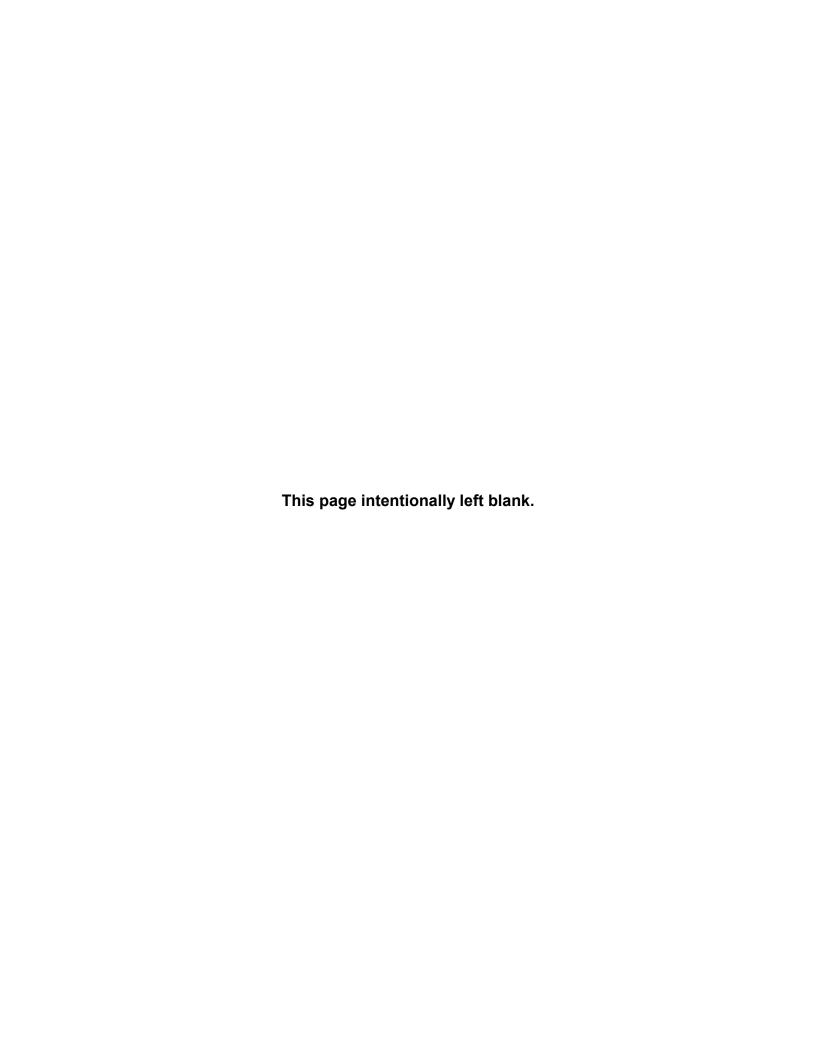
REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999



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Voinovich Government Center 242 Federal Plaza West

Suite 302

Youngstown, Ohio 44503

Telephone 330-797-9900 800-443-9271

Facsimile 330-797-9949

www.auditor.state.oh.us

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Canfield Mahoning County 104 Lisbon Street Canfield, Ohio 44406

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Canfield, Mahoning County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Canfield, Mahoning County, as of December 31, 1999, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type and nonexpendable trust funds for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in Note 2H to the general-purpose financial statements, the City changed its method of accounting for its deferred compensation program during 1999 to comply with provisions of Statement No.32 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 10, 2001 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

May 10, 2001

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COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Governmental Fund Types					
	General <u>Fund</u>	Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>	Debt Service <u>Funds</u>	Capital Projects <u>Funds</u>		
Assets and Other Debits						
Assets:						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,591,658	\$669,987	\$490,285	\$510,771		
Receivables:						
Taxes	182,060	374,272	300,851			
Accounts	49,786	2,071	314			
Unbilled Accounts Receivable			1,709			
Interfund	105,599					
Intergovernmental Receivable	14,211	19,502	2,279			
Due from Other Funds		23,134				
Inventories Held for Resale						
Fixed Assets (Net, where applicable, of Accumulated Depreciation)						
Other Debits						
Amount Available in Debt Service Fund for Retirement of						
General Obligation Bonds Amount to be Provided from General Government Resources						
Amount to be Provided from General Government Resources						
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$1,943,314	\$1,088,966	\$795,438	\$510,771		
Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$51,039	\$50,236	\$937	\$4,687		
Interfund Payable		16,000		41,233		
Accrued Wages and Benefits	7,156	4,001				
Compensated Absences Payable	3,583	627				
Due to Other Funds	27,326					
Intergovernmental Payable	1,268	602				
Deferred Revenue		370,729	300,851			
Deposits Held and Due to Others						
OPWC Loans Payable						
General Obligation Bonds Payable						
Total Liabilities	90,372	442,195	301,788	45,920		
Fund Equity and Other Credits:						
Contributed Capital						
Investment in General Fixed Assets						
Retained Earnings: Unreserved						
Fund Balance: Reserved for Encumbrances	158,384	34,377		73,843		
Fund Balance: Unreserved, Undesignated	1,694,558	612,394	493,650	391,008		
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits	1,852,942	646,771	493,650	464,851		
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits	\$1,943,314	\$1,088,966	\$795,438	\$510,771		

The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Types	Account	Groups	
Enterprise	Trust and Agency	General Fixed	General Long-Term	Totals (Memorandum
<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	Only)
\$3,347,606	\$225,280			\$6,835,587
				857,183
93,221				145,392
228,867				230,576
				105,599
				35,992
	4,192			27,326
3,640				3,640
11,813,494		\$11,347,613		23,161,107
			\$493,650	493,650
			1,646,606	1,646,606
\$15,486,828	\$229,472	\$11,347,613	\$2,140,256	\$33,542,658
\$114,199				\$221,098
48,366				105,599
591				11,748
29,105			\$77,844	111,159
25,105			Ψ11,044	27,326
6,707	4,931		67,101	80,609
5,. 57	.,551		3.,.31	671,580
	\$89,447			89,447
			232,811	232,811
1,327,500			1,762,500	3,090,000
1,526,468	94,378		2,140,256	4,641,377
1,332,437				1,332,437
		\$11,347,613		11,347,613
12,627,923	80,043			12,707,966
				266,604
	55,051			3,246,661
13,960,360	135,094	11,347,613		28,901,281
10,000,000	100,004	11,011,010		20,001,201
\$15,486,828	\$229,472	\$11,347,613	\$2,140,256	\$33,542,658

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND SIMILAR TRUST FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

		Governmental	Fund Types		Fiduciary Fund Type	
		Special	Debt	Capital		Total
	General	Revenue	Service	Projects	Expendable	(Memorandum
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	Trust Funds	Only)
Revenues:						
Local Taxes	\$1,957,789	\$354,297	\$280,659			\$2,592,745
Intergovernmental Revenues	225,654	433,720	37,124	\$31,367		727,865
Special Assessments		19,694				19,694
Charges for Services	187,796	22,770	14,437			225,003
Fines, Licenses and Permits	159,520	100				159,620
Interest	258,302	23,134			\$1,040	282,476
Miscellaneous	4,431	10,961			2,206	17,598
Total Revenues	2,793,492	864,676	332,220	31,367	3,246	4,025,001
Expenditures:						
Security of Person and Property	1,192,832	132,377				1,325,209
Public Health Services		42,599				42,599
Leisure Time Activities		63,706				63,706
Community Environment	71,496					71,496
Transportation		539,103				539,103
General Government	668,420					668,420
Capital Outlay	226,435	238,271		28,398		493,104
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement			207,158			207,158
Interest and Fiscal Charges			144,214			144,214
Total Expenditures	2,159,183	1,016,056	351,372	28,398		3,555,009
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	634,309	(151,380)	(19,152)	2,969	3,246	469,992
Other Financing Sources:						
Sale of Fixed Assets	10,563					10,563
Transfers-In		117,094	105,442	22,533		245,069
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	10,563	117,094	105,442	22,533		255,632
Other Financing Uses:						
Transfers-Out	373,090	11,800				384,890
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures						
and Other Financing Uses	271,782	(46,086)	86,290	25,502	3,246	340,734
and Other Financing Oses	211,102	(+0,000)	00,290	20,002	3,240	J4U,1 J4
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,581,160	692,857	407,360	439,350	51,805	3,172,532
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$1,852,942	\$646,771	\$493,650	\$464,852	\$55,051	\$3,513,266

The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPEDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND SIMILAR TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	General Fund			Special Revenue Funds			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (<u>Unfavorable)</u>	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:							
Local Taxes	\$1,851,000	\$1,949,825	\$98,825	\$347,138	\$354,446	\$7,308	
Intergovernmental Revenues	171,826	284,986	113,160	378,124	431,322	53,199	
Special Assessments	,		,	45,000	19,694	(25,306)	
Charges for Services	8,490	8,964	474	25,700	22,770	(2,930)	
Fines, Licenses and Permits	133,710	176,317	42,607	7,000	,	(7,000)	
Interest Earnings	217,000	285,628	68,628	.,000		(,,000)	
Miscellaneous	7,726	4,400	(3,326)	7,600	8,535	935	
Total Revenues	2,389,752	2,710,120	320,368	810,562	836,767	26,206	
Expenditures:							
Security of Person and Property	1,402,731	1,260,845	141,886	183,365	139,916	43,449	
Public Health Services	.,,	1,=22,212	,	60,039	44,189	15,850	
Leisure Time Activities				98,236	66,539	31,697	
Community Environment	100,206	86,653	13,553	,	,	,	
Transportation	,	,	,	768,473	604,561	163,912	
General Government	1,008,913	808,253	200,660			,	
Capital Outlay	445,427	272,008	173,419	334,618	239,757	94,861	
Debt Service:	,	2.2,000	,	00.,0.0	200,. 0.	0.,00.	
Principal Retirement							
Interest and Fiscal Charges							
interest and Floodi Sharges			-	-			
Total Expenditures	2,957,277	2,427,759	529,518	1,444,731	1,094,962	349,769	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(567,525)	282,361	849,886	(634,169)	(258,195)	375,974	
Other Financing Sources:							
Sale of Fixed Assets	30,000	10,563	(19,437)				
Other Financing Sources	156,500	184,955	28,455	5,100	454	(4,646)	
Transfers-In				144,009	144,125	116	
Advances-In		20,000	20,000		16,000	16,000	
Total Other Financing Sources	186,500	215,518	29,018	149,109	160,579	11,470	
Other Financing Uses:							
Other Financing Uses	183,085	19,781	163,304	3,400	270	3,130	
Transfers-Out	405,911	404,247	1,664	11,800	11,800	,	
Advances-Out		105,599	(105,599)		20,000	(20,000)	
Total Other Financing Uses	588,996	529,627	59,369	15,200	32,070	(16,870)	
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(970,021)	(31,748)	938,273	(500,260)	(129,686)	370,574	
Experience and outer i marioning obes	(0.0,021)	(01,770)	550,275	(000,200)	(120,000)	370,074	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,096,757	1,096,757		556,372	556,372		
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	317,227	317,227		158,688	158,688		
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$443,963	\$1,382,236	\$938,273	\$214,800	\$585,374	\$370,574	

 ${\it The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.}$

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPEDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND SIMILAR TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds		
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:						
Local Taxes	\$280,395	\$280,659	\$264			
Intergovernmental Revenues	35,749	34,845	(904)	\$41,233	\$31,367	(\$9,866)
Special Assessments			, ,			,
Charges for Services	14,000	14,171	171			
Fines, Licenses and Permits						
Interest Earnings						
Miscellaneous						
Total Revenues	330,144	329,675	(469)	41,233	31,367	(9,866)
Expenditures:						
Security of Person and Property						
Public Health Services						
Leisure Time Activities						
Community Environment						
Transportation						
General Government						
Capital Outlay				356,548	103,018	253,531
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	224,018	207,158	16,860			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	151,967	144,985	6,982			
Total Expenditures	375,984	352,142	23,842	356,548	103,018	253,531
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(45,840)	(22,467)	23,373	(315,316)	(71,651)	243,665
Other Financing Sources:						
Sale of Fixed Assets						
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers-In	99,800	105,442	5,642	18,000	22,533	4,533
Advances-In					41,233	41,233
Total Other Financing Sources	99,800	105,442	5,642	18,000	63,766	45,766
Other Financing Uses:						
Other Financing Uses						
Transfers-Out						
Advances-Out						
Total Other Financing Uses						
Excess of Revenues and Other						
Financing Sources Over (Under)						
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	53,960	82,975	29,015	(297,316)	(7,885)	289,431
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	405,602	405,602		399,809	399,809	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	771	771		40,316	40,316	
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$460,333	\$489,348	\$29,015	\$142,809	\$432,240	\$289,431

 ${\it The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.}$

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPEDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND SIMILAR TRUST FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Expendable Trust Funds			Total (Memorandum Only)		
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:						
Local Taxes				\$2,478,533	\$2,584,930	\$106,397
Intergovernmental Revenues				626,931	782,520	155,589
Special Assessments				45,000	19,694	(25,306)
Charges for Services				48,190	45,905	(2,285)
Fines, Licenses and Permits				140,710	176,317	35,607
Interest Earnings				217,000	285,628	68,628
Miscellaneous	\$7,200	\$2,206	(\$4,994)	22,526	15,141	(7,385)
Total Revenues	7,200	2,206	(4,994)	3,578,890	3,910,135	331,244
Expenditures:						
Security of Person and Property				1,586,096	1,400,761	185,335
Public Health Services				60,039	44,189	15,850
Leisure Time Activities				98,236	66,539	31,697
Community Environment				100,206	86,653	13,553
Transportation				768,473	612,701	155,772
General Government	3,500		3,500	1,012,413	808,253	204,160
Capital Outlay				1,136,593	606,642	529,951
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement				224,018	207,158	16,860
Interest and Fiscal Charges				151,967	144,985	6,982
Total Expenditures	3,500		3,500	5,138,040	3,977,880	1,160,160
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	3,700	2,206	(1,494)	(1,559,150)	(67,746)	1,491,404
Other Financing Sources:						
Sale of Fixed Assets				30,000	10,563	(19,437)
Other Financing Sources				161,600	185,409	23,809
Transfers-In	2,250	1,023	(1,227)	264,059	273,123	9,064
Advances-In					77,233	77,233
Total Other Financing Sources	2,250	1,023	(1,227)	455,659	546,328	90,669
Other Financing Uses:						
Other Financing Uses	5,000		5,000	191,485	20,051	171,434
Transfers-Out				417,711	416,047	1,664
Advances-Out					125,599	(125,599)
Total Other Financing Uses	5,000		5,000	609,196	561,697	47,499
Excess of Revenues and Other						
Financing Sources Over (Under)	050	0.000	0.070	(4.740.007)	(00.11=)	4 000 570
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	950	3,229	2,279	(1,712,687)	(83,115)	1,629,572
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	50,782	50,782		2,509,322	2,509,322	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated				517,002	517,002	
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$51,732	\$54,011	\$2,279	1,313,637	2,943,209	1,629,572

The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCE PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND SIMILAR TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Types	
	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Non- Expendable <u>Trust Funds</u>	Totals (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$2,040,474	\$4,400	\$2,044,874
Interest Revenue	404	3,152	3,152
Other	134		134
Total Operating Revenues	2,040,608	7,552	2,048,160
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	228,532		228,532
Travel/Transportation	142		142
Contractual Services	1,035,357		1,035,357
Supplies and Materials	28,753		28,753
Depreciation	336,761		336,761
Other	104,195	-	104,195
Total Operating Expenses	1,733,740		1,733,740
Operating Income	306,868	7,552	314,420
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Transfers-In	139,821		139,821
Non-Operating Expenses:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	87,604		87,604
Net Non-Operating Revenues/Expenses	52,217		52,217
Net Income/Loss	359,085	7,552	366,637
Retained Earnings - January 1	12,268,838	72,491	12,341,329
Retained Earnings - December 31	\$12,627,923	\$80,043	\$12,707,966

The notes to the general-purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND SIMILAR TRUST FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Enterprise Funds			Non-Expendable Trust Funds			
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Occupation Programme							
Operating Revenues: Charges for Services	\$1,947,000	\$2,025,740	\$78,740	\$5,000	\$4,400	(\$600)	
Operating Expenses:							
Personal Services	236,552	226,212	10,340				
Travel Transportation	900	142	758				
Contractual Services	1,375,668	1,138,828	236,840				
Supplies and Materials	111,061	29,114	81,947				
Capital Outlay	2,360,321	650,982	1,709,339				
Total Operating Expenses	4,084,502	2,045,278	2,039,224				
Operating Income/(Loss)	(2,137,502)	(19,538)	2,117,964	5,000	4,400	(600)	
Non-Operating Revenues:							
Intergovernmental Revenues	844,572		(844,572)				
Miscellaneous		134	134				
Transfers-In	87,880	139,821	51,941	2,100	3,102	1,002	
Advances-In		48,366	48,366				
Total Non-Operating Revenues	932,452	188,321	(744,131)	2,100	3,102	1,002	
Non-Operating Expenses:							
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	96,500	96,500					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	90,587	88,472	2,115				
Other Non-Operating Expenses	280,925	104,830	176,095				
Transfers-Out	5,000		5,000				
Total Non-Operating Expenses	473,012	289,802	183,210				
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	(1,678,062)	(121,019)	1,557,043	7,100	7,502	402	
Fund Equity Beginning of Year	2,671,645	2,671,645		69,389	69,389		
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	420,903	420,903					
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$1,414,486	\$2,971,529	\$1,557,043	\$76,489	\$76,891	\$402	

The notes to the finanacial statements are an intergal part of this statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND SIMILAR TRUST FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Agency Funds			Totals (Memorandum Only)			
	D 1		Variance Favorable		,	Variance Favorable	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)	
Operating Revenues: Charges for Services				\$1,952,000	\$2,030,140	\$78,140	
Operating Expenses: Personal Services Travel Transportation Contractual Services	\$189,865	\$114,461	\$75,404	236,552 900 1,565,533	226,212 142 1,253,289	10,340 758 312,244	
Supplies and Materials Capital Outlay				111,061 2,360,321_	29,114 650,982	81,947 1,709,339	
Total Operating Expenses	189,865	114,461	75,404	4,274,367	2,159,739	2,114,628	
Operating Income/(Loss)	(189,865)	(114,461)	75,404	(2,322,367)	(129,599)	2,192,768	
Non-Operating Revenues:							
Intergovernmental Revenues Miscellaneous Transfers-In Advances-In	273,315	132,403	(140,912)	844,572 273,315 89,980	132,537 142,923 48,366	(844,572) (140,778) 52,943 48,366	
Total Non-Operating Revenues	273,315	132,403	(140,912)	1,207,867	323,826	(884,041)	
Non-Operating Expenses: Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	000.050	404.050	- 4.000	96,500 90,587	96,500 88,472	2,115	
Other Non-Operating Expenses Transfers-Out	203,352	131,359	71,993	484,277 5,000	236,189	248,088 5,000	
Total Non-Operating Expenses	203,352	131,359	71,993	676,364	421,161	255,203	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	(119,902)	(113,417)	6,485	(1,790,864)	(226,934)	1,563,930	
Fund Equity Beginning of Year	39,675	39,675		2,780,709	2,780,709		
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	83,401	83,401		504,304	504,304		
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$3,174	\$9,659	\$6,485	\$1,494,150	\$3,058,079	\$1,563,929	

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statment.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND SIMILAR TRUST FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type		
	Enterprise Funds	Non-Expendable <u>Trust</u>	Totals (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>	
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash Received from Customers	\$2,025,740	\$4,400	\$2,030,140	
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(28,491)		(28,491)	
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(1,138,600)		(1,138,600)	
Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(219,597)		(219,597)	
Cash Payments for Travel/Transportation	(142)		(142)	
Other Operating Revenues	134		134	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	639,044	4,400	643,444	
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Advance from Other Fund	48,366		48,366	
Transfers In	139,821		139,821	
Net Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities	188,187		188,187	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(388,086)		(388,086)	
Principal Payments-General Obligation Bonds	(96,500)		(96,500)	
Interest Payments-General Obligation Bonds	(87,587)		(87,587)	
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(572,173)		(572,173)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		2 402	2.402	
Interest on Investments		3,102	3,102	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	255,058	7,502	262,560	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	3,092,548	69,389	3,161,937	
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$3,347,606	\$76,891	\$3,424,497	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash				
Provided by Operating Activities				
Operating Income:	306,869	7,552	314,421	
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	336,761	(0.450)	336,761	
Interest		(3,152)	(3,152)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets: Accounts Receivable	(14 724)		(14,734)	
'Inventories	(14,734)		(14,734)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	(2,676)		(2,676)	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(72)		(72)	
Compensated Absences Payable	16,569		16,569	
Intergovernmental Payable	(3,673)		(3,673)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$639,044	\$4,400	\$643,444	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Canfield (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1852, and adopted its first charter in 1968. The form of government provided in this Charter is known as the "Council-Manager Plan". The Charter provides for a council of five members consisting of the mayor and four other persons elected from the Municipality at large. All members of the Council are elected for overlapping terms of four years. The Mayor does not serve as President of the Council and does not have any veto power over the actions of the Council.

The Manager is appointed by the Council and is the chief executive, administrative, and law enforcement officer of the Municipality. The Director of Finance is appointed by the Manager, with the approval of Council. The Director of Finance is the fiscal officer of the City.

A reporting entity includes 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 City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Canfield, this includes police protection, street maintenance and repairs, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, water and wastewater. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

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 deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

Prior to 1990, the Fire Department of Canfield was solely operated by the City. The Cardinal Joint Fire District is a jointly governed organization with the Township of Canfield. The City and Township appoint two each of the five member board. The fifth board member is selected by the other four members. The Cardinal Joint Fire District is supported by its own millage.

The Canfield City School District has been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for this organization nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes or the issuance of debt for this organization.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulation, restrictions or limitations. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Governmental Fund Types Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

General Fund This fund is the operating fund of the City and 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.

Special Revenue Funds These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to major capital projects) that are legally restricted expenditure for specified purposes.

Debt Service Funds These funds are used to account for the accumulations of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Capital Projects Funds These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

Enterprise Funds These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent 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 or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Fiduciary Fund Types Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. There are two types of fiduciary funds, trust and agency. The following are the City's fiduciary fund types:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Expendable Trust Funds These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. Expendable trust funds account for assets where both principal and interest may be spent.

Nonexpendable Trust Funds These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. Nonexpendable trust funds account for assets where the principal may not be spent.

Agency Funds Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results or operations.

Account Groups To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of a general nature, the following account groups are used:

General Fixed Assets Account Group This account group accounts for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted or in proprietary funds.

General Long-Term Obligations Account Group This account group accounts for all unmatured long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of proprietary funds.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All proprietary funds and nonexpendable trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

All governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period for the City is sixty days after year end.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, state-levied locally shared taxes, (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures and income tax withheld by employers.

The City reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 1999, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue.

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

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary fund types and the nonexpendable trust fund. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, if measurable.

C. 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 appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources., as certified. Governmental fund types are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget At the first Council meeting in July, the Manager presents the annual operating budget for the following year to the 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 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 appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. This certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that the estimate needs to be either increased or decreased.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 1999.

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 the total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. None of these supplemental appropriations had any significant affect on the original appropriations. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

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. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not reappropriated.

Encumbrances As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures 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 and maintain 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 reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to certain special revenue funds, the debt service fund, the capital projects fund, certain expendable trust funds, the sanitary sewer, storm water sewer, and water enterprise funds and the nonexpendable trust funds.

For purpose of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and cash and investments in the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

E. Inventory

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while the inventory of the proprietary funds is stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental fund which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets. Since the inventory balance at December 31, 1999 was not significant to the governmental funds, an amount was not reported on the combined balance sheet for these funds.

F. Interfund Assets and Liabilities

Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables".

G. Fixed Assets

General fixed assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental type funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the general fixed assets account group. Infrastructure fixed assets such as streets, storm sewers and drains, and traffic signals and signs are capitalized by the City and are reported as part of the general fixed assets account group.

Fixed assets, including infrastructure fixed assets, utilized in the proprietary funds are capitalized in these funds.

Fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1996, by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not determinable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain fixed assets, the estimates were calculated by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one hundred dollars.

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 useful life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of general fixed assets is also not capitalized.

Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. Improvements to fund fixed assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets. Depreciation in the proprietary fund types is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Water and Sewer Lines 50 years
Buildings 50 years
Improvements other than buildings 7-20 years
Equipment 3-20 years
Vehicles 5 years

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 1999, interest costs incurred on construction projects in the proprietary funds were not material.

H. Accounting Change - Deferred Compensation Plan

In accordance with Statement No. 2 of the GASB, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Compensation Plan Adopted Under the Provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 457", the City used an agency fund to account for monies deposited by its employees in a deferred compensation plan prior to 1999 because the monies were the property of the City (until paid or made available to the employee or beneficiary) subject to the claims of the City's general creditors. Internal Revenue Code Section 457 was amended during 1996 requiring deferred compensation plans to transfer all of their deposits into a newly established trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries by January 1, 1999. During 1998, the International City Management Associated Deferred Compensation Plan (Plan) was amended to establish such a trust and all of the Plan's assets were deposited into the trust. Accordingly, during 1999, the City applied the provisions of Statement No. 32 of the GASB, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans", and has excluded the amounts deposited in the Plan by City employees from the accompanying December 31, 1999 balance sheet.

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds, regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources.

However, claims, compensated absences, contractually required pension contributions and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent that they will not be paid with current expendable available financial resources. Payments made more than sixty days after year-end are considered not to have been made with current expendable available financial resources. Bonds and long-term loans are recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

Long-term debt and other obligations financed by proprietary funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate proprietary funds.

J. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement 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 attributed to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

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 City records a liability for accumulated unused sick and vacation time after 10 years of service.

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 "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the general long-term obligations account group. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Grants, entitlements or shared revenues received for proprietary fund operating purposes are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

L. Fund Equity

Reserves for retained earnings represent those portions of fund equity not available for appropriation or legally segregated for a specific future use. Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from customers. Fund balance reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances.

M. Estimates

The preparation of 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 could differ from those estimates.

N. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

Total columns on the general purpose financial statements are captioned "totals (memorandum only)" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in aggregation of this data.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance/retained earnings 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 (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund and the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - All Proprietary Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a relevant comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with State statute. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types and as note disclosure in the proprietary fund types (GAAP).
- 4. Proceeds from and principal payments on notes are reported on the operating statement (budget) rather than as balance sheet transactions.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements on a fund type basis.

Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Expendable Trust
GAAP Basis	\$271,782	(\$46,087)	\$86,291	\$25,502	\$3,246
Net Adjustment for					
Revenue Accruals	53,834	(423)	(2,545)		(18)
Advance In	20,000	16,000		41,232	
Net Adjustment for					
Expenditure Accruals	(62,342)	5,438	166	3,912	
Advance Out	(105,599)	(20,000)			
Encumbrances	(209,423)	(84,613)	(937)	(78,531)	
	<u>, — </u>		,	<u> </u>	
Budget Basis	\$ <u>(31,748</u>)	(\$ <u>129,685</u>)	\$ <u>82,975</u>	\$ <u>(7,885</u>)	\$ <u>3,228</u>
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NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Net Income/Excess of Revenues Over Expenses Proprietary Fund Type and Similar Trust Fund

	Enterprise	Non-Expendable Trust
GAAP Basis	\$359,085	\$7,552
Net Adjustment for		
Revenue Accruals	(14,734)	(50)
Advance In	48,366	, ,
Net Adjustment for		
Expenditure Accruals	(15,402)	
Depreciation	336,761	
Capital Outlay	(362,518)	
Principal Retirement	(96,500)	
Encumbrances	(<u>376,077</u>)	
Budget Basis	(\$ <u>121,019</u>)	\$ <u>7,502</u>

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 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 exceeds the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 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.

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, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Investments are stated at a cost that approximates market.

GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", requires disclosures to help assess actual and potential future deposit and investment market and credit risks. The following information regarding deposits and investments is presented using the categories of risk identified in GASB Statement 3.

Deposits At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$23,031 and the bank balance was \$15,902. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. Cash on hand is \$60.

Investments Investments are classified under the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 3 into three categories. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments, which are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments, which are held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name. STAR Ohio investments are unclassified investments since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

	Category	Carrying	Market
	3	Value	Value
Repurchase Agreements	\$2,678,703	\$2,678,703	\$2,678,703
STAR Ohio		4,133,793	4,133,793
Total Investments	\$ <u>2,678,703</u>	\$ <u>6,812,496</u>	\$ <u>6,812,496</u>

The classification of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9 which classifies investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents.

A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classification per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement No. 9 Cash on Hand Investments of the cash management pool:	\$6,835,587 (60)	
Repurchase Agreements STAR Ohio	(2,678,703) (<u>4,133,793</u>)	\$2,678,703 4,133,793
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ <u>23,031</u>	\$ <u>6,812,496</u>

5. TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property, and tangible personal (used in business) property located in the City. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date.

Assessed values are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The latest reappraisal in Mahoning County was completed in 1996. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20, unless extended.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility property) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values on December 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at twenty-five percent of its true value. Amounts paid by single-county taxpayers are due September 20. Multi-county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

5. TAXES (Continued)

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

The Mahoning County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of all taxing districts within the county including the City of Canfield. The Mahoning County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 1999, was \$4.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 1999 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$130,688,470
Public Utility Property	4,722,920
Tangible Personal Property	8,288,760

Total Valuation \$<u>143,700,150</u>

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of one percent as follows:

Residents: Individuals 18 years of age and over pay the tax on income from all sources no matter where derived. The following is taxable, but is not limited to, gross salaries, gross wages, commissions, tips, gratuities and other compensation. The tax is paid on earnings, payments, bonuses, commissions, and fees received by professionals, brokers and independent contractors. The net profits from businesses, rents and farms. Also taxable is income from Sub S Corp., and partnerships. Royalties and gambling winnings over \$5,000 are taxable.

Residents who pay another city income tax are given a credit of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the wage on which the other city tax is paid.

Resident business: Businesses located within the City must withhold the 1% tax on the gross compensation of all employees 18 years of age and older. They must also provide copies of all 1099 Miscellaneous Income Forms issued since the tax is not withheld on that compensation.

Taxes are paid on the net profit of the business.

Non-Residents: Taxes are paid on income and wages earned from a business located in the City. The employer must withhold the City income tax on the wages paid all employees. Income earned while working within the city limits is taxable to the City and the employer (even when located outside of the City) must withhold the city tax on these wages.

Independent contractors pay on earnings, payments, bonuses, commissions and/or fees received. Since they are not employees, the tax is not withheld by an employer and they file and pay their own taxes.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

5. TAXES (Continued)

Non-Resident business: The tax is withheld on the individuals working within the City limits.

Taxes are paid on the net profit of the portion of the business conducted within the City of Canfield or for the City of Canfield.

Income tax proceeds are received by the general fund.

6. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 1999, primarily consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services including unbilled utility services), interfund, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues and interest on investments. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

General Fund:	
Revenue Assistance	\$1,364
Local Government	9,632
DARE Grant	<u>3,125</u>
Total General Fund	14,121
Special Revenue Funds:	
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund	18,125
State Highway Fund	<u>1,277</u>
Total Special Revenue Funds	<u>19,402</u>
Debt Service Funds:	
GO Debt Retirement Fund	1,547
Storm Water Debt Retirement Fund	<u>732</u>
Total Debt Service Funds	2,279
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$ <u>35,802</u>

7. CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 1999.

B. Litigation

The City of Canfield is a party to legal proceedings. The City management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

8. FIXED ASSETS

A summary of the enterprise funds; property, plant and equipment at December 31, 1999, follows:

	Balance 01/01	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31
Land Buildings Equipment Water, Sewer Lines, Infrastructure Construction in Progress	\$9,140 1,415,662 262,268 14,122,697 69,015	\$28,898 39,469 5,886 <u>317,164</u>	(\$ <u>28,898</u>)	\$9,140 1,444,560 301,737 14,128,583 357,281
Total	15,878,782	391,417	(28,898)	16,241,301
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,091,046)	(336,761)		(4,427,807)
Net Fixed Assets	\$ <u>11,787,736</u>	\$ <u>54,656</u>	(\$ <u>28,898</u>)	\$ <u>11,813,494</u>

A summary of changes in general fixed assets follows:

	Balance 01/01	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31
Land	\$512,100			\$512,100
Buildings	1,916,927			1,916,927
Equipment	1,753,811	\$391,274	(\$40,929)	2,104,156
Infrastructure	6,090,239	553,192	, ,	6,643,431
Construction in Progress	670,259	53,157	(\$552,417)	170,999
Total	\$ <u>10,943,336</u>	\$ <u>997,623</u>	(\$ <u>593,346</u>)	\$ <u>11,347,613</u>

9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issuance amounts for the City's long-term obligations and changes in the City's long-term obligations during 1999 are as follows:

Debt Issue	Date of Issuance	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount	Year of Maturity	Principal Outstanding 12/31	Additions During Year	Reductions During Year	Principal Outstanding 12/31
Enterprise Fund Obligations General Obligation Bonds:								
Water Main Construction Water Storage Tank Northwest Interceptor	9/1/94 12/1/92 5/1/86	6.25% 6.00% 7.75%	\$250,000 750,000 570,000	2014 2012 2006	\$200,000 528,000 240,000		\$12,500 37,000 30,000	491,000
Sewer System Improvement Total Enterprise Fund Obligations	3/1/96	5.00%	500,000	2015	456,000 1,424,000	\$	<u>17,000</u> 96,500	
General Long Term Obligations (G Ohio Public Works Commission L	,				1,424,000		90,300	1,327,300
Hillside Drive Replacement Brookpark Storm Water Imp. Hillside Storm Water Imp.	1992 1994 1994	3.00% No Interest No Interest	141,123 55,432 157,839	2008 2015 2014	92,095 42,288 118,086		9,057 2,728 <u>7,873</u>	83,038 39,560 110,213
Subtotal					252,469		19,658	232,811
General Obligation Bonds: Storm Water Improvement	12/1/92	6.00%	500,000	2012	350,000		25,000	325,000

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Water System Improvement 5/1/86 Municipal Complex Improvement 9/1/94	7.75% 6.25%	2,500,000 750,000	2006 2014	1,000,000 600,000		125,000 37,500	875,000 562,500
Subtotal				1,950,000		187,500	1,762,500
Compensated Absences				93,846		16,002	77,844
Intergovernmental Payable		_		52,825	<u>67,101</u>	52,825	67,101
Total General Long Term Obligations (GLTDAG)				2,349,140	<u>67,101</u>	275,985	2,140,256
Total of All Types				\$ <u>3,773,140</u>	\$ <u>67,101</u>	\$ <u>372,485</u>	\$ <u>3,467,756</u>

User charges, impact fees, and property taxes are used to pay the general obligation bonds reported in the enterprise fund. The remaining general obligation bonds and OPWC Loans will be paid from the proceeds of municipal income tax. Compensated absences and intergovernmental payables reported in the "compensated absences payable" and "intergovernmental payable" accounts will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$13,326,016 at December 31, 1999. Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 1999 are as follows:

	Enterpris	se		GLTDAG)		
	GO Bond P & I Due Per Year	Total P & I Outstanding Per Year	OPWC Loan P & I Due Per Year	Total P & I Outstanding Per Year	GO Bond P & I Due Per Year	Total P & I Outstanding Per Year	Grand Total Outstanding Per Year
2000	\$178,001	\$1,914,180	\$22,353	\$243,794	\$309,969	\$2,451,502	\$4,609,476
2001	172,730	1,736,179	22,353	221,441	296,438	2,141,533	4,099,149
2002	167,406	1,563,449	22,353	199,088	282,906	1,845,095	3,607,628
2003	163,030	1,396,043	22,353	176,735	269,375	1,562,189	3,134,963
2004	157,541	1,233,013	22,353	154,382	255,844	1,292,814	2,680,205
2005	153,000	1,075,471	22,353	132,029	242,313	1,036,970	2,244,467
2006	147,354	922,471	22,353	109,676	228,781	794,657	1,826,801
2007	111,655	775,118	22,353	87,323	90,250	565,876	1,428,313
2008	109,229	663,463	10,601	64,970	86,406	475,626	1,204,055
2009	105,698	554,234	10,601	54,369	82,563	389,220	997,819
2010	102,114	448,536	10,601	43,768	78,719	306,657	798,959
2011	99,478	346,423	10,601	33,167	74,875	227,938	607,526
2012	96,736	246,945	10,601	22,566	71,031	153,063	422,574
2013	54,890	150,209	10,601	11,965	42,188	82,032	244,206
2014	54,271	95,319	1,364	1,364	39,844	39,844	136,527
2015	41,048	<u>41,048</u>					41,048
Totals	\$ <u>1,914,180</u>		\$ <u>243,794</u>		\$ <u>2,451,502</u>		

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

10. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Earned unused vacation time up to a maximum of 200 hours is paid upon termination of employment. Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours per month. Sick leave accrual is continuous, up to 2000 hours. Upon retirement or death, an employee with 10 years of continuous service can be paid an amount equal to one fourth (1/4) the total number of accumulated, unused sick hours, not to exceed a maximum of 480 hours. As of December 31, 1999, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$111,159 for the entire City.

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Public Employees Retirement System

All City full-time employees, other than Police and Firemen, participate in the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS issues a standalone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rates are 8.5% for employees other than law enforcement. Law enforcement employees contribute 9.0% of covered salary. The 1999 employer contribution rate for state employers was 13.31% of covered payroll. For local government employer units the rate was 13.55% of covered payroll. The law enforcement employer rate was 16.70% of covered payroll. The City's required contribution to PERS for the years ending December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 were \$123,230, \$111,077, and \$103,923 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1998 and 1997. 75.2% has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and in the general long-term obligation account group.

B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PFDPF 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. PFDPF 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 PFDPF, 140 East Town Street, Columbus OH 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to PFDPF for the years ending December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 were \$111,759, \$105,726, and \$91,465 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1998 and 1997. 72.03% has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and in the general long-term obligation account group.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS) provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service employees with 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirees. Health care coverage for disability recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. The 1999 employer contribution rate for state employers was 13.31% of covered payroll; 4.2% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year. For local government employer units the rate was 13.55% of covered payroll for employees; 4.2% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 1999. The law enforcement employer rate for 1999 was 16.70% and 4.2% was used to fund health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to PERS.

Benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. OPEB is financed through employer contributions and investment earnings there on. The contributions allocated to retiree health and Medicare care, along with investment income on allocated assets and periodic adjustments in health care provisions are expected to be sufficient to sustain the program indefinitely. Expenditures for OPEB during 1999 were \$523,599,349. As of December 31, 1999, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future OPEB payments were \$9,870,285,641. The total number of benefit recipients eligible for OPEB at December 31, 1999 was 118,062. The City's actual contributions for 1999, which were used to fund OPEB, were \$38,197. During 1997, PERS adopted a new calculation method for determining employer contributions applied to OPEB. Under the new method, effective January 1, 1998, employer contributions, equal to 4.2% of member covered payroll, are used to fund health care expenses. Under the prior method, accrued liabilities and normal cost rates were determined for retiree health care coverage.

B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF) provides post-retirement health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of PFDPF shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing PFDPF's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 6.5% and 7.0% of covered payroll in 1998 and 1999, respectively. The allocation is 7.25% in 2000. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1998, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, are 11,424 for Police and 9,186 for Firefighters. The City's actual contributions for 1999 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$40,121 for Police. PFDPF's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 1998 was \$78,596,790, which was net of member contributions of \$5,331,515.

13. 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 1999, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

Company	Type of Coverage	Deductible
State Auto Insurance Company	General Liability Umbrella Liability General Property Insurance Commercial Inland Marine Commercial Property Commercial Automobile	None None \$1,000 1,000 1,000
Western Surety/ State Auto Insurance Company	Bonds - Employees & Officials	None
National Casualty	Law Enforcement Liability Public Officials Liability	10,000 10,000

Claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

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

14. ENTERPRISE FUNDS - CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Enterprise funds contributed capital amounts did not change during the year.

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of sewer and water services. The table below reflects, in a summarized format, the more significant data relating to the enterprise funds of the City of Canfield as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Storm Water Fund	Total
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses Before Depreciation Depreciation Expense	\$1,017,088	\$968,029	\$55,491	\$2,040,608
	743,263 187,710	615,810 <u>97,730</u>	37,906 <u>51,321</u>	1,396,979 336,761
Operating Income	86,115	254,489	(33,736)	306,868
Net Non-Operating Revenues/Exp	enses 48,932	(4,447)	7,732	52,217
Net Income	\$ <u>135,047</u>	\$ <u>250,042</u>	(\$ <u>26,004</u>)	\$ <u>359,085</u>
Plant additions	\$83,383	\$243,900	\$35,235	\$362,518
Net Working Capital	\$2,262,113	\$1,037,233	\$171,379	\$3,470,725
Total Assets	\$8,678,194	\$4,565,367	\$2,243,267	\$15,486,828
Long-term Liabilities	\$678,500	\$649,000		\$1,327,500
Total Equity	\$7,891,663	\$3,880,526	\$2,188,171	\$13,960,360
Encumbrances	(\$116,072)	(\$233,872)	(\$26,134)	(\$376,078)

16. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at December 31, 1999 consist of the following:

Funds	Due From	Due To	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund		\$27,326	\$105,599	
Special Revenue Funds:				
Cemeteries	\$1,213			
Street Construction,				
Maintenance and Repair Fund	19,367			
State Highway Fund	2,554			
COPS More Grant Fund				\$14,000
Special Assessment Fund				2,000
Subtotal	23,134			16,000

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (Continued)

16. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Capital Projects Fund: Sleepy Hollow Bridge Replacement Fund				
Expendable Trust Fund: Publications Fund	1,040			
Enterprise Fund: Storm Water Fund				48,366
Non-Expendable Trust Funds: Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	3,152			
Grand Total	\$27.326	\$27.326	\$105.599	\$105.599

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Voinovich Government Center 242 Federal Plaza West

Suite 302

Youngstown, Ohio 44503

Telephone 330-797-9900 800-443-9271

Facsimile 330-797-9949

www.auditor.state.oh.us

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Canfield Mahoning County 104 Lisbon Street Canfield, Ohio 44406

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Canfield, Mahoning County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999, and have issued our report thereon dated May 10, 2001. The City changed its method of accounting for its deferred compensation program during 1999 to comply with the provisions of Statement No. 32 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Canfield's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the City of Canfield in a separate letter dated May 10, 2001.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Canfield's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the City of Canfield in a separate letter dated May 10, 2001.

City of Canfield Mahoning County Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

This report is intended for the information and use of management and City Council, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

May 10, 2001



88 East Broad Street P.O. Box 1140 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1140

Telephone 614-466-4514

800-282-0370

Facsimile 614-466-4490

CITY OF CANFIELD

MAHONING 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 MAY 31, 2001