CITY OF NORTON, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

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



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To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council City of Norton Norton, Ohio

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Norton, Summit County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2000. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

JIM PETRO Auditor of State



CITY OF NORTON, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

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CITY OF NORTON, OHIO

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CITY OF NORTON, OHIO

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Norton Norton, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Norton (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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose 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 as of December 31, 1999 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated July 27, 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.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 27, 2001

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 1999

FIDUCIARY GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FUND TYPE ACCOUNT GROUPS TOTALS General General Long- (Memorandum Special Capital Debt Service Agency Fixed Assets Term Debt General Revenue Projects **ASSETS** Cash and Cash \$ 81,026 \$ 19,855 \$ 0 \$ Equivalents \$138,675 \$ 723,219 \$1,452,682 0 \$ 2,415,457 Receivables: 1,101,477 0 275 0 0 Taxes 321,131 0 1,422,883 Accounts 27,930 3,236 0 0 0 0 0 31,166 Intergovernmental 289,604 49,317 0 0 0 0 0 338,921 102,074 0 0 0 0 129,213 **Prepaid Expenses** 22,210 4,929 **Supplies Inventory** 954 8,572 0 0 9,526 0 0 0 **Fixed Assets** 0 0 0 7,980,406 0 0 0 7,980,406 Amount Available for Retirement of General Long-Term Obligations -Debt 0 0 0 0 0 0 19,855 19,855 Amount to be Provided for Retirement of General **Long-Term Obligations** 0 0 0 0 0 0 602,357 602,357

\$ 20,130 \$ 81,026 \$ 7,980,406 \$ 622,212

\$ 12,949,784

Total Assets

\$800,504

\$ 1,890,750 \$1,554,756

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 1999 (CONTINUED)

FIDUCIARY GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES **FUND TYPE** ACCOUNT GROUPS TOTALS Special Capital Debt General General Long-(Memorandum General Agency Fixed Assets Term Debt Revenue Projects Service Only) **LIABILITIES** \$ 36,286 \$ 31,324 0 Accounts Payable \$ 83,916 \$ 72,523 224,049 Accrued Wages and 0 0 Benefits 36,008 17,121 0 0 0 53,129 0 0 49,702 0 0 Refundable Deposits 0 49,702 **Deferred Revenues** 356,240 698,959 0 275 0 0 1,055,474 0 0 0 0 0 Contracts Payable 0 0 0 0 Notes Payable 0 0 1,055,000 0 0 0 0 1,055,000 Claims Payable 14,841 0 0 0 0 0 14,841 0 Special Assessment **Bonds Payable** 0 0 0 0 0 0 105,000 105,000 Compensated Absences 0 0 0 0 447.061 Pavable 17,292 4.313 425,456 Accrued Pension Liability 0 0 0 0 0 91,756 91,756 \$ 622,212 **Total Liabilities** \$ 508,297 792,916 \$1,091,286 275 \$ 81,026 \$ 3,096,012 **FUND EOUITY** Investment in General **Fixed Assets** 0 0 0 0 0 7,980,406 0 7,980,406 Fund Balance: Reserved for Encumbrances 0 0 470,691 0 0 0 0 470,691 Reserved for Inventory 954 0 0 0 0 of Supplies 8,572 0 9,526 Reserved for Prepaid 4,929 102,074 0 0 0 Items 22,210 129,213 Reserved for Debt Service 0 0 0 0 0 19.855 0 19,855 Unreserved: 269,043 0 0 0 0 Undesignated 1,084,333 (109,295)1,244,081 19,855 0 **Total Fund Equity** 292,207 1,097,834 463,470 7,980,406 9,853,772 Total Liabilities and \$1,554,756 \$ 12,949,784 **Fund Equity** \$800,504 \$ 1,890,750 \$ 20,130 \$ 81,026 \$ 7,980,406 \$ 622,212

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

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

		Totals			
		Special	Capital	51.6	(Memorandum
DEVENIUE	<u>General</u>	Revenue	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	Only)
REVENUES Taxes	\$ 401,617	\$ 2,973,254	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,374,871
Intergovernmental Revenues	939,405	464,681	0	0	1,404,086
Special Assessments	0	0	0	13,590	13,590
Charges for Services	5,698	2,730	0	0	8,428
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	271,968	33,731	0	0	305,699
Interest	38,387	76,116	0	0	114,503
Miscellaneous	420	15,204	0	0	15,624
Total Revenues	1,657,495	3,565,716	0	13,590	5,236,801
EXPENDITURES					
Current Operations and Maintenance	1 440 600	507.153	0	0	2 045 051
Security of Persons and Property	1,448,699	597,152	0	0	2,045,851
Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities	0 64,033	4,543 13,124	$0 \\ 0$	$0 \\ 0$	4,543 77,157
Community Environment	72,080	13,124	0	0	72,224
Basic Utility Services	0	250	1,143	0	1,393
Transportation	ő	679,892	23,955	0	703,847
General Government	968,609	11,657	11,947	ő	992,213
Capital Outlay	2,787	1,163	1,242,107	0	1,246,057
Debt Service:	ŕ	ŕ			
Principal	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Interest and Other Charges	0	0	5,721	7,260	12,981
Total Expenditures	2,556,208	1,307,925	1,284,873	12,260	5,161,266
Excess Revenue Over (Under)	(000 -10)		(1.20.1.0=2)	4.000	
Expenditures	(898,713)	2,257,791	(1,284,873)	1,330	75,535
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		265,000	1 042 721	2 202	2 407 467
Transfers In Transfers Out	1,997,454	365,000 (2,261,354)	1,042,721 0	2,292	3,407,467
Other Sources	(1,146,113) 48,047	13,128	125,379	$0 \\ 0$	(3,407,467) 186,554
Other Uses	(7,213)	(359,160)	123,379	0	(366,373)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(2,242,386)	1,168,100	2,292	$\frac{(179,819)}{}$
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)					
Expenditures and Other Uses	(6,538)	15,405	(116,773)	3,622	(104,284)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Increase (Decrease) in	300,505	1,098,634	580,243	16,233	1,995,615
Reserved for Inventory	(1,760)	(16,205)	0	0	(17,965)
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 292,207	\$ 1,097,834	\$ 463,470	\$ 19,855	\$ 1,873,366

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

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	(GENERAL FU	ND	SPECL	AL REVENU	E FUND
			Variance-			Variance-
	Revised		Favorable	Revised		Favorable
	<u>Budget</u>	Actual	(Unfavorable)	<u>) Budget</u>	Actual	<u>Unfavorable)</u>
REVENUE RECEIPTS						
Taxes	\$ 283,341	\$ 401,027	\$ 117,686	\$3,302,854	\$2,956,116	\$ (346,738)
Intergovernmental Revenues	829,495	877,457	47,962	677,808	463,388	(214,420)
Special Assessments	0	0	0	0	0	1.276
Charges for Services	5,661	5,698	37	1,454	2,730	1,276
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	303,880	265,962	(37,918)	30,402	32,245	1,843
Interest	0 010	38,387	38,387	11,580	76,116	64,536
Miscellaneous	8,819	420	(8,399)	29,751	15,204	(14,547)
Total Revenues	1,431,196	1,588,951	157,755	4,053,849	3,545,799	(508,050)
EXPENDITURES						
Current	1 10 7 600	1 115 615	(10.045)	660.00.	606020	7.1.007
Security of Persons and Property	1,435,602	1,445,647	(10,045)	660,935	606,930	54,005
Public Health Services	0	0	0	2,200	910	1,290
Leisure Time Activities	65,240	65,134	106	33,300	13,367	19,933
Community Environment	75,350	73,068	2,282	3,063	144	2,919
Basic Utility Services	0	0	0	123,000	250	122,750
Transportation General Government	0 1,111,247	0 959,101	0 152,146	782,085 29,386	691,716 11,580	90,369 17,806
Capital Outlay	1,111,247	2,787	(2,787)	3,818	1,163	2,655
Debt Service:	U	2,767	(2,787)	3,616	1,103	2,033
Principal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and Other Charges	0	Ö	ő	0	0	0
	· ·	ŭ	ŭ	· ·		Ŭ
Total Expenditures Excess Revenue Over	2,687,439	2,545,737	141,702	1,637,787	1,326,060	311,727
	(1.256.242)	(056 796)	200 457	2,416,062	2 210 720	(106 222)
(Under) Expenditures	(1,256,243)	(956,786)	299,457	2,410,002	2,219,739	(196,323)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	C (Heag)					
Proceeds from Sale of Debt	o (Oses)					
Sale of Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Proceeds from Sale of Debt		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Transfers In	2,337,154	1,997,454	(339,700)	380,000	365,000	(15,000)
Transfers Out	(1,254,989)	(1,146,113)	108,876	(2,334,769)	(2,261,354)	73,415
Other Sources	0	48,350	48,350	2,600	13,128	10,528
Other Uses	(10,729)	(7,213)	3,516	(532,186)	(313,371)	218,815
Total Other Financing Sources (Use	s) 1,071,436	892,478	(178,958)	$\overline{(2,484,355)}$	$\overline{(2,196,597)}$	287,758
Excess of Revenues and Other				<u> </u>		
Financing Sources Over (Under)						
Expenditure and Other Uses	(184,807)	(64,308)	120,499	(68,293)	23,142	91,435
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	202,983	202,983	0	700,077	700,077	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 18,176	\$ 138,675	\$ 120,499	\$ 631,784	\$ 723,219	\$ 91,435
Time Difference Diff Of 1 cm	=======================================	========	=======================================	=======================================	========	=======================================
						(Continued)
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The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

(CONTINUED)

	DEB	T SERVICE F	UNDS	CAPITA	L PROJECTS	FUNDS
	Revised		Variance- Favorable	Revised		Variance- Favorable
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable		Actual	Unfavorable)
REVENUE RECEIPTS			<u>-</u>			·
Taxes Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Special Assessments	12,260	13,590	1,330	0	0	0
Charges for Services	0	0	0	0	ŏ	ő
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Miscellaneous	$0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$0 \\ 0$	$0 \\ 0$
	· ·	_	· ·			
Total Revenues	12,260	13,590	1,330	0	0	0
EXPENDITURES Current						
<u>Current</u> Security of Persons and Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Health Services	Ŏ	Ö	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ö	Ŏ
Leisure Time Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Environment Basic Utility Services	$0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$0 \\ 0$	0 1,060	0 1,059	0
Transportation	0	0	0	1,000	1,039	0
General Government	Ŏ	0	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	2,883,544	1,463,367	1,420,177
Debt Service: Principal	211,000	211,000	0	0	0	0
Interest and Other Charges	16,260	12,971	3,289	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	227,260	223,971	3,289	2,884,604	1,464,426	1,420,178
Excess Revenue Over						
(Under) Expenditures	(215,000)	(210,381)	4,619	(2,884,604)	(1,464,426)	1,420,178
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	S (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Debt:		0	0	700.200	1.055.000	265,000
Sale of Notes Other Proceeds from Sale of Debt	$0 \\ 0$	$0 \\ 0$	$0 \\ 0$	789,200 80,000	1,055,000	265,800 (80,000)
Transfers In	215,000	214,013	(987)	1,157,800	831,000	(326,800)
Transfers Out	0	0	O O	0	0	0
Other Sources	0	0	0	551,000	125,379	(425,621)
Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses	215,000	214,013	(987)	2,578,000	2,011,379	(566,621)
Excess of Revenues and Other						
Financing Sources Over(Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	0	3,632	3,632	(306,604)	546,953	853,557
Fund Balance-Beginning of Year	16,223	16,223	0,032	905,729	905,729	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 16,223	\$ 19,855	\$ 3,632	\$ 599,125	\$1,452,682	\$ 853,557
	=======	========				========

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

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999 (CONTINUED)

	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)		
REVENUE RECEIPTS	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)
Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue Special Assessments Charges for Services	\$ 3,586,195 1,507,303 12,260 7,115	\$ 3,357,143 1,340,845 13,590 8,428	\$ (229,052) (166,458) 1,330 1,313
Fines, Licenses, and Permits Interest Miscellaneous	334,282 11,580 38,570	298,207 114,503 15,624	(36,075) 102,923 (22,946)
Total Revenues	5,497,305	5,148,340	(348,965)
EXPENDITURES Current			
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities	2,096,537 2,200 98,540	2,052,577 910 78,501	43,960 1,290 20,039
Community Environment Basic Utility Services Transportation	78,413 124,060 782,085	73,212 1,309 691,716	5,201 122,751 90,369
General Government Capital Outlay Debt Service:	1,140,633 2,887,362	970,681 1,467,317	169,952 1,420,045
Principal Interest and Other Charges	211,000 16,260	211,000 12,971	3,289
Total Expenditures	7,437,090	5,560,194	1,876,896
Total Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,939,785)	(411,854)	1,527,931
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (Uses) Proceeds from Sale of Debt			
Sale of Notes Other Proceeds from Sale of Debt Transfers In	789,200 80,000 4,089,954	1,055,000 0 3,407,467	265,800 (80,000) (682,487)
Transfers Out Other Sources Other Uses	(3,589,758) 553,600 (542,915)	(3,407,467) 186,857 (320,584)	182,291 (366,743)
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	1,380,081	921,273	(458,808)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over(Under) Expenditures and Other Uses Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	(559,704) 1,825,012	509,419 1,825,012	1,069,123
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 1,265,308	\$ 2,334,431	\$ 1,069,123

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Norton, Ohio is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The City operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides the following services: public safety, public services, health, recreation and community development.

The accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types and account groups and the results of operations of the various fund types. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 1999, and for the year then ended, and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

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

On this basis, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, account groups, agencies, boards, and commissions that are part of the primary government, including police and fire protection, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, certain social services, and general administrative services.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

The accounting policies of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments.

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds and account groups. The various funds and account groups are reported by type in the general purpose financial statements. Amounts in the "Total - (Memorandum Only)" columns in the general purpose financial statements represent a summation of the combined groups and are presented only for analytical purposes. The summation includes fund types and account groups that use different bases of accounting, both restricted and unrestricted amounts, interfund transactions that have not been eliminated, and the caption "Amounts to be Provided", which does not represent an asset. Consequently, amounts shown in the "Total - (Memorandum Only)" columns are not comparable to a consolidation and do not represent the total resources available or total revenues and expenditures of the City. The City uses the following fund categories, fund types, and account groups:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending measurement focus. Only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheet. Their operating statements present sources (revenue and other financing sources) and uses (expenditures and other financing uses) of "available spendable resources" during a period.

<u>General Fund</u> - To account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose, provided it is expended or transferred in accordance with the Charter and legislation of the City of Norton and or the general laws of the State of Ohio.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - To account for the revenues derived from specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - To account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general and special assessment long-term debt principal and interest.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. **Basis of Presentation** (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - To account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Fiduciary Funds

<u>Agency Funds</u> - To account for assets held by the City as an agency for others and payroll deductions withheld and awaiting payment. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Account groups are used to establish accounting control and accountability for the City's general fixed assets and general long-term debt.

General Fixed Assets Account Group - To account for all fixed assets of the City.

<u>General Long-Term Obligations Account Group</u> - To account for all unmatured long-term obligations of the City.

C. Basis of Accounting

All governmental fund types are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting and the flow of financial resources measurement focus. Governmental revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available to financial expenditures of the current period. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable, with the exception of accumulated unpaid employee compensation which is not payable from expendable financial resources. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities), do not involve measurement of results of operations, and are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available, as they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay obligations of the current period: investment earnings, special assessments due in the current year, income taxes withheld by employers, and state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle fees). Reimbursements due for federally funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made.

Property taxes and special assessments (in the debt service funds), though measurable, are not available soon enough in the subsequent year to finance current period obligations. Therefore, property tax and special assessment receivables are recorded and deferred until they become available.

Other revenues, including licenses and permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related liability is incurred except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when paid. Allocations of cost, such as deprecation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

D. **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 are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

All funds other than the agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of the City. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

The City's budgetary process is as follows:

1. Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures 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. All funds, except for Agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget 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 receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. Budget receipts as shown in the accompanying financial statements do not include January 1, 1999 unencumbered fund balances. However, those fund balances are available for appropriation.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control the level of expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year to the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations and determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent expenditures for governmental funds.

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. At the close of each fiscal year, encumbered appropriation balances lapse and are reencumbered and reappropriated to the subsequent fiscal year, with the exception of contract commitments in the capital projects fund.

5. Governmental Fund Budgets

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations, and encumbrances.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

5. Governmental Fund Budgets (Continued)

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - All Governmental Fund Types, are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- b. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- c. Short-term note proceeds and note principal retirement for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year from the GAAP basis to the budget basis for the governmental funds are as follows:

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

GAAP Basis	General \$ (6,538)	Special Revenue \$ 15,405	Debt <u>Service</u> \$ 3,622	Capital Projects \$(116,773)
Increase (Decrease) due to:				
Revenue Accruals	(68,241)	(19,917)	211,721	(211,721)
Expenditure Accruals	10,471	27,654	(5,711)	(179,553)
Debt Proceeds	0	0	0	1,055,000
Debt Retirement	0	0	(206,000)	0
Budget Basis	\$ (64,308)	\$ 23,142	\$ 3,632	\$ 546,953

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. **Investments**

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

The City complies with GASB Statement 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. As a governmental entity other than an external investment pool in accordance with GASB 31, the City's investments are stated at market value, except for interest-earnings investment contracts and external investment pools (see Note 5).

In applying GASB 31, the City utilized the following methods and assumptions as of December 31, 1999:

The portfolio was limited to a repurchase agreement in First Merit Bank;

Market value is based on quoted market prices as of the valuation date. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at cost;

Aside from investments clearly identified as belonging to a specific fund, any unrealized gain/loss resulting from the valuation will be recognized within the general fund to the extent its cash and investment balances exceeds the cumulative value of those investments subject to GASB 31.

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity, or until market values equal or exceed cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund and special revenue fund during fiscal year 1999 amounted to \$38,387 and \$76,116, respectively, which includes \$40,876 assigned from other City funds.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. **Investments** (Continued)

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

G. Fixed Assets

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the fixed assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. 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 asset account group. Infrastructure fixed assets such as water lines and storm sewers are capitalized and are reported as part of the general fixed asset account group.

All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Contributed fixed assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received.

H. Compensated Absences

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, the City accrues vacation and compensatory time benefits as earned by its employees if the leave is attributable to past service and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Likewise, the City accrues for sick pay benefits as earned by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future. These compensated absences are measured using the pay rates in effect at December 31, 1999. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Compensated Absences (Continued)

For governmental funds, the City provides a liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave and vacation time for eligible employees in the period the employees become eligible to receive payment. The current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount to be paid using expendable available compensated absences and is reported as an accrued liability in the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid. The balance of the liability is reported in the general long-term obligations account group.

I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the general long-term debt account group.

Under Ohio law, a debt retirement fund must be created and used for the payment of all long-term debt principal and interest. Generally accepted accounting principles require the allocation of the debt liability among the capital projects funds and the general long-term obligations account group, with principal and interest payments on matured general obligation long-term debt being reported in the debt service fund. To comply with GAAP reporting requirements, the City's debt retirement fund has been split among the appropriate funds and account groups. Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have also been allocated accordingly.

J. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of property taxes. Although property taxes receivables are measurable, they are recorded and deferred until they become available because the revenue is not available soon enough in the subsequent year to finance current period obligations.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. **Inventory**

Inventory is stated at cost on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time inventory is consumed (consumption method). In the governmental funds, reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve which indicates that they do not constitute "available expendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

L. **Prepaid Expenses**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 1999 are recorded as prepaid items. A portion of the relevant funds balances equal to the prepaid items has been reserved to indicate that is not available for appropriation.

M. Reserves of Fund Equity

Reserves of fund equity in governmental funds indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditures or is legally segregated for a specific use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, supplies inventory, prepaids, and debt service.

N. Total Columns on Financial Statements

Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. This data is not comparable to a consolidation. Interfund-type eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Legal Compliance and Accountability

Section 5705.41(B), Ohio Revised Code, states that no subdivision shall make any expenditure of money unless it has been appropriated. Section 5705.41(D), Ohio Revised Code, states in part that encumbrances should be charged against proper appropriations and actual disbursements plus outstanding encumbrances should not be greater than the total appropriations. The following fund has expenditures in excess of appropriations:

	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Variance</u>
General:			
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,435,602	\$1,445,647	\$ (10,045)
Capital Outlay	0	2,787	(2,787)

NOTE 3: **PROPERTY TAXES**

Real property taxes were levied on assessed values which equal 35% of appraised value. The County Auditor reappraises all real property every six years with a triennial update. The last appraisal was completed for tax year 1995.

Real property taxes become a lien on all non-exempt real property located in the County on January 1. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20 of the following year. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits later payment dates to be established.

The full tax rate applied to real property for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 was \$6.50 per \$1000 of assessed valuation. After adjustment of the rate for inflationary increases in property values, the effective tax rate was \$5.19 per \$1000 of assessed valuation of real property classified as residential/agricultural and \$5.61 per \$1000 of assessed evaluation for all other real property. Real property owners' tax bills are further reduced by homestead and rollback deductions, when applicable. The amount of these homestead and rollback reductions is reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio.

Owners of tangible personal property are required to file a list of such property, including costs, by April 30 of each year. The property is assessed for tax purposes at varying statutory percentages of cost. The tax rate applied to tangible personal property for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 was \$6.50 per \$1000 of assessed valuation.

NOTE 3: **PROPERTY TAXES** (Continued)

Real Estate - 1998 Valuation	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 130,438,720
Commercial/Industrial	26,509,620
Public Utilities	10,490,480
General Tangible Personal Property - 1999 Valuation	21,404,032
	\$ 188,842,852

The Summit County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The Summit County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of the taxes collected. Such collections are available only to pay current period liabilities.

NOTE 4: MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.5% on all salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City, as well as incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated taxes at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

Ohio law requires all municipal income tax rates above 1% to be voted by the residents of the municipality.

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u>

The City maintains a separate cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds and accounts. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as Cash and Cash Equivalents.

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Legal Requirements - Statutes require the classifications of monies held by the City into three categories:

<u>Category 1</u> - consists of "active" monies, those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or a "near-cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City's treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

<u>Category 2</u> - consists of "inactive" monies, those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

<u>Category 3</u> - consists of "interim" monies, those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of depositories.

Legislation permits interim monies to be invested or deposited 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 or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be directly issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

- 4. Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- 5. Bonds or other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreement secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).

Ohio law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 110% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation, or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Based upon criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, collateral held in single financial collateral pools with securities being held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the pool's name are classified as Category 3.

Deposits

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has established risk categories for deposits as follows:

<u>Category 1</u> - Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 2</u> - Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

<u>Category 3</u> - Uncollateralized. (This includes any bank balance that is collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution or its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

All deposits are carried at cost. At year end, the carrying amount of the City's cash and deposits was \$295,457 and the bank balance was \$358,571. Of the bank balance, \$200,000 was insured by the FDIC and \$158,571 was classified as Risk Category 3.

Investments

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has established risk categories for investments as follows:

<u>Category 1</u> - Investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 2</u> - Uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 3</u> - Uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

The City's categorized investments at December 31, 1999 were as follows:

	Financial Institution	Carrying Amour	t Fair Value
Repurchase Agreement			
(Risk Category 3)	First Merit	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 2,120,000
Total Investments		\$ 2,120,000	\$ 2,120,000
		========	

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Cash balances and investments of fund types are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types	
General Fund	\$ 138,675
Special Revenue Fund	723,219
Debt Service Fund	19,855
Capital Projects Fund	1,452,682
Fiduciary Fund Types	
Agency Funds	81,026
	\$ 2,415,457

The classification of cash and cash equivalents on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3. The captions on the combined balance sheet related to cash and cash equivalents as follows:

	Cash/Cash	
	<u>Equivalents</u>	Investments
GASB Statement No. 9	\$2,415,457	\$ 0
Investments:		
Repurchase Agreements	(2,120,000)	2,120,000
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ 295,457	\$ 2,120,000
	========	

NOTE 6: **RECEIVABLES**

The receivables at December 31, 1999 consist of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, or shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

FUND TYPE/FUND General Fund	<u>AMOUNTS</u>
Estate Tax Local Government Support Local Government Revenue Assistance Liquor Permits	\$ 140,437 15,977 130,650 2,540
Total General Fund	289,604
Special Revenue Funds Street Maintenance Gasoline Tax Motor Vehicle License Tax	38,684 5,123
Total	43,807
State Highway Gasoline Tax Motor Vehicle License Tax	3,136 415
Total	3,551
Permissive Permissive Tax	1,959
Total	1,959
Total Special Revenue Funds	49,317
Total All Funds	\$ 338,921
	=======

NOTE 7: **FIXED ASSETS**

The general fixed assets in 1999 were as follows:

	January 1,			December 31,
<u>Description</u>	<u> 1999</u>	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	<u> </u>
Land	\$ 176,350	\$ 116,000	\$ 0	\$ 292,350
Buildings & Improvements	1,502,540	0	0	1,502,540
Furniture, Fixtures,				
Machinery & Equipment	1,418,238	71,229	(60,079)	1,429,388
Infrastructure	3,355,263	0	(1,000)	3,354,263
Vehicle	1,280,439	264,098	(142,672)	1,401,865
Total	\$ 7,732,830	\$ 451,327	\$(203,751)	\$ 7,980,406

NOTE 8: **PENSION AND RETIREMENT**

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

A. Public Employees Retirement System (the PERS of Ohio)

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

1. Pension Benefit Obligations

All employees of the City, except non-administrative full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in the PERS of Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The PERS of Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the PERS of Ohio. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 466-2085.

NOTE 8: **PENSION AND RETIREMENT** (Continued)

A. <u>Public Employees Retirement System (the PERS of Ohio)</u> (Continued)

1. Pension Benefit Obligations (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The 1999 employer rate for local government employer units was 13.55% of covered payroll, 9.35% to fund pension benefit obligation and 4.20% to fund health care. Required employer contributions are equal to 100% of the dollar amount billed to each employer and must be extracted from the employer's records. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the PERS of Ohio for the years ending December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, were \$162,275, \$158,961, and \$156,753. The full amount has been contributed for 1998 and 1997, 73% has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder reported in the general long term debt account groups.

2. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefit obligation described above, the PERS of Ohio provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the PERS of Ohio is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 1999 employer contribution rate for local government employers was 13.55% of covered payroll; 4.20% was the portion that was used to fund health care for 1999, which amounted to \$50,299 of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postretirement health care through their contributions to PERS.

NOTE 8: **PENSION AND RETIREMENT** (Continued)

A. Public Employees Retirement System (the PERS of Ohio) (Continued)

2. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits are financed through employer contributions and investments earnings thereon. The contributions allocated to retiree health 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 Other Postemployment Benefits during 1999 were \$523,599,349. As of December 31, 1998, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future Other Postemployment Benefits payments were \$9,870,285,641. The number of benefit recipients for Other Postemployment Benefits at December 31, 1999 was 118,063. During 1997, the Retirement Board 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 PFDPF System of Ohio)

The following information was provided by the PFDPF System of Ohio to assist the City in complying with GASB Statement No. 27.

1. Pension Benefit Obligations

All City full-time police officers and full-time firefighters participate in the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund of Ohio (the "PFDPF System of Ohio"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The PFDPF System of Ohio 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. The Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund of Ohio issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the PFDPF System of Ohio. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by calling (614) 228-2975.

NOTE 8: **PENSION AND RETIREMENT** (Continued)

B. <u>Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (the PFDPF System of Ohio)</u> (Continued)

1. Pension Benefit Obligations (Continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10% 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 the PFDPF System of Ohio for the years ending December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997 were \$164,650, \$162,685, and \$146,313 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1998 and 1997, 71% has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder reported in the general long term debt account group.

2. Other Postemployment Benefits

The PFDPF System of Ohio provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives 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 on a full-time or two-thirds 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 costs paid from the funds of the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions and allows the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. Currently, 6.5% of covered payroll, the Board-defined allocation, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. 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.

NOTE 8: **PENSION AND RETIREMENT** (Continued)

B. <u>Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (the PFDPF System of Ohio)</u> (Continued)

2. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1998 (the latest information available) is 11,424 for police and 9,186 for firefighters. Employer contributions used to pay postemployment benefits were \$46,622 for police and \$6,712 for firefighters. The Fund's total health care expense for the year ending December 31, 1998 (the latest information available) was \$78,596,790, which was net of member contributions of \$5,331,515.

NOTE 9: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 16, the City of Norton, Ohio has accrued a liability for compensated absences (vacation and sick leave) at December 31, 1999 along with any salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences.

Sick leave for City employees is accrued at rates of 4.6 for every 80 hours. Employees who retire or terminate service after 10 years may convert 25 percent of accumulated sick leave days into a lump-sum payment within certain limitations. For governmental funds, the City recognized the current portion of this liability at December 31, 1999 that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

City employees generally earn vacation leave ranging from 5 to 25 days per year based on length of service. No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous twelve-month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without written consent of the City Mayor. For governmental fund types, accumulated vacation leave is recorded as a liability within the respective fund types since it has to be used in the following year or be forfeited.

NOTE 9: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES** (Continued)

The following is a summary of compensated absences payable by funds and groups.

	Conoral Fund	Special	General Long-Term	
Cials I agree	General Fund			
Sick Leave	\$ 8,045	5 \$ 946	\$ 339,231	
Holiday	2,615	0	7,793	
Vacation Leave	4,791	2,372	67,702	
Comp	1,841	995	10,730	
Totals	\$ 17,292	\$ 4,313	\$ 425,456	

NOTE 10: **SHORT-TERM DEBT**

Short-term debt outstanding at December 31, 1999 consisted of the following:

Description	Jaı	nuary 1, 199	9_	Additions	Deletions	De	1999
Bond Anticipation Note Wooster Road Sanitary	Φ.	.	Φ.	- 00.000		Φ.	- 00.000
Sewer (Waterline portion)	\$	56,000	\$	500,000	\$ (56,000)	\$	500,000
- 1999 Streets Program		50,000		275,000	(50,000)		275,000
- Multi-Purpose Equipment		50,000		200,000	(50,000)		200,000
Park Land PurchaseMunicipal Sanitary Sewer System (Wooster Road		0		80,000	0		80,000
Sanitary Sewer Project)		50,000		0	(50,000)		0
Total	\$	206,000	\$1 ==	,055,000	\$(206,000)	\$1 =	,055,000

NOTE 11: **LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 1999 are as follows:

	Balance at	Additions/	Balance at
<u>Description</u>	01/01/99	(Reductions)	12/31/99
Special Assessment Bonds	\$ 110,000	\$ (5,000)	\$ 105,000
Total Bond Indebtness	\$ 110,000	\$ (5,000)	\$ 105,000
	=======	=======	=======
Other Long-Term Obligations:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$ 483,854	\$ (58,398)	\$ 425,456
Accrued Pension Liability	93,728	(1,972)	91,756
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	577,582	(60,370)	517,212
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT	\$ 687,582	\$ (65,370)	\$ 622,212
		=======	=======

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 1999 are:

	Obligation
	Bonds_
2000	\$ 11,930
2001	11,600
2002	11,270
2003	10,940
2004	10,610
2005-2009	48,100
2010-2014	49,520
2015-2016	21,980
Total	175,950
Less Interest	(70,950)
Outstanding Principal	\$ 105,000

NOTE 12: CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

There are a few lawsuits pending in which the City is involved. City management estimates that the potential claims against the City not covered by insurance resulting from litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the City.

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes which are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based upon our experience, the City's management believes such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 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		<u>De</u>	<u>ductible</u>
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond-Public Employees	\$	0
National Casualty Co.	Public Officials Liability	\$	5,000
National Casualty Co.	Law Enforcement Liability	\$	5,000
Wichert Insurance	Commercial Property	\$	1,000
Wichert Insurance	Inland Marine	\$	500
Wichert Insurance	Automobile Liability	\$	250
Wichert Insurance	Automobile Collision	\$	500
Wichert Insurance	General Liability	\$	2,500
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence		
W. 1 4 I	\$2,000,000 aggregate	Φ	10.000
Wichert Insurance	Umbrella Liability	\$	10,000
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond-Finance Director	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Mayor	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Administrator	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Clerk of Mayor's Court	\$	0
Wichert Insurance	Commercial Crime	\$	0
Wichert Insurance	Ambulance and EMT Liability	\$	0
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence		
	\$2,000,000 aggregate		
Wichert Insurance	Firemen's Errors and Omissions	\$	0
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence		
	\$2,000,000 aggregate		

NOTE 13: **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City decided to stop carrying commercial insurance for health insurance because of its prohibitive cost and began covering all claim settlements and judgments out of its general fund resources. The City currently reports all of its risk management activities in the general fund. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported.

At December 31, the amount of these liabilities was \$14,841. This liability is the City's best estimate based on available information. Changes in the reported liability since December 31, 1999 resulted from the following:

		Current-		
	Beginning of	Year Claims		Balance
	Fiscal Year	and Changes	Claim	at Fiscal
	Liability	in Estimates	<u>Payments</u>	Year-End
1998	\$ 6,337	\$ 390,771	\$(382,699)	\$ 14,409
1999	\$ 14,409	\$ 153,581	\$(153,149)	\$ 14,841

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.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage as compared to the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 14: **OPERATING TRANSFERS**

Following is a summary of operating transfers for the City for 1999.

Fund	<u>Transfers-In</u>	Transfers-Out
General Fund	\$1,997,454	\$1,146,113
Special Revenue	365,000	2,261,354
Capital Projects	1,042,721	0
Debt Service	2,292	0
	\$3,407,467	\$3,407,467
	========	

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH <u>GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</u>

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Norton Norton, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Norton, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999, and have issued our report thereon dated July 27, 2001, as listed in the table of contents. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's general purpose 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 in a separate letter dated July 27, 2001.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose 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 general purpose 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 rporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to the management of the City in a separate letter dated July 27, 2001.

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

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 27, 2001

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 1998 did not include material citations or recommendations.

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

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

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Norton Norton, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Norton (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose 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 as of December 31, 2000 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated July 27, 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.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 27, 2001

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 2000

		Governmen: Special	tal Fund Types	Capital	Fiduciary Fund Type	Totals (Memorandum		
G	eneral	Revenue	Debt Service	Projects	Agency	General Fixed Assets		Only)
Assets and Other Debits	CiiCiai	<u> </u>	Debt Bervice	Trojects	Agency	1 IACU ASSCES	Obligations	<u>Omyj</u>
Equity in Pooled Cash								
and Cash								
	160,581	\$ 886,874	\$ 144,051	\$3,984,101	\$ 73,361	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,248,968
Cash and Cash	ŕ	ŕ			ŕ			
Equivalents in								
Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	0	19,308	0	0	19,308
Receivables:								
Taxes 3	326,768	1,155,688	0	0	0	0	0	1,482,456
Accounts	10,259	6,570	0	12,613	0	0	0	29,442
Intergovernmental 3	326,705	147,000	0	0	0	0	0	473,705
Special Assessment	0	0	5,971	0	0	0	0	5,971
Inventory	2,827	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	6,897
Prepaid Items	22,085	10,332	0	694	0	0	0	33,111
Fixed Assets (Net of								
Accumulated Depreciation	on) 0	0	0	0	0	8,707,959	0	8,707,959
Other Debits:								
Amount Available in								
Debt Service Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,051	144,051
Amount to be Provided								
for Retirement of Gen								
Long-Term Obligation	ns 0	0	0	0	0	0	539,186	539,186
Total Assets and								
Other Debits \$ 8	349,225	\$2,210,534	\$ 150,022	\$3,997,408	\$ 92,669	\$8,707,959	\$ 683,237	\$ 16,691,054

	Governmental Fund Types					Account	Account Groups		
					Fiduciary		General	Totals	
		Special		Capital	Fund Type	General	-	(Memorandum	
	General	Revenue	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Projects</u>	and Agency	Fixed Assets	<u>Obligations</u>	Only)	
Liabilities, Fund Equ	<u>ıity</u>								
and Other Credits									
<u>Liabilities</u>	4-60-	. .		A A C C C C C C C C C C					
2	\$ 47,285	\$ 66,878	\$ 0	\$ 26,809	\$ 19,329	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 160,301	
Claims Payable	62,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,738	
Accrued Wages and	66.000	41.022				•	0	107.040	
Benefits	66,909	41,033	0	0	0	0	0	107,942	
Funds Held on Deposit		0	0	0	73,340	0	0	73,340	
Deferred Revenue	363,087	720,095	5,971	0	0	0	0	1,089,153	
General Obligation No		0	0	4 105 000	0	0	0	4 107 000	
Payable	0	0	0	4,195,000	0	0	0	4,195,000	
Special Assessment	D 11 0	0	0	0	0	0	100.000	100.000	
Commitment Bonds		0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	
Compensated Absence		5 922	0	0	0	0	505 001	522 100	
Payable	11,396	5,823	0	0	0	0	505,881	523,100	
Ohio Police and Fire									
Pension Accrued	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.256	77.256	
Liability		0	0	0	0	0	77,356	77,356	
Total Liabilities	551,415	833,829	5,971	4,221,809	92,669	0	683,237	6,388,930	
Fund Equity and									
Other Credits									
Investment in General									
Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	8,707,959	0	8,707,959	
Fund Balances:									
Reserved for:									
Inventory	2,827	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	6,897	
Prepaid Items	22,085	10,332	0	694	0	0	0	33,111	
Encumbrances	0	0	0	3,984,100	0	0	0	3,984,100	
Debt Service	0	0	144,051	0	0	0	0	144,051	
Unreserved:									
Undesignated	272,898	1,362,303	0	(4,209,195)	0	0	0	(2,573,994)	
Total Fund Equity									
and Other Credits	297,810	1,376,705	144,051	(224,401)	0	8,707,959	0	10,302,124	
Total Liabilities,									
Fund Equity, and	Φ 040.227	# 2 21 2 52 4	Ф. 150.000	Ф2 007 400	Φ 02 ((2	# 0 707 050	Φ (02.227	#16.601.054	
Other Credits	\$ 849,225	\$2,210,534	\$ 150,022	\$3,997,408	\$ 92,669	\$8,707,959	\$ 683,237	\$16,691,054	
								_	

CITY OF NORTON, OHIO COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

		Totals			
		Governmental Special		Capital	(Memorandum
	General	Revenue	Debt Service	<u>Projects</u>	Only)
Revenues				•	• /
Taxes	\$ 291,662	\$3,125,665	\$ 0	\$ 66,184	\$3,483,511
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,108,671	551,526	0	44,225	1,704,422
Special Assessments	0	0	12,342	0	12,342
Charges for Services	4,811	960	0	0	5,771
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	291,098	34,216	0	0	325,314
Interest Income	92,621	76,958	0	79,160	248,739
Miscellaneous	121,084	38,854	0	224,289	384,227
Total Revenues	1,909,947	3,828,179	12,342	413,858	6,164,326
Expenditures					
Security of Persons and Property	1,426,510	707,335	0	0	2,133,845
Public Health Services	0	2,075	0	0	2,075
Leisure Time Activities	95,724	16,821	0	0	112,545
Community Environment	99,976	23,453	0	0	123,429
Basic Utilities Services	0	0	0	14,119	14,119
Transportation	0	743,479	0	0	743,479
General Government	1,160,358	7,301	0	10,424	1,178,083
		·			
Capital Outlay	234	2,044	0	2,076,866	2,079,144
Debt Service:	_	_			
Principal Retirement	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	6,930	42,249	49,179
Total Expenditures	2,782,802	1,502,508	11,930	2,143,658	6,440,898
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(872,855)	2,325,671	412	(1,729,800)	(276,572)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	2,105,890	387,500	123,784	1,041,929	3,659,103
Transfers Out	(1,229,305)	(2,429,798)	0	0	(3,659,103)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	876,585	(2,042,298)	123,784	1,041,929	0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other					
Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures					
and Other Financing Uses	3,730	283,373	124,196	(687,871)	(276,572)
Poul Dalance Designia CV	202 207	1 007 024	10.055	462 470	1 972 266
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	292,207	1,097,834	19,855	463,470	1,873,366
Increase (Decrease)in Reserve for Inventory	1,873	(4,502)	0	0	(2,629)
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 297,810	\$1,376,705	\$ 144,051	\$ (224,401)	\$1,594,165
=					

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

		GENERAL FUND			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Revenues Special Assessments	\$ 301,228 1,060,119 0	\$ 302,471 1,072,780 0	\$ 1,243 12,661 0		
Charges for Services Fines, Licenses, and Permits Interest Income Miscellaneous	6,050 269,250 86,700 234,161	4,811 297,960 92,621 121,084	(1,239) 28,710 5,921 (113,077)		
Total Revenues	1,957,508	1,891,727	(65,781)		
Expenditures Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities Community Environment Basic Utilities Services Transportation General Governments Capital Outlay Debt Service: Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,496,816 0 96,300 80,850 0 1,366,135 234	1,452,185 0 93,787 98,338 0 0 1,101,862 234 0 0	44,631 0 2,513 (17,488) 0 0 264,273 0		
Total Expenditures	3,040,335	2,746,406	293,929		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Other Financing Sources (Uses) Proceeds from Sale of Notes Transfers In Transfers Out Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	$ \begin{array}{r} (1,082,827) \\ 0 \\ 2,304,890 \\ (1,229,305) \\ \hline 1,075,585 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 228,148 \\ 0 \\ (199,000) \\ \hline (199,000) \end{array} $		
-	1,073,383		(199,000)		
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(7,242)	21,906	29,148		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	138,675	138,675	0		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 131,433	\$ 160,581	\$ 29,148		
			(Continued)		

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES (Continued) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND				
	Variand				
	Revised		Favorable		
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)		
Revenues					
Taxes	\$3,093,647	\$3,046,801	\$ (46,846)		
Intergovernmental Revenues	709,822	453,843	(255,979)		
Special Assessments	0	0	0		
Charges for Services	2,500	960	(1,540)		
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	44,800	35,787	(9,013)		
Interest Income	57,000	76,958	19,958		
Miscellaneous	33,360	33,949	589		
Total Revenues	3,941,129	3,648,298	(292,831)		
Expenditures					
Security of Persons and Property	769,707	696,105	73,602		
Public Health Services	7,000	2,095	4,905		
Leisure Time Activities	25,600	15,983	9,617		
Community Environment	322,593	23,455	299,138		
Basic Utilities Services	60,125	0	60,125		
Transportation	1,111,400	695,077	416,323		
General Governments	18,977	7,586	11,391		
Capital Outlay	17,400	2,044	15,356		
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0	0	0		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0		
Total Expenditures	2,332,802	1,442,345	890,457		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,608,327	2,205,953	597,626		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Notes	0	0	0		
Transfers In	403,500	387,500	(16,000)		
Transfers Out	(2,487,799)	(2,429,798)	58,001		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	$\overline{(2,084,299)}$	$\overline{(2,042,298)}$	42,001		
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources	(475,070)	1.62.655	(20, (27,		
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(475,972)	163,655	639,627		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	723,219	723,219	0		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 247,247	\$ 886,874	\$ 639,627		

DE	DEBT SERVICE FUND			CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS		
		Variance	•		Variance	
Revised		Favorable	Revised		Favorable	
Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)	
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 53,971	\$ 53,971	
0	0	0	0	44,225	44,225	
11,930	12,342	412	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	450,000	79,160	79,160	
0	0	0	450,000	223,889	(226,111)	
11,930	12,342	412	450,000	401,245	(48,755)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1,015	1,015	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1,354	1,353	0.265.202	
0	0	0	10,272,431	2,007,138	8,265,293	
1,110,000	1,060,000	50,000	0	0	0	
56,930	49,179	7,751	0	0	0	
1,166,930	1,109,179	57,751	10,274,800	2,009,506	8,265,294	
(1,155,000)	(1,096,837)	58,163	(9,824,800)	(1,608,261)	8,216,539	
840,000	840,000	0	9,450,000	3,355,000	(6,095,000)	
975,000	381,033	(593,967)	846,300	784,680	(61,620)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,815,000	1,221,033	(593,967)	10,296,300	4,139,680	(6,156,620)	
660,000	124,196	(535,804)	471,500	2,531,419	2,059,919	
19,855	19,855	0	1,452,682	1,452,682	0	
\$ 679,855	\$ 144,051	\$ (535,804)	\$1,924,182	\$3,984,101	\$2,059,919	
					(Continued)	

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES (Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)				
	Variance				
	Revised		Favorable		
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)		
Revenues					
Taxes	\$3,394,875	\$3,403,243	\$ 8,368		
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,769,941	1,570,848	(199,093)		
Special Assessments	11,930	12,342	412		
Charges for Services	8,550	5,771	(2,779)		
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	314,050	333,747	19,697		
Interest Income	143,700	248,739	105,039		
Miscellaneous	717,521	378,922	(338,599)		
Total Revenues	6,360,567	5,953,612	(406,955)		
Expenditures Security of Persons and Property	2 266 522	2 149 200	110 222		
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services	2,266,523	2,148,290	118,233		
Leisure Time Activities	7,000 121,900	2,095 109,770	4,905 12,130		
Community Environment	403,443	109,770	281,650		
Basic Utilities Services	61,140	1,015	60,125		
Transportation	1,111,400	695,077	416,323		
General Governments	1,386,466	1,110,801	275,665		
Capital Outlay	10,290,065	2,009,416	8,280,649		
Debt Service:	10,270,003	2,000,110	0,200,017		
Principal Retirement	1,110,000	1,060,000	50,000		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	56,930	49,179	7,751		
Total Expenditures	16,814,867	7,307,436	9,507,431		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$(\overline{10,454,300)}$	(1,353,824)	9,100,476		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Notes	10,290,000	4,195,000	(6,095,000)		
Transfers In	4,529,690	3,659,103	(870,587)		
Transfers Out	(3,717,104)	(3,659,103)	58,001		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	11,102,586	4,195,000	$\overline{(6,907,586)}$		
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources					
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	648,286	2,841,176	2,192,890		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,334,431	2,334,431	0		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$2,982,717	\$5,175,607	\$2,192,890		
	=======	======	=======		

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Norton, Ohio is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The City operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides the following services: public safety, public services, health, recreation and community development.

The accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types and account groups and the results of operations of the various fund types. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2000, and for the year then ended, and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

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

On this basis, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, account groups, agencies, boards, and commissions that are part of the primary government, including police and fire protection, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, certain social services, and general administrative services.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

The accounting policies of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments.

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds and account groups. The various funds and account groups are reported by type in the general purpose financial statements. Amounts in the "Total - (Memorandum Only)" columns in the general purpose financial statements represent a summation of the combined groups and are presented only for analytical purposes. The summation includes fund types and account groups that use different bases of accounting, both restricted and unrestricted amounts, interfund transactions that have not been eliminated, and the caption "Amounts to be Provided", which does not represent an asset. Consequently, amounts shown in the "Total - (Memorandum Only)" columns are not comparable to a consolidation and do not represent the total resources available or total revenues and expenditures/expenses of the City.

The City uses the following fund categories, fund types, and account groups:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending measurement focus. Only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheet. Their operating statements present sources (revenue and other financing sources) and uses (expenditures and other financing uses) of "available spendable resources" during a period.

<u>General Fund</u> - To account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose, provided it is expended or transferred in accordance with the Charter and legislation of the City of Norton and or the general laws of the State of Ohio.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - To account for the revenues derived from specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - To account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general and special assessment long-term debt principal and interest.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. **Basis of Presentation** (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - To account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Fiduciary Funds

<u>Agency Funds</u> - To account for assets held by the City as an agency for others and payroll deductions withheld and awaiting payment. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Account groups are used to establish accounting control and accountability for the City's general fixed assets and general long-term debt.

<u>General Fixed Assets Account Group</u> - To account for all fixed assets of the City.

<u>General Long-Term Obligations Account Group</u> - To account for all unmatured long-term obligations of the City.

C. Basis of Accounting

All governmental fund types are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting and the flow of financial resources measurement focus. Governmental revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available to financial expenditures of the current period. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable, with the exception of accumulated unpaid employee compensation which is not payable from expendable financial resources. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations, and are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available, as they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay obligations of the current period: investment earnings, special assessments due in the current year, income taxes withheld by employers, and state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle fees). Reimbursements due for federally funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made.

Property taxes and special assessments (in the debt service funds), though measurable, are not available soon enough in the subsequent year to finance current period obligations. Therefore, property tax and special assessment receivables are recorded and deferred until they become available.

Other revenues, including licenses and permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related liability is incurred except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when paid. Allocations of cost, such as deprecation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

D. **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 are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

All funds other than the agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of the City. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

The City's budgetary process is as follows:

1. Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures 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. All funds, except for Agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget 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 receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. Budget receipts as shown in the accompanying financial statements do not include January 1, 2000 unencumbered fund balances. However, those fund balances are available for appropriation.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control the level of expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year to the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations and determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent expenditures for governmental funds in the accompanying general purpose financial statements.

5. 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. At the close of each fiscal year, encumbered appropriation balances lapse and are reencumbered and reappropriated to the subsequent fiscal year, with the exception of contract commitments in the capital projects fund.

6. Governmental Fund Budgets

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations, and encumbrances.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

6. Governmental Fund Budgets (Continued)

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types, are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- b. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- c. Short-term note proceeds and note principal retirement for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year from the GAAP basis to the budget basis for the governmental funds are as follows:

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

		General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects		
GAAP Basis	\$	3,730	\$ 283,373	\$ 124,196	\$ (687,871)		
Increase (Decrease) due to:							
Revenue Accruals		2,305	(73,557)	257,249	(269,862)		
Expenditure Accruals		15,871	(46,161)	(42,249)	134,152		
Debt Proceeds		0	0	840,000	3,355,000		
Debt Retirement		0	0	(1,055,000)	0		
Budget Basis	\$	21,906	\$ 163,655	\$ 124,196	\$ 2,531,419		
	==		=======	======	=======		

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Investments

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

The City complies with GASB Statement 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. As a governmental entity other than an external investment pool in accordance with GASB 31, the City's investments are stated at market value, except for interest-earnings investment contracts and external investment pools (see Note 5).

In applying GASB 31, the City utilized the following methods and assumptions as of December 31, 2000:

The portfolio was limited to a repurchase agreement in First Merit Bank;

Market value is based on quoted market prices as of the valuation date. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at cost;

Aside from investments clearly identified as belonging to a specific fund, any unrealized gain/loss resulting from the valuation will be recognized within the general fund to the extent its cash and investment balances exceeds the cumulative value of those investments subject to GASB 31.

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity, or until market values equal or exceed cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund and special revenue fund during fiscal year 2000 amounted to \$92,621 and \$76,958, respectively, which includes \$32,220 assigned from other City funds.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. **Investments** (Continued)

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

G. Fixed Assets

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the fixed assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. 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 asset account group. Infrastructure fixed assets such as water lines and storm sewers are capitalized and are reported as part of the general fixed asset account group.

All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Contributed fixed assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received.

H. Compensated Absences

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, the City accrues vacation and compensatory time benefits as earned by its employees if the leave is attributable to past service and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Likewise, the City accrues for sick pay benefits as earned by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future. These compensated absences are measured using the pay rates in effect at December 31, 2000. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Compensated Absences (Continued)

For governmental funds, the City provides a liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave and vacation time for eligible employees in the period the employees become eligible to receive payment. The current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount to be paid using expendable available compensated absences and is reported as an accrued liability in the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid. The balance of the liability is reported in the general long-term obligations account group.

I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the general long-term debt account group.

Under Ohio law, a debt retirement fund must be created and used for the payment of all long-term debt principal and interest. Generally accepted accounting principles require the allocation of the debt liability among the capital projects funds and the general long-term obligations account group, with principal and interest payments on matured general obligation long-term debt being reported in the debt service fund. To comply with GAAP reporting requirements, the City's debt retirement fund has been split among the appropriate funds and account groups. Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have also been allocated accordingly.

J. **Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue consists of property taxes. Although property taxes receivables are measurable, they are recorded and deferred until they become available because the revenue is not available soon enough in the subsequent year to finance current period obligations.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Inventory

Inventory of governmental funds is stated at cost. 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 funds when purchased. Reported materials and supplies are equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

L. Prepaid Expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2000 are recorded as prepaid items. A portion of the relevant funds balances equal to the prepaid items has been reserved to indicate that is not available for appropriation.

M. Reserves of Fund Equity

Reserves of fund equity in governmental funds indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditures or is legally segregated for a specific use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, supplies inventory, prepaids, and debt service.

N. Total Columns on Financial Statements

Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. This data is not comparable to a consolidation. Interfund-type eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Legal Compliance and Accountability

Section 5705.41(B), Ohio Revised Code, states that no subdivision shall make any expenditure of money unless it has been appropriated. Section 5705.41(D), Ohio Revised Code, states in part that encumbrances should be charged against proper appropriations and actual disbursements plus outstanding encumbrances should not be greater than the total appropriations. The following fund has expenditures in excess of appropriations:

	Appro	opriations	<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Variance</u>	
General: Community Environment	\$	80,850	\$	98,338	\$ (17,48	88)
Special Revenue: Drug Law Enforcement - Security of Persons and Property		2,300		2,970	(6'	70)
PFDPF Revenue Funds: Security of Persons and Property		59,624		59,924	(30	00)
Capital Projects: Equipment - Capital Outlay		698,646		792,554	(93,9)	08)

Fund Deficit

The fund deficits at December 31, 2000 of \$491,515 in the equipment fund and \$473,794 in the State highway fund (capital projects funds) arose from recording notes payable amounts in the individual fund balance sheets. Deficits do not exist under the cash basis of accounting. The general fund provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 3: **PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2000 were levied after October 1, 1999 on assessed values as of January 1, 1999, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 1996 and the equalization adjustment was completed in 1999. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

NOTE 3: **PROPERTY TAXES** (Continued)

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 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 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20 of the year assessed. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually; the first payment is due April 30; the remainder is payable by September 20.

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

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 was \$6.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2000 tax receipts were based was \$212,535,286. This amount constitutes \$179,842,960 in real property assessed value, \$10,855,910 in public utility assessed value and \$21,836,416 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1 percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .65 percent (.65 mills) of assessed value.

NOTE 4: MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.5 percent on all salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City, as well as incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality.

NOTE 4: MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated taxes at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

Ohio law requires all municipal income tax rates above 1% to be voted by the residents of the municipality.

NOTE 5: DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a separate cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds and accounts. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Legal Requirements - Statutes require the classifications of monies held by the City into three categories:

<u>Category 1</u> - consists of "active" monies, those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or a "near-cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City's treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

<u>Category 2</u> - consists of "inactive" monies, those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

<u>Category 3</u> - consists of "interim" monies, those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of depositories.

Legislation permits interim monies to be invested or deposited 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 or interest by the United States;

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (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 directly issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- 5. Bonds or other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreement secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Ohio law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 110 percent of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation, or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Based upon criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, collateral held in single financial collateral pools with securities being held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the pool's name are classified as Category 3.

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Deposits

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has established risk categories for deposits as follows:

<u>Category 1</u> - Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 2</u> - Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 3</u> - Uncollateralized. (This includes any bank balance that is collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution or its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.)

All deposits are carried at cost. At year end, the carrying amount of the City's cash and deposits was \$2,843,276 and the bank balance was \$3,215,067. Of the bank balance, \$300,000 was insured by the FDIC and \$2,915,067 was classified as Risk Category 3.

Investments

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has established risk categories for investments as follows:

<u>Category 1</u> - Investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 2</u> - Uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.

<u>Category 3</u> - Uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

The City's categorized investments at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	<u>Financial Institution</u>	<u> Fair Value</u>
Repurchase Agreement		
(Risk Category 3)	First Merit	\$ 2,425,000
Total Investments		\$ 2,425,000
		========

NOTE 5: <u>DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Cash balances and investments of fund types are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types	
General Fund	\$ 160,581
Special Revenue Fund	886,874
Debt Service Fund	144,051
Capital Projects Fund	3,984,101
Fiduciary Fund Types	
Agency Funds	92,669
	\$ 5,268,276
	========

The classification of cash and cash equivalents on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3. The captions on the combined balance sheet related to cash and cash equivalents as follows:

GASB Statement No. 9	Cash/Cash <u>Equivalents</u> \$ 5,268,276	Investments \$ 0
Investments: Repurchase Agreements	(2,425,000)	2,425,000
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ 2,843,276	\$ 2,425,000

NOTE 6: **RECEIVABLES**

The receivables at December 31, 2000 consist of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, or shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

FUND TYPE/FUND	<u>AMOUNTS</u>
General Fund Factor Toy	¢ 145 277
Estate Tax Local Government Support	\$ 145,277 2,387
Local Government Revenue Assistance	175,577
Liquor Permits	3,464
Total General Fund	326,705
Special Revenue Funds	
Street Maintenance Gasoline Tax	38,635
Motor Vehicle License Tax	4,977
Total	43,612
State Highway	
Gasoline Tax	3,132
Motor Vehicle License Tax	404
Total	3,536
DWI Enforcement	
Immobilization	35
Total	35
Permissive	
Permissive Tax	92,507
Total	92,507
Fire	2.970
Local Government Support	3,879
Total	3,879
EMS	2 082
Local Government Support	2,983
Total	2,983
PFDPF Local Government Support	448
Local Government Support	
Total	448
Total Special Revenue Funds	147,000
Total All Funds	\$ 473,705

NOTE 7: FIXED ASSETS

The general fixed assets in 2000 were as follows:

	January 1,			December 31,
<u>Description</u>	2000	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	2000
Land	\$ 292,350	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 292,350
Buildings and Improvements	1,502,540	2,640	0	1,505,180
Furniture, Fixtures,				
Machinery and Equipment	1,429,388	307,451	1,423	1,735,416
Infrastructure	3,354,263	0	0	3,354,263
Vehicle	1,401,865	543,968	125,083	1,820,750
Total	\$ 7,980,406	\$ 854,059	\$ 126,506	\$ 8,707,959
	=======	=======	=======	

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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

A. Public Employees Retirement System

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

The City of Norton contributes to 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. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by State statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS issues a stand alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-7377.

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

A. Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 8.5 percent. The Retirement Board instituted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for calendar year 2000. The rate rollback was 20 percent for state and local government divisions. The 2000 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 10.84 percent of covered payroll, 6.54 percent to fund the pension and 4.3 percent to fund health care. The 1999 and 1998 employer contribution rates were 13.55 percent. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the PERS of Ohio for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$131,758, \$162,275, and \$158,961, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The PERS of Ohio provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the PERS of Ohio is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the PERS of Ohio is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the PERS of Ohio. The portion of the 2000 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2000 was 4.3 percent of covered payroll, which amounted to \$52,185.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the PERS of Ohio's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 1999. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets. The investment assumption rate for 1999 was 7.75 percent. An annual increase of 4.75 percent compounded annually is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

A. Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.75 percent base increase, were assumed to range from 0.54 percent to 5.1 percent. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.75 percent annually.

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 401,339. The actuarial value of the PERS of Ohio net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 1999 was \$10,805.5 million. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$12,473.6 million and \$1,668.1 million, respectively.

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent and 24.0 percent respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$148,567, \$136,330, and \$134,703 for police and \$30,877, \$28,320, and \$27,982 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment 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 on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The Ohio Revised Code provides

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

The portion of the 2000 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$55,169 representing 7.25 percent of covered payroll for police and \$9,327 representing 7.25 percent of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting were on a pay-as-you-go basis. 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. As of December 31, 1999, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 12,467 for police and 9,807 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999 were \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098.

NOTE 9: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 16, the City of Norton, Ohio has accrued a liability for compensated absences (vacation and sick leave) at December 31, 2000 along with any salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences.

Sick leave for City employees is accrued at rates of 4.6 for every 80 hours. Employees who retire or terminate service after 10 years may convert 25 percent of accumulated sick leave days into a lump-sum payment within certain limitations. For governmental funds, the City recognized the current portion of this liability at December 31, 2000 that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

City employees generally earn vacation leave ranging from 5 to 25 days per year based on length of service. No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous twelve-month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without written consent of the City Mayor. For governmental fund types, accumulated vacation leave is recorded as a liability within the respective fund types since it has to be used in the following year or be forfeited.

NOTE 9: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES** (Continued)

The following is a summary of compensated absences payable by funds and groups.

			General
		Special	Long-Term
	General Fund	Revenue Fund	Account Group
Sick Leave	\$ 4,132	\$ 2,327	\$ 393,396
Holiday	1,750	104	5,680
Vacation Leave	3,052	2,272	88,774
Comp	2,462	1,120	18,031
Totals	\$ 11,396	\$ 5,823	\$ 505,881

NOTE 10: **SHORT-TERM DEBT**

Short-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2000 consisted of the following:

Description	January 1, 200	0 Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2000
Bond Anticipation Note -	-		<u> </u>	
- Wooster Road Sanitary				
Sewer (Waterline portion)	\$ 500,000	\$2,900,000	\$ (500,000)	\$2,900,000
- 2000 Streets Program	275,000	725,000	(275,000)	725,000
- Multi-Purpose Equipment	200,000	510,000	(200,000)	510,000
- Park Land Purchase	80,000	60,000	(80,000)	60,000
Total	\$1,055,000	\$4,195,000	\$ (1,055,000)	\$4,195,000
	=======	=======	========	=======

NOTE 11: LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2000 are as follows:

	Balance at	Additions/	Balance at
<u>Description</u>	01/01/00	(Reductions)	12/31/00
Special Assessment Bonds	\$ 105,000	\$ (5,000)	\$ 100,000
Total Bond Indebtness	105,000	(5,000)	100,000
Other Long-Term Obligations:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	425,456	80,425	505,881
Accrued Pension Liability	91,756	(14,400)	77,356
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	517,212	66,025	583,237
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT	\$ 622,212	\$ 61,025	\$ 683,237
	=======	=======	

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2000 are:

	Ol	bligation Bonds
2001	\$	11,600
2002		11,270
2003		10,940
2004		10,610
2005		10,280
2006-2010		46,450
2011-2015		52,210
2016		10,660
Total		164,020
Less Interest		64,020
Outstanding Principal	\$	100,000
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NOTE 12: **CONTINGENCIES**

There are a few lawsuits pending in which the City is involved. City management estimates that the potential claims against the City not covered by insurance resulting from litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the City.

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes which are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based upon our experience, the City's management believes such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 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 2000, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Description</u>	De	<u>ductible</u>
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond-Public Employees	\$	0
National Casualty Co.	Public Officials Liability	\$	5,000
National Casualty Co.	Law Enforcement Liability	\$	5,000
Wichert Insurance	Commercial Property	\$	1,000
Wichert Insurance	Inland Marine	\$	500
Wichert Insurance	Automobile Liability	\$	250
Wichert Insurance	Automobile Collision	\$	500
Wichert Insurance	General Liability	\$	2,500
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence \$2,000,000 aggregate		
Wichert Insurance	Umbrella Liability	\$	10,000
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond-Finance Director	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Mayor	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Administrator	\$	0
Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Bond - Clerk of Mayor's Court	\$	0
Wichert Insurance	Commercial Crime	\$	0
Wichert Insurance	Ambulance and EMT Liability	\$	0
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence \$2,000,000 aggregate		
Wichert Insurance	Firemen's Errors and Omissions	\$	0
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence		
	\$2,000,000 aggregate		

NOTE 13: RISK MANAGEMENT

The City decided to stop carrying commercial insurance for health insurance because of its prohibitive cost and began covering all claim settlements and judgments out of its general fund resources. The claim liability of \$62,738 reported in the general fund at December 31, 2000 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues* which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The City currently reports all of its risk management activities in the general fund. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported.

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal 2000 were:

		Current-		
	Beginning of	Year Claims		Balance
	Fiscal Year	and Changes	Claim	at Fiscal
	<u>Liability</u>	in Estimates	Payments	Year-End
1999	\$ 14,409	\$ 153,581	\$(153,149)	\$ 14,841
2000	\$ 14,841	\$ 343,261	\$(295,364)	\$ 62,738

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.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage as compared to the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 14: **OPERATING TRANSFERS**

Following is a summary of operating transfers in and out for all funds for 2000.

General Fund	<u>Transfers In</u> \$2,105,890	<u>Transfers Out</u> \$1,229,305
Special Revenue Funds		
Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair	350,000	0
Special Permissive License Plate Tax	0	35,000
Street Lighting	1,000	0
Municipal Income Tax	0	2,274,798
Fire Fund	0	95,000
Emergency Medical Service Fund	35,000	0
Community Center Fund	1,500	0
Mayor's Court Computer Technology Program	0	25,000
Total Special Revenue Funds	387,500	2,429,798
Debt Service Fund		
General Debt Service Fund	123,784	0
Total Debt Service Fund	123,784	0
Capital Projects Funds		
Land and Land Improvements	23,448	0
Buildings Fund	74,500	0
Equipment Fund	268,120	0
Streets/Highways/Bridges	305,681	0
Storm Sewers	2,920	0
Water Lines	25,000	0
Sanitary Sewer Funds	342,260	0
Total Capital Projects Funds	1,041,929	0
Total All Funds	\$3,659,103 =====	\$3,659,103

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Norton Norton, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Norton, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated July 27, 2001, as listed in the table of contents. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's general purpose 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 in a separate letter dated July 27, 2001.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose 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 general purpose 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 we have reported to the management of the City in a separate letter dated July 27, 2001.

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

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 27, 2001

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 1999 did not include material citations or recommendations.



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CITY OF NORTON

SUMMIT 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 AUGUST 28, 2001