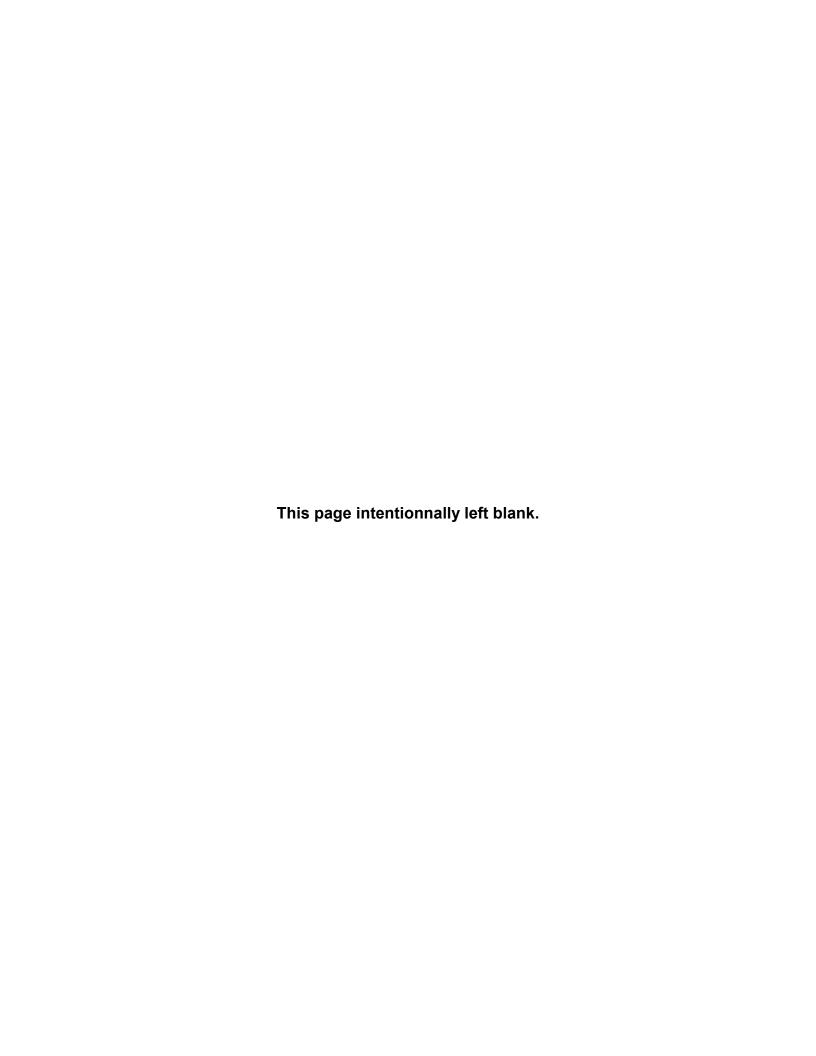
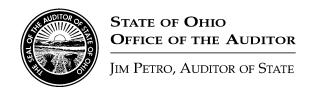
CITY OF STREETSBORO PORTAGE COUNTY REGULAR AUDIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Streetsboro Portage County 9184 State Route 43 Streetsboro, Ohio 44241

To the City Council:

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

In our opinion the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position on the City, as of December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types and nonexpendable trust fund for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 8, 2001 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

June 8, 2001

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COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types						
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects			
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS							
Assets:	f 4.464.022	¢ 040.000	Ф 220 C42	Ф 1 400 040			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 1,464,932	\$ 940,233	\$ 338,612	\$ 1,402,940			
Taxes	924,820	88,236	327,153	87,840			
Accounts	924,020	- 00,230	327,133	62,921			
Special assessments	_	_	174,448	02,021			
Due from other governments	65,224	35,033	-	_			
Materials and supplies inventory	-	18,263	_	_			
Fixed assets, (net where applicable	_		_	_			
of accumulated depreciation)							
Other debits:							
Amount available in debt service fund for							
retirement of general obligation bonds	-	-	-	-			
Amount available in debt service fund for							
retirement of special assessment bonds	-	-	-	-			
Amount to be provided from general government resources	-	-	-	-			
Amount to be provided from special assessments		<u> </u>					
Total assets and other debits	\$ 2,454,976	\$ 1,081,765	\$ 840,213	\$ 1,553,701			
LIABILITES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 65,662		\$ 1,050	\$ 316,353			
Accrued wages and benefits	62,636		-	-			
Compensated absences payable	6,148		-	-			
Due to other governments	234,698		450.447	-			
Deferred revenue	403,869	81,401	458,117	36,469			
Deposits held and due to others	-	-	-	-			
Capital leases payable OPWC loan payable	_	<u>.</u>	-	-			
OWDA loan payable	_		_	_			
General obligation bonds payable	_	_	_	_			
Special assessment debt with governmental commitment	_	_	_	_			
Total liabilities	773,013	169,154	459,167	352,822			
Fund equity and other credits:							
Investment in general fixed assets	_	_	_	_			
Contributed capital	_	_	_	_			
Retained earnings:							
Reserved for debt service	-	-	86,063	-			
Unreserved	-	-	-	-			
Fund balance:							
Reserved for encumbrances	209,122	•	-	75,371			
Reserved for inventory	-	18,263	-	-			
Reserved for debt service			294,983				
Unreserved, undesignated	1,472,841	834,646		1,125,508			
Total fund equity and other credits	1,681,963	912,611	381,046	1,200,879			
Total liabilities, fund equity and other credits	\$ 2,454,976	\$ 1,081,765	\$ 840,213	\$ 1,553,701			

	roprietary und Type		duciary nd Types	Account Groups					
<u>E</u>	nterprise		rust and Agency		ieral Assets	Lo	eneral ng-term ligations	(Me	Totals morandum Only)
\$	807,328	\$	74,067	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,028,112
	-		-		-		-		1,428,049
	188,398		374		-		-		251,693
	191,452		-		-		-		365,900
	-		-		-		-		100,257
			-				-		18,263
	4,121,625		-	9,0	13,370		-	·	13,134,995
	-		-		-		368,980		368,980
	_		_		_		12,066		12,066
	_		-		_		5,565,899		5,565,899
	-		-		-		127,934		127,934
\$	5,308,803	\$	74,441	\$ 9,0	13,370	\$ 6	5,074,879	\$ 2	26,402,148
\$	46,970	\$	2,772	\$	-	\$	-		502,787
	2,478		-		-		-		73,564
	10,206		-		-		222,114		238,468
	3,183		-		-		-		247,204 979,856
	-		71,260		_		_		71,260
	_		- 1,200		_		637,765		637,765
	129,973		-		-		100,000		229,973
	320,845		-		-		-		320,845
	-		-		-	4	1,975,000		4,975,000
	-				-		140,000		140,000
	513,655		74,032			6	6,074,879		8,416,722
	_		_	9.0	13,370		_		9,013,370
	5,576,383		_	0,0	-		_		5,576,383
	-,,								-,,
	-		-		-		-		86,063
	(781,235)		409		-		-		(780,826)
									344,195
	-		-		_		-		18,263
	-		-		-		-		294,983
	_		_		_		_		3,432,995
_	4,795,148	_	409	9,0	13,370				17,985,426
_		_				_			
\$	5,308,803	\$	74,441	\$ 9,0	13,370	\$ 6	5,074,879	\$ 2	26,402,148

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

Governmental Fund Types

	Ganaral	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital
Revenues:	General	Revenue	Service	Projects
Municipal income tax	\$ 3,448,204	\$ -	\$ 252,962	\$ 633,657
Property and other taxes	706,736	Ψ 184,888	232,045	φ 000,007
Charges for services	122,752	89,793	-	191,594
Licenses and permits	517,743	-	_	-
Fines and forfeitures	204,889	19,385	_	_
Intergovernmental	499,461	819,505	21,701	356,976
Special assessments	-	59,765	54,115	-
Investment income	249,882	26,379	12,497	_
Rent	48,000			_
Revenue in lieu of taxes	35,000	_	_	_
Other	46,082	37,046	-	23,495
Total revenues	5,878,749	1,236,761	573,320	1,205,722
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,221,247	128,349	8,167	14,166
Security of persons and property	2,906,230	90,591	-	,
Public health and welfare	-,000,200	35,702	_	_
Transportation		462,802	_	_
Community environment	443,953	-	_	_
Basic utility services	609,819	_	_	_
Leisure time activities	137,342	84,905	-	-
Other	-	65	-	-
Capital outlay	129,235	158,973	-	2,370,198
Debt service:	,	,		, ,
Principal retirement	-	_	210,000	46,725
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	316,841	4,683
Total expenditures	5,447,826	961,387	535,008	2,435,772
Excess of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	430,923	275,374	38,312	(1,230,050)
Other financing courses (vess)				
Other financing sources (uses):	40.040			00.504
Sale of fixed assets	10,019	-	-	23,501
Proceeds of loans	-	-	-	100,000
Inception of capital lease	-	- FC 000	-	588,698
Operating transfers - in	(200,000)	56,000	47,751	194,900
Operating transfers - out	(286,096)		<u>-</u>	(63,042)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(276,077)	56,000	47,751	844,057
Excess of revenues and other financing sources				
over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	154,846	331,374	86,063	(385,993)
Fund balances at beginning of year (Restated)	1,527,117	581,237	294,983	1,586,872
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,681,963	\$ 912,611	\$ 381,046	\$ 1,200,879

(Me	Totals morandum Only)
\$	4,334,823 1,123,669 404,139 517,743 224,274 1,697,643 113,880 288,758 48,000 35,000 106,623 8,894,552
	1,371,929 2,996,821 35,702 462,802 443,953 609,819 222,247 65 2,658,406
	256,725 321,524 9,379,993
	(485,441)
	33,520 100,000 588,698 298,651 (349,138) 671,731
	186,290 3,990,209
\$	4,176,499

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

	Governmental Fund Types							
		General Fund						
D	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)					
Revenues:	ф 0.700 F00	Ф 2.000.000	ф (00.00 7)					
Municipal income tax	\$ 3,760,500	\$ 3,669,803	\$ (90,697)					
Property and other taxes Charges for services	632,761 69,600	682,945 122,752	50,184 53,152					
Licenses and permits	520,500	517,743	(2,757)					
Fines and forfeitures	104,000	198,116	94,116					
Intergovernmental	373,350	501,470	128,120					
Special assessments	373,330	501,470	120,120					
Investment income	150,000	226,131	76,131					
Rent	130,000	48,000	48,000					
Other	10,000	46,082	36,082					
Total revenues	5,620,711	6,013,042	392,331					
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	1,282,955	1,152,714	130,241					
Security of persons and property	3,129,516	2,939,311	190,205					
Public health and welfare	-	-	-					
Transportation	-	-	-					
Community environment	532,830	474,485	58,345					
Basic utility services	755,345	677,388	77,957					
Leisure time activities	218,371	184,677	33,694					
Other	-	-	-					
Capital outlay	307,439	276,646	30,793					
Debt service:								
Principal retirement	-	-	-					
Interest and fiscal charges								
Total expenditures	6,226,456	5,705,221	521,235					
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(605,745)	307,821	913,566					
Other financing sources (uses):								
Other financing sources	75,745	134,410	58,665					
Other financing uses	(170,920)	(169,648)	1,272					
Sale of fixed assets	15,000	10,019	(4,981)					
Proceeds of loan	-	-	-					
Operating transfers - in	-	-	-					
Operating transfers - out	(286,096)	(286,096)						
Total other financing sources (uses)	(366,271)	(311,315)	54,956					
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over	(0-0.0:-)	(5.45.)						
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	(972,016)	(3,494)	968,522					
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,097,588	1,097,588	-					
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	104,115	104,115						
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 229,687	\$ 1,198,209	\$ 968,522					

Governmental Fund Types

	e	nacial	Revenue Fund		rnmenta	ntal Fund Types Debt Service Funds						
	<u> </u>	peciai	Revenue rune					Debt	bervice runus			
	Revised Budget Actual					Revised Budget Actual			Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)			
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	317,945	\$	270,209	\$	(47,736)	
	166,550		183,203		16,653		244,023		226,282		(17,741)	
	87,800		89,998		2,198		-		-		-	
	- 0.500		-	,	-		-		-		-	
	9,500 649,000		20,359 817,114		10,859 68,114		_		- 21,701		- 21,701	
	60,000		59,765	10	(235)		56,000		56,276		27,701	
	800		23,791	2	22,991		-		11,605		11,605	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
	4,000		37,046		33,046						-	
	977,650		1,231,276	2	53,626		617,968		586,073		(31,895)	
	122,005		114,000		8,005		8,595		7,117		1,478	
	182,478		111,408	-	71,070		-		-		-	
	44,240		36,060		8,180		-		-		-	
	595,138		485,346	10	09,792		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
	- 106,357		- 86,061	,	- 20,296		-		-		-	
	5,150		40	4	5,110		-		-		-	
	204,500		204,368		132		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		210,050		210,000		50	
							338,250		316,841	-	21,409	
	1,259,868		1,037,283	22	22,585		556,895		533,958		22,937	
	(282,218)		193,993	47	76,211		61,073		52,115		(8,958)	
	2,000		4,251		2,251		-		-		-	
	(1,500)		(680)		820		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
					-		-					
	56,000 -		56,000 -		-		-		47,751 -		47,751 -	
	56,500		59,571		3,071		-		47,751		47,751	
	(225,718)		253,564	47	79,282		61,073		99,866		38,793	
	572,500		572,500		_		237,851		237,851		-	
	38,045		38,045		_		· -		· -		-	
\$	384,827	\$	864,109	\$ 45	79,282	\$	298,924	\$	337,717	\$	38,793	
Ψ	007,027	<u> </u>	004,103	Ψ Τ	. 5,252		200,024	Ψ	557,717		30,133	

(continued)

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

	Governmental Fund Types							
		Capital Projects Fu	ınds					
Parameter.	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)					
Revenues:	ф Б 20,00	n ¢ 620.260) ¢ 90.260					
Municipal income tax Property and other taxes	\$ 539,00	0 \$ 628,269	9 \$ 89,269					
Charges for services	170,00	0 197,209	27,209					
Licenses and permits	170,00	-						
Fines and forfeitures		-						
Intergovernmental	356,97	6 356,976	-					
Special assessments	,-	-						
Investment income		-						
Rent		-						
Other		- 23,495	23,495					
Total revenues	1,065,97	1,205,949	139,973					
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	16,80	0 15,775	5 1,025					
Security of persons and property		-						
Public health and welfare		-	-					
Transportation		-	-					
Community environment		-	-					
Basic utility services		-	-					
Leisure time activities		-						
Other	0.407.00	4.057.005						
Capital outlay	2,197,68	0 1,957,637	7 240,043					
Debt service:	22,99	1 15,291	7 700					
Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges	22,99	15,29	7,700					
Total expenditures	2,237,47	1,988,703	3 248,768					
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,171,49							
	(1,171,40	<u> </u>	500,741					
Other financing sources (uses): Other financing sources								
Other financing sources Other financing uses	(7,00	0) (5,439	- 9) 1,561					
Sale of fixed assets	(7,00	- 23,501	•					
Proceeds of loan	100,00							
Operating transfers - in	180,00							
Operating transfers - out	(50,25	*						
Total other financing sources (uses)	222,74							
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	(948,74	6) (517,543	3) 431,203					
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,352,80	8 1,352,808	-					
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	175,95	2 175,952	2					
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 580,01	4 \$ 1,011,217	\$ 431,203					

Totals (Memorandum Only)

Revised Budget		Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
\$ 4,617,445	\$	4,568,281	\$ (49,164)
1,043,334		1,092,430	49,096
327,400		409,959	82,559
520,500		517,743	(2,757)
113,500		218,475	104,975
1,379,326		1,697,261	317,935
116,000		116,041	41
150,800		261,527	110,727
-		48,000	48,000
14,000		106,623	92,623
8,282,305		9,036,340	754,035
1,430,355		1,289,606	140,749
3,311,994		3,050,719	261,275
44,240		36,060	8,180
595,138		485,346	109,792
532,830		474,485	58,345
755,345		677,388	77,957
324,728		270,738	53,990
5,150		40	5,110
2,709,619		2,438,651	270,968
233,041		225,291	7,750
338,250		316,841	21,409
10,280,690		9,265,165	1,015,525
(1,998,385)		(228,825)	1,769,560
77 7 45		400.004	CO 04C
77,745		138,661	60,916
(179,420)		(175,767)	3,653
15,000		33,520	18,520
100,000		100,000	- CO CE 1
236,000		298,651	62,651
(336,347)	· —	(333,847)	2,500
(87,022)		61,218	148,240
(2,085,407)		(167,607)	1,917,800
3,260,747		3,260,747	-
318,112		318,112	
\$ 1,493,452	\$	3,411,252	\$ 1,917,800

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND NONEXPENDABLE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Proprietary Fund Type		Fiduci Fund T	ype	Totals		
	Е	Enterprise	Nonexper Trus		(Me	emorandum Only)	
Operating revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	1,189,933	\$	-	\$	1,189,933	
Other		33,449				33,449	
Total operating revenues		1,223,382		-		1,223,382	
Operating expenses:							
Personal services		131,719		-		131,719	
Fringe benefits		33,833		-		33,833	
Contractual services		657,224		-		657,224	
Materials and supplies		80,901		-		80,901	
Other		22		-		22	
Depreciation		222,251				222,251	
Total operating expenses		1,125,950				1,125,950	
Operating income		97,432		-		97,432	
Non-operating expenses:							
Interest and fiscal charges		(32,496)	-	-		(32,496)	
Income before operating transfers		64,936				64,936	
Operating transfers - in		130,487		-		130,487	
Operating transfers - out		(80,000)		-		(80,000)	
Net income		115,423		-		115,423	
Retained earnings at beginning of year (Restated)		(896,658)		409		(896,249)	
Retained earnings at end of year		(781,235)		409		(780,826)	
Contributed capital at beginning of year		5,576,383		-		5,576,383	
Contributed capital at end of year	-	5,576,383				5,576,383	
Total fund equity at end of year	\$	4,795,148	\$	409	\$	4,795,557	

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND NONEXPENDABLE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

		roprietary und Type	Fiduc Fund	Туре	Totals		
	Enterprise		Nonexpendable Trust		(Memorandum Only)		
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Operating income	\$	97,432	\$	-	\$	97,432	
Adjustments to reconcile operating							
income to net cash provided							
by operating activities:							
Depreciation		222,251		-		222,251	
Change in assets and liabilities:							
(Increase) decrease in assets:							
Accounts receivable		18,075		-		18,075	
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:							
Accounts payable		(1,868)		-		(1,868)	
Accrued wages		(273)		-		(273)	
Compensated absences		2,573		-		2,573	
Due to other governments		(2,644)				(2,644)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		335,546				335,546	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Operating transfers from other funds		130,487		-		130,487	
Operating transfers to other funds		(80,000)		-		(80,000)	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		50,487		-		50,487	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Interest paid on debt		(32,496)		-		(32,496)	
Payments on capital lease		(63,211)		-		(63,211)	
Acquisition of capital assets		(33,101)		-		(33,101)	
Cash received from special assessments		23,999		-		23,999	
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(104,809)		-		(104,809)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		281,224		-		281,224	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		526,104		409		526,513	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	807,328	\$	409	\$	807,737	
Reconcilation of combined balance sheet:							
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents, nonexpendable	trust fui	nd	\$	409			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents, agency fund				73,658			
Total equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents, fiduciary fund	d type		\$	74,067			

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NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

A. Description of the Entity

The City of Streetsboro, Ohio (the City) was incorporated in 1969 and chartered in 1971 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under the Mayor-Council form of government.

For financial reporting purposes, the City's general purpose financial statements include all funds, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Reporting Entity*, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's general purpose financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The City provides various services and consists of many different activities and smaller accounting entities. These include police and fire fighting forces, a street maintenance department, a parks and recreation system, planning and zoning, and a staff to provide the necessary support to these service providers. These service departments are included as part of the primary reporting entity.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is then divided into various fund types. The following are the fund types and account groups utilized by the City:

1. Governmental Fund Types

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

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

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

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

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

2. Proprietary Fund Type

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

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where the City has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

3. Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds.

The following are the City's fiduciary funds:

Nonexpendable Trust Fund - This fund is accounted for in essentially the same manner as the proprietary funds, using the same measurement focus and basis of accounting. Nonexpendable trust funds account for assets of which the principal may not be spent.

Agency Fund - This fund is purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

4. Account Groups

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

General Fixed Assets Account Group - This account group is used to account for all fixed assets of the City, other than those fixed assets accounted for in the proprietary funds.

General Long-Term Obligation Account Group - This account group is used to account for all long-term obligations of the City; except those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these general purpose financial statements are summarized. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other recognized authoritative sources. The City applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations issued prior to November 30, 1989 to proprietary activity provided they do not conflict with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations.

A. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed for reporting purposes by all governmental fund types and the agency fund. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined. "Available" means collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period for the City is considered to be 60 days after year end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: federal, state and county grants and other distributions, charges for current services, fines and forfeitures and income tax withheld by employers. Major revenue sources not susceptible to accrual include licenses and permits which are not considered measurable until received.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The City reports deferred revenue on its Combined Balance Sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the Combined Balance Sheet and revenue is recognized. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2000 and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminable and which are not intended to finance the current year operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable, and have been recorded as a receivable. Since all assessments are due outside of the available period, the entire amount has been deferred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than on expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Principal and interest on general long-term obligations are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service funds for payments to be made early in the following year. The costs of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave are reported as fund liabilities in the period in which they will be liquidated with available financial resources rather than in the period earned by employees. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Proprietary funds and the non-expendable trust fund are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, if measurable. Unbilled services charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year end.

B. Budgetary Process

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

Tax Budget

A budget of estimated revenue 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. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official Certificate of Estimated Resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund.

Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the Annual Appropriation Measure. On or about January 1, the Certificate of Estimated Resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The Certificate may be amended further during the year if it is determined by the City, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs either to be increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official Certificate of Estimated Resources issued during 2000.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or around January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. The Annual Appropriation Measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission, and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriations at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control must first be approved by City Council. Council may pass supplemental fluid appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fluid does not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent Certificate of Estimated Resources.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by City Council, throughout the year by supplemental appropriations which either relocate or increase the original appropriated amounts. During the year, supplemental appropriations measures were legally enacted; however, none of these amendments were significant. The budgetary figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represents the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Encumbrances

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on then on-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations at the object level within each department. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds and are reported in the notes to the general purpose financial statements for proprietary funds.

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and need not be reappropriated.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the Combined Balance Sheet. During year 2000, investments were limited to STAR Ohio and overnight repurchase agreements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as overnight repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

The City has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during the year 2000. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31,2000.

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 during the year 2000 amounted to \$249,882, which includes \$158,649 assigned from other City funds.

For purposes of the Combined Statement of Cash Flows and for 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.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Inventory of Supplies

Inventories of governmental funds are 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 fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund type when used. Reported supplies inventory is 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.

E. Short-Term Interfund Assets/Liabilities

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as "Interfund Receivable/Payable".

F. Property, Plant, Equipment and Depreciation

1. General Fixed Assets Account Group

General fixed assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisitions and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group at historical cost or estimated historical cost.

Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements which extend the useful life or increase the capacity or operating efficiency of the asset are capitalized at cost in the general fixed assets account group.

Public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems are not capitalized or reported, as these assets are immovable and of value only to the City.

2. Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets

Property, plant, and equipment reflected in the enterprise funds are stated at historical cost (or estimated historical cost) and are updated for the cost of additions and retirements during the year. Depreciation has been provided on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

DescriptionEstimated LivesEquipment5 to 30 yearsUnderground Piping30 years

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3. Valuation

The City's fixed asset values were determined using original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases when original costs were not practicably determinable, estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five hundred dollars.

G. Compensated Absences

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No.16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", specifies the methods used to accrue liabilities for leave benefits. Vacation leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments. Compensated absences include any employer pension and payroll taxes.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "Compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is recorded in the general long-term obligations account group. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

H. Intergovernmental Revenues

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from government funds are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent that they will not be paid with current expendable available resources. In general, payments made more than sixty days after year-end are considered not to have been made with current available financial resources. Special assessment debt is recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

Long-term obligations expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

J. Contributed Capital

Contributed capital represents resources from other funds, other governments, and private sources provided to enterprise funds that are not subject to repayment. These private sources are recorded at their fair market value on the date contributed. There were no changes in contributed capital during the year.

K. Reserves of Fund Equity

The City records reservations for portions of fund balances which are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriations for expenditures. Undesignated fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventory and debt service.

L. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations the City makes numerous transactions between funds. The most significant include operating transfers and reimbursements.

- 1. Transfers of resources from one fund to another fund through which resources are to be expended are recorded as operating transfers.
- 2. Reimbursements from one fund to another fund are treated as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and a reduction in expenditures/expenses in the reimbursed fund.

M. Estimates

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

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

3. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

Adjustments necessary to reconcile the results of operations at the end of the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis are as follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

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

		Special	Debt	Capital
	<u>General</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Projects</u>
GAAP Basis	\$ 154,846	\$ 331,374	\$ 86,063	\$ (385,993)
Revenue accruals	268,703	(1,234)	12,753	(588,471)
Expenditure accruals	(189,327)	(3,164)	1,050	848,644
Encumbrances (Budget Basis)				
outstanding at year end	 (237,716)	(73,412)		 (391,723)
Budget Basis	\$ (3,494)	\$ 253,564	\$ 99,866	\$ (517,543)

4. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES

Following the close of the previous year, a few errors were found in the 1999 general purpose financial statements.

A capital projects fund's balance was overstated and a special revenue fund's balance was understated by the same amount.

In addition, the accounts receivable reported in a capital projects fund was reported at a gross amount without an adjustment for doubtful accounts and reported on the accrual basis of accounting instead of the modified accrual basis of accounting. A portion of the receivable is considered unavailable and is now reported as deferred revenue.

Furthermore, a special assessment receivable in the enterprise fund was incorrectly reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The amount of deferred revenue reported in enterprise fund has been eliminated.

Also, the City was using the termination method to estimate compensated absences in the past years, but converted to the vesting method for the year 2000. An adjustment was made in the general long term account group for sick leave that is likely to be paid as severance.

Finally, the interfund receivable reported in the general fund and the corresponding interfund payable in the capital projects funds were eliminated as a result of a reclassification of a prior year advance to a transfer.

The above-mentioned items require a restatement of fund/account balances and/or retained earnings as presented below:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

4. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES (Continued)

	Previously stated		Restated
	fund balance/		fund balance/
	account balance/		account balance/
	retained earnings	Restatement	retained earnings
General fund	1,645,117	118,000	1,527,117
Special revenue	531,997	(49,240)	581,237
Capital projects fund	1,585,990	(882)	1,586,872
Enterprise funds	(1,112,109)	(215,451)	(896,658)
General long-term			
obilgations account group	5,570,114	35,090	5,605,204

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits and investments are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

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

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

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

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

Interim monies are permitted to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentality's;
- 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. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (I) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

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

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

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

Deposits - At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits, including petty cash of \$500 was (\$1,386) and the bank balance was \$188,056. Federal depository insurance covered \$175,057 of the bank balance. \$12,999 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments - The City's investments are required to be categorized to give an indication of the level of custodial credit risk assumed by the City at year end. Category I includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes 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. STAR Ohio is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

At year end, the City's investment balances were as follows:

			Ca	tego	ory			Fair
<u>Category</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>Value</u>
Overnight Repurchase Agreements	\$	-	\$		-	\$ 1,350,000	\$	1,350,000
Star Ohio							_	3,679,498
Total Investments							\$	5,029,498

The classification of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined general purpose financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No.9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting". A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined general purpose financial statements and the classifications of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No.3 is as follows:

	 h and Cash alent/Deposits	<u>lr</u>	nvestments
GASB Statement No. 9	\$ 5,028,112	\$	-
Investments of Cash Management Pool:			
Overnight Repurchase Agreement	(1,350,000)		1,350,000
STAR Ohio	 (3,679,498)		3,679,498
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ (1,386)	\$	5,029,498

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

6. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by The County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable June 20, unless extended.

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. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder 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 year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently assessed at 88 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of the taxes collected.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real, tangible personal, and public utility taxes which were measurable as of December 31, 2000. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, 2000, and are not intended to finance 2000 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2000, was \$2.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2000 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

6. PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

<u>%</u>
49.51%
27.44%
0.01%
1.71%
16.52%
<u>4.81%</u>
100.00%

7. INCOME TAX

The City levies and collects an income tax of 1.0% on all income earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows no credit for the tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly.

Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated taxes at least quarterly and to file a final return annually.

Income tax revenues are distributed to the general, capital improvement, police station bond retirement funds, and the center for recreation and performing arts construction funds.

8. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2000, consisted of taxes, interfund, special assessments, accounts (which include billed and unbilled charged for services), and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues. All receivables are considered collectible in full. Delinquent accounts receivable may be certified and collected as a special assessment, subject to foreclosure for nonpayment.

A summary of the items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	\$ 65,224
Special Revenue:	
Street Construction	26,206
State Highway	2,125
Permissive	6,292
Education and Enforcement	410
Total Special Revenue	35,033
Grand Total	\$ 100,257

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

9. SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service. Special assessments are payable by the time and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's special assessments include street improvements and water lines which are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer. The County Auditor periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year.

10. FIXED ASSETS

A summary of the changes in general fixed assets during 2000 follows:

	Balance 01/01/00	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance 12/31/00
Land and improvements Buildings	\$ 500,249 4,014,500	\$ 20,711 94,814	\$ -	\$ 520,960 4,109,314
Furniture and equipment	1,496,878	429,487	(27,970)	1,898,395
Vehicles	1,869,063	664,038	(48,400)	2,484,701
Total	\$ 7,880,690	\$ 1,209,050	\$ (76,370)	\$ 9,013,370

A summary of the enterprise funds' fixed assets at December 31, 2000 follows:

Equipment	\$ 66,133
Vehicles	45,224
Underground Piping	 6,068,879
	6,180,236
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	 (2,058,611)
Net Fixed Assets	\$ 4,121,625

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Public Employees Retirement System

All full time employees of the City, with the exclusion of City police officers and firefighters, participate in the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board. PERS provides basic retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642.

Plan members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. For the calendar year 2000, PERS instituted a temporary employer rate rollback for state and local governments. The 2000 employer pension contribution rate for the City was 6.54 percent of covered payroll, reduced from 9.35 percent in 1999. Contributions are authorized by state statute. The contribution rates are determined actuarially. The City's required contributions to the PERS for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$246,325, \$189,615 and \$169,126 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1999 and 1998. 80 percent has been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the respective funds.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the OP&F's Board of Trustees. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and by Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 12.25 percent for police and 16.75 percent for firefighters. For 2000, the City contributions were 12.5 percent for police and 17 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$211,971 for the year ended December 31, 2000, \$125,636 for the year ended December 31, 1999, \$133,348 for the year ended December 31, 1998. The full amount has been contributed for 1999 and 1998. 67 percent, has been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Benefits by State and Local Governmental Employers". A portion of each employer's contribution to the PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2000 employer contribution rate was 10.84 percent of covered payroll; 4.3 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 2000. For 1999, the contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll; 4.20 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on PERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 1999, include a rate of return on investments of 7.75 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.75 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .54 percent and 5.1 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase 4.75 percent annually.

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets.

The number of active participants was 401,339. The City's actual contributions for 2000 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$97,712. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. PERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 1999, (the latest information available) were \$10,805.5 million. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$12,473.6 million and \$1,668.1 million, respectively.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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 the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that the health care costs are paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go-basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.25 percent of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2000. For 1999 the percent used to fund healthcare was 7 percent. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The City's actual contributions for 2000 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$77,389 for police and fire. The OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999, (the latest information available) were \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1999, was 12,467 for police and 9,807 for firefighters.

13. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City employees earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on length of service and department policy. All accumulated, unused vacation time is paid upon separation if the employee has acquired at least one year of service with the City. Accumulated, unused sick leave is paid to a retiring employee or, upon the death of the employee, to the employee's estate, up to a maximum of nine hundred sixty hours, provided the employee has ten or more years service with the City prior to the date of retirement or death. As of December 31, 2000, the liability for compensated absences was \$222,114 for the entire City.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries, and natural disasters. By maintaining comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers, the City has addressed these various types of risk. Claims have not exceeded the coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

15. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance <u>1/1/00</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Retirements	Balance <u>12/31/0</u> 0
ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
8.97% OWDA Loan Due through 2005	\$ 311,383	\$ -	\$ (41,420)	\$ 269,963
7.65% OWDA Loan Due through 2006	57,382	-	(6,500)	50,882
0% OPWC Loan Due through 2009	145,264		(15,291)	129,973
Total Enterprise Debt	514,029	-	(63,211)	450,818
GENERAL LONG-TERM				
OBLIGATIONS ACCOUNT GROUP				
9.5% State Route 14, Superior				
Avenue, Mr. Vernon Drive				
Special Assessments Bonds				
Due through 2000	15,000	-	(15,000)	-
9.125%, 1985 Ethan Avenue				
Special Assessments Bonds	25,000	-	(5,000)	20,000
Due through 2005				
10.875%, Frost waterline, State Road				
Waterline, Ranch Road Waterline				
Special Assessments Bonds				
Due through 2004	150,000		(30,000)	120,000
Total Special Assessments Bonds	190,000		(50,000)	140,000
3.90% to 5.55%, 1999 Various				
Purpose General Obligations Bonds				
Due through 2019	5,135,000	_	(160,000)	4,975,000
Due unough 2013	3,133,000		(100,000)	4,575,000
0% OPWC Loan due through 2010	-	100,000	-	100,000
Capital Leases	95,792	588,698	(46,725)	637,765
Compensated Absences	163,409	187,024	(128,319)	222,114
Intergovernmental Payable	21,003		(21,003)	
TOTAL GENERAL LONG TERM DEBT	5,605,204	875,722	(406,047)	6,074,879
TOTAL ALL LONG-TERM DEBT	<u>\$ 6,119,233</u>	<u>\$ 875,722</u>	<u>\$ (469,258)</u>	\$ 6,525,697

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

15. DEBT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Enterprise loans are with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) and the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). The loans are for the construction, maintenance and operation of various water projects. The loans are backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

All special assessments bonds outstanding at December 31, 2000 are for road and waterline improvements. The bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. However, it is the City's policy to meet debt service requirements on the bonds from special assessments revenues.

The general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2000 are for various improvements. The bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt outstanding as of December 31, 2000, including interest payments of \$38,100 for the special assessments bonds, \$91,253 for the enterprise loans and \$2,689,438 for the general obligation bonds, are as follows:

	5	Special	General				
Year Ended	As	sessment	Obligation				
December 31		Bonds	<u>Loans</u>		Bonds		<u>Tota</u> l
2001	\$	48,875	\$ 105,533	\$	458,200	\$	612,608
2002		45,248	105,533		454,485		605,266
2003		41,620	105,533		460,240		607,393
2004		37,992	105,533		460,120		603,645
2005		4,365	105,533		454,320		564,218
2006-2010		-	114,406	2	2,241,640		2,356,046
2011-2015		-	-	•	1,856,968		1,856,968
2016-2019		<u>-</u>			1,278,465	_	1,278,465
Total	\$	178,100	\$ 642,071	\$ 7	7,664,438	\$	8,484,609

16. CAPITAL LEASES

In a prior year the City entered into a capital lease for the acquisition of a dump truck. During the year ended December 31, 2000, the City entered into a new capital lease agreement for a fire truck. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 'Accounting for leases". Accordingly, these leases have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments, as of the inception date, in the general fixed assets account group and the general long-term obligations account group.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

16. CAPITAL LEASES (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2000:

Fiscal Year Ending				
December 31	Lease Payments			
2001	\$	131,735		
2002		80,327		
2003		80,327		
2004		80,327		
2005		80,327		
2006-2010		401,631		
Total mimimum lease payments		854,674		
Less: Amount representing interest		(216,909)		
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	637,765		

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The City maintains one enterprise fund, which is intended to be self-supported through user fees charged for services provided to consumers. Financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, is as follows:

	Water
	<u>Fund</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 1,223,382
Depreciation expense	222,251
Operating income	97,432
Nonoperating expenses	32,496
Operating transfers - in	130,487
Operating transfers - out	80,000
Net income	115,423
Property, plant and equipment additions	33,101
Net working capital	865,466
Outstanding long-term liabilities	383,394
Total assets	5,308,803
Total equity	4,795,148
Encumbrances at December 31, 2000	\$ 59,979

NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000 (Continued)

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Several claims and lawsuits are pending against the City. It is management's opinion that the ultimate liability will be covered by insurance, and/or will not have a material effect on the general purpose financial statements.

Also, the City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. These audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terns of the grant. Based on prior experience, City management believes such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.



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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Streetsboro Portage County 9184 State Route 43 Streetsboro, Ohio 44241

To City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated June 8, 2001. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instance of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated June 8, 2001.

Internal Control 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 financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. The reportable condition involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. The reportable condition is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2000-21167-001.

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

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe that the reportable condition described above is a material weakness. We also noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated June 8, 2001.

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

Jim Petro Auditor of State

June 8, 2001

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2000

1. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

Finding Number	2000-21167-001
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Fixed Asset Listing

The City of Streetsboro should maintain a fixed asset accounting system that will incorporate sufficient information to enable the City to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This fixed asset system, supplemented by other existing systems, should allow the City to maintain adequate control over reporting and accounting for fixed assets. This system should provide unique tag numbers for all assets that meet a specific dollar threshold for capitalization.

The current City Property Management System does not appear to have a complete listing of all assets meeting the capitalization threshold. A complete fixed asset inventory listing showing all fixed assets that are owned by the City is not kept. We cannot determine the date of the last inventory appraisal done. The City was only able to locate the fixed assets listings produced by the auditors performing the GAAP conversions, which do not give all the serial numbers or adequate descriptions to identify all assets. Any additions are pulled from vouchers and any deletions are made from auctions or disposal lists.

Failure to maintain an updated fixed asset listing may result in errors in reporting and may lead to the wrong amount of insurance coverage for the City's assets. Failure to maintain control over tagging fixed asset acquisitions may result in errors in reporting and may possibly lead to irregularities by employees who know that the assets are not being tracked in the proper manner.

On March 27, 2001, the Finance Director contracted with CMI to set up the computer system, and stated that he is in the process of searching for a company to perform a physical inventory.

We recommend that a physical inventory of fixed assets items be undertaken by the City to properly update the fixed asset listing. After the physical inventory is completed, fixed assets can be entered into the Property Management System. The City should then establish policies to ensure that the fixed assets are properly accounted for in the future.



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CITY OF STREETSBORO

PORTAGE 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 JULY 12, 2001