CITY OF CHARDON GEAUGA COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 & 2000



JIM PETRO AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF OHIO

CITY OF CHARDON GEAUGA COUNTY

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STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Chardon Geauga County 111 Water Street Chardon, Ohio 44024

To the Council Members:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Chardon (formerly, the Village of Chardon as described in Note 1), Geauga County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 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 audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 16, 2002 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 audits.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

October 16, 2002

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<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

DECEMBER 31, 2001

		Governmental Fund Types							
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	General	Special General Revenue		Capital Projects					
Assets									
Equity in Pooled Cash and									
Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,397,641	\$ 1,447,255	\$ 35,450	\$ 186,750					
Receivable:									
Taxes	1,002,034	653,501	-	-					
Accounts	6,577	6,529	-	-					
Interfund	54,917	54,917 -		-					
Interest	12,794	953	-	198					
Intergovernmental	42,505	65,305	-	-					
Material and Supplies Inventory	102,536	-	-	-					
Fixed Assets, Net of Accu-									
mulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-					
Other Debits									
Amount Available in Debt									
Service Funds	-	-	-	-					
Amount to be Provided for									
Retirement of General									
Long-Term Obligations									
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$	\$ <u>2,173,543</u>	\$35,450	\$ <u>186,948</u>					

Proprietary Fund Types Enterprise	Fiduciary <u>Fund Type</u> Trust And <u>Agency</u>	Accour General Fixed Assets	nt Groups General Long-Term Obligations	Total (Memorandum Only)	
\$ 5,234,299	\$ 211,510 \$	- 5	\$ -	\$ 8,512,905	
_	_	_	_	1,655,535	
420,144	_	_	_	433,250	
-	_	-	-	54,917	
9,068	24	-	-	23,037	
234,667	-	-	-	342,477	
155,160	-	-	-	257,696	
14,826,638	-	9,698,460	-	24,525,098	
-	-	-	35,450	35,450	
			3,550,442	3,550,442	
\$ <u>_20,879,976</u>	\$ <u>211,534</u> \$	<u>9,698,460</u>	\$3,585,892	\$39,390,807	

Continued

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

	-	Governmental Fund Types								
	-	General	-	Special Revenue	_	Debt Service	_	Capital Projects		
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY, AN	DO	THER CRED	ITS							
Liabilities										
Accounts Payable	\$	154,473	\$	141,631	\$	-	\$	57,633		
Accrued Wages and Benefits		90,579		813		-		-		
Accrued Compensated Absences		117,127		323		-		-		
Due to Other Governments		11,614		580		-		-		
Due to Others		-		-		-		-		
Interfund Payable		-		-		-		-		
Deferred Revenue		761,757		698,474		-		-		
Accrued Pension		89,196		45,732		-		-		
Accrued Interest Payable		-		-		-		36,167		
OWDA Loan Payable		-		-		-		-		
OPWC Loan Payable		-		-		-		-		
Notes Payable		-		-		-		300,000		
General Obligation Bonds										
Payable		-		-		-		-		
Total Liabilities	-	1,224,746	-	887,553	_	-	_	393,800		
Fund Equity and Other Credits										
Investment in General Fixed										
Assets		-		-		-		-		
Retained Earnings (Deficit)		-		-		-		-		
Fund Balance:										
Reserve for Encumbrances		453,194		183,536		-		142,173		
Reserve for Inventory		102,536		-		-		-		
Undesignated (Deficit)	_	838,528		1,102,454		35,450	_	(349,025)		
Total Fund Equity and								,		
Other Credits	-	1,394,258	-	1,285,990	_	35,450	_	(206,852)		
Total Liabilities, Fund										
Equity and Other Cre-										
dits	\$	2,619,004	\$ _	2,173,543	\$ _	35,450	\$ _	186,948		

Proprietary Fund Types Enterprise	 Fiduciary <u>Fund Type</u> Trust And <u>Agency</u>		Accou General Fixed Assets	<u>int</u>	Groups General Long-Term Obligations	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$ 431,779 31,085	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 785,516 122,477
103,305	-		-		179,612	400,367
3,593	30,930		-		1/9,012	46,717
5,595	83,791		-		-	83,791
-	54,917					54,917
-	-		_		_	1,460,231
43,088	-		-		-	178,016
-	-		-		-	36,167
12,208,211	-		-		-	12,208,211
81,000	-		-		476,280	557,280
-	-		-		900,000	1,200,000
12,902,061	169,638	-		-	<u>2,030,000</u> 3,585,892	<u>2,030,000</u> 19,163,690
-	-		9,698,460		-	9,698,460
7,977,915	19,636		-		-	7,997,551
-	-					
-	-		-		-	778,903
-	-		-		-	102,536
	22,260	-		-		749,667
7,977,915	41,896	-	9,698,460	-		19,327,117
\$ <u>20,879,976</u>	\$ 211,534	\$ _	9,698,460	\$	3,585,892	\$ 39,390,807

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

		General	Special Revenue		Debt Service
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$	331,856	\$ 708,830	\$	-
Municipal Income Tax		2,471,452	-		-
Other Local Taxes		-	100,000		-
Intergovernmental		266,231	308,583		-
Charges for Services		1,025	295,829		-
Licenses and Permits		18,662	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		781,758	101,996		-
Special Assessments		18,755	146,975		-
Investment Income		293,970	23,872		-
Miscellaneous Income		322,530	64,722	_	
Total Revenues		4,506,239	1,750,807		-
Expenditures					
Current Operations and Maintenance:					
Security of Persons and Property		856,603	775,207		-
Public Health Services		-	75,684		-
Leisure Time Activities		-	217,060		-
Community Environment		134,010	53,842		-
Basic Utility Services		19,750	-		-
Transportation		929,192	12,364		-
General Government		2,033,749	36,236		-
Capital Outlay		596,935	742,572		-
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement		-	-		95,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-	-		117,692
Total Expenditures		4,570,239	1,912,965		212,692
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	_	(64,000)	(162,158)	_	(212,692)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds of Notes		-	-		-
Operating Transfers-In		-	90,000		579,500
Operating Transfers-Out		(396,130)	(273,370)		(364,500)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(396,130)	(183,370)		215,000
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources					
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(460,130)	(345,528)		2,308
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year, Restated		1,841,309	1,634,275		33,142
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory	_	13,079	(2,757)	_	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$ _	1,394,258	\$ 1,285,990	\$ _	35,450

	Capital Projects		Expendable Trust	_	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,040,686
Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ŷ	2,471,452
	-		-		100,000
	-		-		574,814
	-		-		296,854
	-		-		18,662
	-		-		883,754
	-		-		165,730
	5,255		-		323,097
	-			-	387,252
	5,255		<u> </u>	_	6,262,301
	-		-		1,631,810
	-		-		75,684
	-		-		217,060
	-		-		187,852
	-		-		19,750
	-		-		941,556
	-		-		2,069,985
	126,727		-		1,466,234
	1,200,000		-		1,295,000
	45,125			_	162,817
	1,371,852			_	8,067,748
	(1,366,597)		<u> </u>	_	(1,805,447)
	900,000		-		900,000
	364,500		-		1,034,000
				_	(1,034,000)
	1,264,500			-	900,000
	(102,097)		-		(905,447)
	(104,755)		22,260		3,426,231
				-	10,322
\$	(206,852)	\$	22,260	\$ _	2,531,106

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

			G	eneral Fund		
	_					/ariance
		Budget		Actual		avorable favorable)
Revenues	-	Budget	-	Actual	<u>(01</u>	<u>lavolaulej</u>
Property Taxes	\$	307,200	\$	331,856	\$	24,656
Municipal Income Tax	+	2,520,000	•	2,586,816	•	66,816
Other Local Taxes		1,200		1,202		2
Intergovernmental		304,400		313,230		8,830
Charges for Services		640		1,025		385
Licenses and Permits		17,850		18,662		812
Fines and Forfeitures		757,200		770,074		12,874
Special Assessments		16,600		18,755		2,155
Investment Income		255,000		269,515		14,515
Miscellaneous Income	_	266,400	_	331,715		65,315
Total Revenue	-	4,446,490	-	4,642,850		196,360
Expenditures						
Current Operations and Maintenance:						
Security of Persons and Property		867,412		846,470		20,942
Community Environment		186,740		154,265		32,475
Basic Utility Services		19,750		19,750		52,775
Transportation		1,057,876		976,365		81,511
General Government		2,256,888		2,107,436		149,452
Capital Outlay		1,017,341		<u>918,640</u>		98,701
Total Expenditures	-	5,406,007	-	5,022,926	_	383,081
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(959,517)		(380,076)		579,441
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating Transfers-Out	_	(396,130)	-	(396,130)		-
Europe of Devenues and Other Einspein a Sources						
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(1,355,647)		(776,206)		579,441
over (ender) Experiances and other r maneing eses		(1,555,617)		(770,200)		575,111
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End		549,751		549,751		-
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	-	1,613,998	-	1,613,998		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$_	808,102	\$	1,387,543	\$	579,441
	-		-			

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 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

		Special Revenue Funds					
	_	Budget		Actual	V Fa	⁷ ariance avorable favorable)	
Revenues							
Property Taxes	\$	639,180	\$	708,830	\$	69,650	
Other Local Taxes		100,000		100,000		-	
Intergovernmental		309,289		316,446		7,157	
Charges for Services		244,070		296,753		52,683	
Fines and Forfeitures		97,000		101,996		4,996	
Special Assessments		146,000		146,975		975	
Investment Income		13,000		21,937		8,937	
Miscellaneous Income	_	63,900	-	64,722		822	
Total Revenue	_	1,612,439	-	1,757,659		145,220	
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance:							
Security of Persons and Property		837,488		809,747		27,741	
Public Health Services		93,643		79,347		14,296	
Leisure Time Activities		224,623		219,621		5,002	
Community Environment		74,360		58,245		16,115	
Transportation		30,000		20,365		9,635	
General Government		170,890		138,988		31,902	
Capital Outlay		1,016,599	_	811,364		205,235	
Total Expenditures	_	2,447,603	-	2,137,677		309,926	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(835,164)	-	(380,018)		455,146	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Operating Transfers-In		90,000		90,000		-	
Operating Transfers-Out	_	(273,370)		(273, 370)		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	(183,370)	-	(183,370)	_	-	
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources		(1,018,534)		(563,388)		455,146	
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(1,018,334)		(303,388)		455,140	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End		312,377		312,377		-	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_	1,697,446	-	1,697,446			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ _	991,289	\$	1,446,435	\$	455,146	

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 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

	Debt Service Fund							
Expenditures	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>					
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement	\$ 1,595,000	\$ 1,595,000	\$ -					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	182,200	182,192	8					
Total Expenditures	1,777,200	1,777,192	8					
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,777,200)	(1,777,192)	8					
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Operating Transfers-In Proceeds from Sale of Debt	579,500 <u>1,200,000</u>	579,500 <u>1,200,000</u>	-					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,779,500	1,779,500						
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	2,300	2,308	8					
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	33,142	33,142						
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$35,442	\$35,450	\$8					

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 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

		Capital Projects Funds						
D		Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)					
<u>Revenues</u> Intergovernmental	\$	82,568	\$	58,848	\$	(23,720)		
Investment Income	Ψ	2,200	Ψ	4,558	Ψ	2,358		
Total Revenues		84,768	_	63,406	_	(21,362)		
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance: Capital Outlay		529,821	_	521,889		7,932		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(445,053)		(458,483)		(13,430)		
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End		199,807		199,807		-		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		445,254		445,254				
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	200,008	\$ _	186,578	\$	(13,430)		

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY – ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

	_	Enterprise	Nonexpendable Trust Fund	Total (Memorandum Only)
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	2,170,659	\$ -	\$ 2,170,659
Miscellaneous Income	_	24,939		24,939
Total Operating Revenues	-	2,195,598		2,195,598
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services		898,051	-	898,051
Supplies and Materials		106,282	249	106,531
Travel and Education		5,824	-	5,824
Contractual Services		172,021	-	172,021
Utilities		259,375	-	259,375
Depreciation		177,734	-	177,734
Capital Outlay		219,074	-	219,074
Total Operating Expenses	-	1,838,361	249	1,838,610
Operating Income (Loss)	-	357,237	(249)	356,988
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment Income		210,278	589	210,867
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(200,016)	-	(200,016)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	-	10,262	589	10,851
Income Before Operating Transfers	-	367,499	340	367,839
Operating Transfers				
Operating Transfers-In		317,385	-	317,385
Operating Transfers-Out		(317,385)	-	(317,385)
Total Operating Transfers	-	,		,,
Net Income		367,499	340	367,839
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	-	7,610,416	19,296	7,629,712
Retained Earnings at End of Year	\$	7,977,915	\$ 19,636	\$ 7,977,551

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL – ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

			En	terprise Funds		
				-		Variance
				1		Favorable
Revenues		Budget	-	Actual	<u>(U</u>	<u>nfavorable)</u>
Charges for Services	\$ 2	2,098,950	\$	2,150,912	\$	51,962
Investment Income	ψ 2	203,300	Ψ	208,791	Ψ	5,491
Miscellaneous Income		24,050		24,939		889
Total Revenue	2	2,326,300	-	2,384,642	-	58,342
Expenses						
Personal Services		903,020		874,337		28,683
Supplies and Materials		186,008		143,487		42,521
Travel and Education		14,680		5,824		8,856
Contractual Services		377,373		293,216		84,157
Utilities		256,740		228,286		28,454
Capital Outlay	7	7,278,499		6,592,562		685,937
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement		261,600		261,034		566
Interest and Fiscal Charges		201,000	-	200,016	-	984
Total Expenses		9,478,920	-	8,598,762	-	880,158
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	_(7	7,152,620)	-	(6,214,120)	-	938,500
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating Transfers-In		450,000		450,000		-
Operating Transfers-Out		(450,000)		(450,000)		-
Proceeds from Sale of Debt		<u>5,457,637</u>	_	5,179,615	_	(1,278,022)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_6	<u>6,457,637</u>	_	5,179,615	-	(1,278,022)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources						
Over (Under) Expenses and Other Financing Uses		(694,983)		(1,034,505)		(339,522)
Outstanding Encumbrances at End of Year	1	1,271,430		1,271,430		-
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4	4 <u>,989,552</u>	-	4,989,552	-	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ <u>5</u>	5,565,999	\$ _	5,226,477	\$ _	(339,522)

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

Cosh Elaura France Operating Activities	Enterprise	N	on-Expendable Trust Fund	Total (Memorandum Only)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments for Personal Services Cash Payments for Travel and Education Cash Payments for Contractual Services Cash Payments to Vendors for Supplies and Materials Cash Payments for Utilities Other Operating Revenues Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 2,150,912 (874,337) (5,824) (518,332) (127,355) (228,286) 24,939 421,717	\$	- - - (249) - - - (249)	\$ 2,150,912 (874,337) (5,824) (518,332) (127,604) (228,286) 24,939 421,468
Cash Flows From Capital and				
Related Financing Activities Proceeds from WPCL Loan	5 170 615			5 170 615
Principal Paid on WPCL Loan	5,179,615 (248,434)		-	5,179,615 (248,434)
Principal Paid on OPWC Loan	(12,600)		-	(12,600)
Interest Paid on WPCL Loan	(12,000) (200,016)		-	(12,000) (200,016)
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(5,112,148)		_	(5,112,148)
Net Cash Used in Capital and	(3,112,140)			(3,112,140)
Related Financing Activities	(393,583)			(393,583)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest Received	241,778		643	242,421
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities				
Operating Transfers - In	450,000		-	450,000
Operating Transfers - Out	(450,000)		-	(450,000)
	((
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	269,912		394	270,306
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,964,387		19,218	4,983,605
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 5,234,299	\$	19,612	\$ 5,253,911
				Continued

Continued

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash From Operating Activities	Enterprise	No	on-Expendable Trust Fund	(]	Total ⁄Iemorandum Only)
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 357,237	\$	(249)	\$	356,988
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash From Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	177,734		-		177,734
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					_ , , , ,
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(19,749)		-		(19,749)
Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivable	76,215		-		76,215
Increase in Material and Supplies Inventory	(20,422)		-		(20,422)
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(173,012)		-		(173,012)
Increase in Accrued Pension	16,830		-		16,830
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	9,341		-		9,341
Increase in Compensated Absences	8,311		-		8,311
Decrease in Due to Other Governments	(10,768)		-		(10,768)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)		_			· · · · · ·
Operating Activities	\$ 421,717	\$ _	(249)	\$	421,468
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Non-Expendable Trust		\$	19,612		

Э	19,012
	22,260
	169,638
\$	211,510
	\$

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NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 1 – THE REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Chardon is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a council-manager form of government, was adopted April 25, 1978. Effective April 29, 2001, the Village of Chardon became a city based on the 2000 Census.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Chardon, this includes police protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, water and sewer utilities, municipal court and general administrative services. The City's departments include a public safety department, a public service department, a street maintenance department, a sanitation system, a parks and recreation department, a planning and zoning department, and a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The City contracts with the Chardon Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. to provide fire service and ambulance services. The operation of each of these activities and entities is directly controlled by the City Council through the budgetary process.

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

The Chardon Municipal Court

The City budgets and appropriates funds for the operation of the Court and is ultimately responsible for any operating deficits sustained by the Court. The City's share of the fines collected by the Court along with its share of the Court's administrative and operating costs are recorded pursuant to State law in the City's General Fund. Due to this relationship, the Court is not considered a component unit of the City but rather as part of the primary government unit itself. Monies held by the Court in a fiduciary capacity are recorded as an agency fund in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The various funds are summarized by type in the general purpose financial statements. The following fund types and account groups are used by the City:

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

GENERAL FUND

The general fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of Chardon and/or the general laws of Ohio.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The special revenue funds are used to account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, or other sources (other than amounts relating to major capital projects) whose use is restricted. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by City ordinances or federal and state statutes.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The capital projects funds are used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The proprietary fund is used to account for the City's ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

ENTERPRISE FUND

The enterprise fund is used to account for the City's water and sewer operations. It is financed and operated in a manner similar to private sector business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations. Trust funds are used to account for resources restricted by legally binding trust agreements. If the agreement requires the City to maintain the corpus of the trust, the fund is classified as a non-expendable trust fund. Other trust funds are classified as expendable.

ACCOUNT GROUPS

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

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT GROUP

The general fixed assets account group is used to account for fixed assets other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds. These assets do not represent financial resources available for expenditure.

GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS ACCOUNT GROUP

The general long-term obligations account group is used to account for all unmatured long-term obligations of the City that are not a specific liability of the proprietary funds.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes, fines and forfeitures, and income taxes earned.

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. Special assessment installments are recorded as deferred revenue because they do not meet the availability criteria. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2001 and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance the current year, have also been recorded as deferred revenue.

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The proprietary fund types and nonexpendable trust funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year-end.

C. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reported in the combined financial statements:

TAX BUDGET

A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20th of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. All funds, except Agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews revenue estimates. 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.

On or about January 1 the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31. Further amendments may be made during the year if money from a new revenue source is received or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts set forth in the financial statements represent estimates from the final amended certificate issued for 2001.

APPROPRIATIONS

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriated budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds must be legally enacted on or about January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the Official Amended Certificate of Estimated Resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by Council action. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the appropriated budgeted amounts and all supplemental appropriations. One supplemental appropriation measure was legally enacted during 2001 by Council.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

BUDGETED LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

The primary level of budget control is at the fund level. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. The appropriations set by Council must remain fixed unless amended by Council ordinance. More detailed appropriation allocations may be made by the City Manager or Finance Director as long as the allocations are within Council's appropriated amount.

ENCUMBRANCES

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure 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 appropriation 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 year expenditures for governmental funds, and as a note disclosure 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 over for the subsequent year's expenditures and need not be re-appropriated.

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The City pools individual cash balances in a bank account and short-term cash equivalents for investment purposes. These balances are reported at fair value.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. This allocation is based on the individual investments as to which fund or funds the investment relates.

For purposes of the Combined Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Combined Balance Sheet, investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. INVENTORY

Inventory is valued at cost on a first-in, first-out basis. At December 31, 2001, the General, and the Enterprise Fund maintained the only significant inventory. The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures in the fund when purchased. The reserve for inventory indicates that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures. For proprietary funds, inventory is expended when consumed.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. FIXED ASSETS

The fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1999, by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at fair value on the date donated.

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS

General fixed assets (fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations) are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. 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 are capitalized at cost in the general fixed asset 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 government. In addition, intangible assets such as software and licenses are not capitalized.

PROPRIETARY FUND FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets associated with the water and sewer enterprise fund activities are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. The assets of the water and sewer enterprise funds are depreciated on the following basis:

	Years
Buildings	30-50
Machinery and Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	5-8

CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The City's policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

G. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

In governmental funds, federal grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis and federal entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Federal reimbursable-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

H. INTERFUND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

I. 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, 2001. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

Vacation leave is earned at rates which vary depending upon length of service and standard work week. Employees are encouraged to use their vacation leave within one year from their anniversary date, but are entitled to carryover eighty hours into the next year. Employees are also entitled to a cash payment for any unused vacation leave, limited to 1/2 of the total leave earned during that year. Accordingly, all accrued vacation pay is considered to be a current liability. City employees are paid for earned, unused vacation leave at the time of the termination of their employment.

Full-time employees earn 10 hours of sick leave a month. Part-time employees do not earn sick leave, but are entitled to all of the hours earned from their start date if they do become full-time employees. Employees hired prior to July 21, 1983 with over 10 years of service and eligible to retire are entitled to 1/3 of their accumulated unused sick hours up to 960 hours. Employees hired subsequent to July 21, 1983 with over 10 years of service and eligible to retire are entitled to 1/4 of their accumulated unused sick hours up to 400 hours. Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to meeting these eligibility requirements lose their accumulated sick leave.

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 available expendable resources, and is reported as an accrued liability in the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. COMPENSATED ABSENCES (CONTINUED)

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

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

K. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds, most of which are in the form of transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. Operating subsidies are also recorded as operating transfers.

Nonrecurring and nonroutine transfers of equity between funds, capital contributions to the Enterprise or Internal Service funds, the subsequent return of all or part of such contributions, and the transfer of residual balances of discontinued funds or projects to the General fund, Capital Projects fund, or Debt Service funds (when financed with debt proceeds) are classified as residual equity transfers.

Transactions that constitute reimbursements for expenditures or expenses initially made from a fund that are properly allocable to another fund are recorded as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditures and expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

L. FUND EQUITY

Reserves of fund equity in governmental funds indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances and inventory of supplies and materials.

M. ESTIMATES

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. MEMORANDUM ONLY – TOTAL COLUMNS ON COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total columns on the Combined 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 changes in financial position 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.

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The Combined Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – All Governmental Fund Types and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – All Proprietary Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are identified as follows:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures/Expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure (budget basis) as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for Governmental Funds, and note disclosure for Proprietary Funds (GAAP basis).

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

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

Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

	_	General	_	Special Revenue	Debt Service	-	Capital Projects
GAAP Basis	\$	(460,130)	\$	(345,528)	\$ 2,308	\$	(102,097)
Increase (Decrease) Due To: Revenue Accruals Expenditure Accruals Outstanding Encumbrances	_	136,611 97,064 <u>(549,751)</u>	_	6,852 87,665 <u>(312,377)</u>	1,200,000 (1,200,000)	-	(1,206,349) 1,049,770 (199,807)
Budget Basis	\$_	(776,206)	\$ _	(563,388)	\$ 2,308	\$	(458,483)

Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenses, Advances and Transfers/Net Income (Loss)

	<u>Prop</u>	rietary Fund Type Enterprise
Net Income	\$	367,499
Increase (Decrease) Due To: Revenue Accruals Expenses Accruals Outstanding Encumbrances Depreciation Expense	-	5,290,996 (5,599,304) (1,271,430) <u>177,734</u>
Budget Basis	\$ _	(1,034,505)

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City's Charter specifies that investments of the City will adhere to State statutes. Under these statutes, the Finance Director is responsible for selecting depositories and investing funds. The City, by statute, is to limit deposits and investments of City funds to insured demand deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, United States treasury bills, or obligations of other United States governmental agencies for which the principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States government, and repurchase agreements.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 selling short are also prohibited. An investment must mature within 5 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.

Protection of City cash and investments is provided by the various federal deposit insurance corporations as well as qualified securities pledged by the institutions holding the assets. By law, financial institutions may establish a collateral pool to cover all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105% of public funds deposited. At least quarterly the City determines that the collateral has a market value adequate to cover the deposits. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$634,820 and the bank balance was \$817,921. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$200,000 was covered by the federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the City or by collateral held by a qualified third party trustee in the name of the City.
- 2. \$617,921 was uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by the GASB because the collateral pledged by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agents is not in the City's name.

The City's investments are detailed below and are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year end. The City's investments are categorized as either (1) insured or registered for which the securities are held by the government or its agent in the government's name, (2) uninsured and unregistered for which the securities are held by the broker's or dealer's trust department or agent in the government's name or (3) uninsured and unregistered for which the securities are held by the City's name.

Description	Risk Category 3	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAROhio) * U.S. Government Securities	\$	\$ 5,864,197 	\$ 5,864,197
* Noncategorized	\$ <u>2,013,888</u>	\$ <u>7,878,085</u>	\$ <u>7,878,085</u>

STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio 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 STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2001.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The City levies a 1 percent income tax on substantially all earned income within the City as well as on income of residents that is earned outside the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees' compensation and remit the tax to the City's agent, Central Collection Agency (CCA), either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax liability quarterly and file a final return annually. All income tax proceeds are recorded in the General Fund.

NOTE 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 state statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 1999. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. The first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable the following June 20.

Taxes collected on 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 second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 100 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 taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Chardon. 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, 2001, was \$11.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2001 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Estate	\$ 110,576,480
Public Utility	4,035,600
Tangible Personal	24,669,570
Total	\$ <u>139,281,650</u>

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 7 – FIXED ASSETS

A. GENERAL FIXED ASSETS

Changes in general fixed assets during 2001 were as follows:

	Balances 1-1-01	Additions	Reductions	Balances 12-31-01
Land Land Improvements Buildings Machinery and Equipment Vehicles	\$ 1,518,431 490,052 4,017,387 804,069 586,694		\$ - - - 6,746 <u>34,086</u>	\$ 1,528,431 598,851 4,053,513 1,080,175 <u>647,564</u>
Subtotal	7,416,633	532,733	40,832	7,908,534
Construction in Progress	1,580,902	209,024		1,789,926
Total	\$ <u> 8,997,535</u>	\$741,757	\$40,832	\$ <u>9,698,460</u>

B. ENTERPRISE FUND FIXED ASSETS

A summary of proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2001 were as follows:

	_	Balances 12-31-01
Land	\$	81,504
Land Improvements		113,405
Buildings		3,445,468
Machinery and Equipment		1,891,950
Vehicles		199,547
Construction in Progress	_	11,980,364
-		17,712,238
Less:		
Accumulated Depreciation	_	(2,885,600)
Fixed Assets Net of		
Accumulated Depreciation	\$ _	14,826,638

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City of Chardon contributes to the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (the "System"), a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The System 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. The System issues a stand-alone financial report. That report may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4042 or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. Plan members, other than those engaged in law enforcement, are required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The 2001 and 2000 employer contribution rates for local governments were 13.55 and 10.84 percent, respectively, of covered payroll. The City's contributions to the System for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were \$233,548, \$169,841, and \$200,399, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

The City of Chardon contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-ofliving adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers. The City of Chardon's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were \$104,181, \$98,693, and \$87,217, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

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 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. For local government employer units, the rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll; 4.30 percent was the portion used to fund health care for the year. During 2001, the City's portion that was used to fund health care was \$108,568, representing 4.3 percent of covered payroll.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CONTINUED)

The postretirement health care coverage is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The following assumptions and calculations were based on PERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2000; an entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of benefit liabilities; the difference between assumed and actual experience is part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability; the investment assumption rate for 2000 was 7.75 percent; all investments are carried at market value; for actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used – meaning that assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets; individual pay increases are assumed to increase 4.75 percent compounded annually, with no change in the number of active employees; annual pay increases over and above the 4.75 percent base increase were assumed to range from 0.54 percent to 5.1 percent; and health care costs are assumed to increase 4.75 percent annually. The actuarially accrued postretirement health care liability for PERS at December 31, 2000 was \$14,364,600,000. The net assets were \$11,735,900,000, leaving an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$2,628,700,000. The number of active participants was 411,076.

B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit ("OPEB") as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.25 percent and 7.50 percent of covered payroll in 2000 and 2001, respectively. The allocation is 7.75 percent in 2002. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2000, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was 12,853 for police. The City's actual contributions for 2001 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$40,069 for police. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2000, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was \$106,160,054, which was net of member contributions of \$5,657,431.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 10 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS

A. NOTE DEBT

Note debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2001 consisted of the following:

GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTES	Balance December 31, 2000	Issued (Retired)	Balance December 31, 2001
4.30% 2001 Building Improvements, maturing 2/22/01	\$ 1,500,000	\$ (1,500,000)	\$-
3.50% 2001 Building Improvements, maturing 2/21/02		1,200,000	1,200,000
Total General Obligations Notes	\$ <u>1,500,000</u>	\$ <u>(300,000</u>)	\$

The City will refinance \$900,000 of the Notes (see Note 15)

B. BONDED DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Bonded debt and other long-term obligations payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2001 was as follows:

	Balance		Balance		
	December 31,	Issued	December 31,		
GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND	2000	(Retired)	2001		
4.10% Municipal Building Improvements, maturing 2015	\$ <u>2,125,000</u>	\$ <u>(95,000</u>)	\$		
Total General Obligation Bond	\$	\$ (95,000)	\$		
OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS Compensated Absences	\$ 164,158	\$ 15,454	\$ 179,612		
0% Ohio Public Works Commission – Park Avenue Reconstruction	\$476,280	\$	\$476,280		
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	\$640,438	\$ <u>15,454</u>	\$655,892		
Enterprise Fund Debt					
2.975% Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	\$ 7,595,507 -	\$ 4,861,138 (248,434)	\$ - 12,208,211		
0% Ohio Public Works Commission –					
Issue II Loans	93,600	(12,600)	81,000		
Total Enterprise Fund Debt	\$ <u>7,689,107</u>	\$ <u>4,600,104</u>	\$ <u>12,289,211</u>		
Total All Long-Term Obligations	\$ <u>10,454,545</u>	\$ <u>4,520,558</u>	\$ <u>14,975,103</u>		

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 10 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

B. OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") Park Avenue Reconstruction Loan relates to construction on City streets. OPWC has authorized up to \$500,000 in loans to the City for this project. The loan will be repaid from the debt service fund in semiannual installments of \$12,500 over 20 years, ending in 2020.

The Ohio Water Development Authority ("OWDA") loan relates to a wastewater treatment plant expansion and upgrade project. The upgrade portion of the project was mandated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The OWDA has approved up to \$13,500,000 in loans to the City for this project. Although the repayment schedule has not yet been established for the loan, the City made a \$248,434 payment of principal during 2001. The OWDA loan will be repaid from the Enterprise Fund. The City has agreed to set utility rates and fees sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. Approximately two-thirds of the revenue will be generated through a system development charge to all of the new developments in an effort to fund the expansion portion of the project. The remaining one-third of the revenue will be generated by a surcharge to the existing users that will be used for the upgrade portion of the project.

The Ohio Public Works Commission Issue II Loans relate to water main replacements for South Hambden and Wilson Mills streets. The South Hambden street loan will be repaid in semiannual installments of \$5,000 over 10 years, ending in 2007. The Wilson Mills street loan will be repaid from the Enterprise Fund in semiannual installments of \$1,300 over 20 years, ending in 2012.

Principal and interest payments on General Obligation Notes and General Obligation Bonds are paid out of the Debt Service Fund. The long term portion of unpaid compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid.

Year	General Ob Principal	liga	tion Bond Interest	OPWC Loan	Enterprise Fund OPWC Loans
2002	\$ 100,000	\$	113,680	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,600
2003	105,000		108,980	25,000	12,600
2004	110,000		103,940	25,000	12,600
2005	115,000		98,550	25,000	12,600
2006	125,000		92,800	25,000	12,600
2007-2011	730,000		348,290	125,000	18,000
2012-2016	745,000		111,360	125,000	-
2017-2020				101,280	
Totals	\$ 2,030,000	\$	977,600	\$ 476,280	\$ 81,000

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2001 were as follows:

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City has obtained commercial insurance coverage for comprehensive property and general liability, vehicles, and errors and omissions.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The City also provides health insurance and dental and vision coverage to full-time employees through a private carrier.

There were no reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year, nor have settlements exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

NOTE 12 – SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The operations of the Enterprise Funds are accounted for, financed and recorded in a manner similar to that of private enterprises whereby it is the City's intent that the costs of providing these goods or services be financed primarily through user charges.

Segment information for the Enterprise Funds is summarized as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2001:	 Water	_	Sewer	_	Total
Operating Revenues	\$ 725,619	\$	1,469,979	\$	2,195,598
Depreciation Expense	37,123		140,611		177,734
Operating Income	34,376		322,861		357,237
Net Income	34,376		333,123		367,499
Operating Transfers – In	317,385		-		317,385
Operating Transfers – Out	-		317,385		317,385
As of December 31, 2001:					
Acquisition of Capital Assets	88,637		5,023,511		5,112,148
Net Working Capital	1,521,997		3,918,491		5,440,488
Total Assets	2,066,824		18,813,152		20,879,976
Loans Outstanding	81,000		12,208,211		12,289,211
Total Fund Equity	1,856,682		6,121,233		7,977,915

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

The City receives financial assistance through Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreement and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, it is the opinion of the City's Management that such disallowed claims will not materially adversely affect the City's financial condition.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2001

<u>NOTE 14 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FUND</u> <u>BALANCES</u>

For 2001, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*. In order to recognize the change in accounting principle, the beginning of the year fund balances were restated as follows:

	_	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds
Fund Balances, December 31, 2000 GASB 33 Adjustment:	\$	1,926,820 \$	1,797,293
Taxes Receivable		(93,600)	(171,000)
Due from Other Governments	_	8,089	7,982
Adjusted Fund Balances, December 31, 2001	\$ _	<u>1,841,309</u> \$ _	1,634,275

NOTE 15– SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In February 2002, the City retired \$1,200,000 in General Obligation Notes and reissued \$900,000 in General Obligation Notes. Also in February 2002, the City issued \$1,000,000 in Redevelopment Taxable Bond Anticipation Notes. Both new notes will mature in February 2003.

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<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

DECEMBER 31, 2000

	-			Governme	ntal Fı	und Types		
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	-	General		Special Revenue		Debt Service		Capital Projects
Assets								
Equity in Pooled Cash and								
Cash Equivalents	\$	1,577,157	\$	1,693,686	\$	33,142	\$	437,521
Receivable:								
Taxes		683,544		612,949		-		-
Accounts		9,180		7,451		-		-
Interest		35,279		3,601		-		7,405
Intergovernmental		64,231		20,212		-		58,848
Interfund		49,813		-		-		-
Material and Supplies Inventory		89,457		2,757		-		-
Fixed Assets, Net of Accumulated								
Depreciation		-		-		-		-
Other Debits								
Amount Available in Debt								
Service Funds		-		-		-		-
Amount to be Provided for								
Retirement of General								
Long-Term Obligations	-	-	-				_	
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$ _	2,508,661	\$ _	2,340,656	\$	33,142	\$ _	503,774

	Proprietary Fund Types		Fiduciary Fund Type		un	t Groups			
			Trust	General		General		Total	
	Enterprise		And	FixedLong-TermAssetsObligations				(Memorandum Only)	
-	Enterprise	-	Agency	Assets		Oungations		Olly	
\$	4,964,387	\$	224,686	\$ -	\$	-	\$	8,930,579	
	_		-	-		-		1,296,493	
	400,395		-	-		-		417,026	
	40,567		78	-		-		86,930	
	553,144		-	-		-		696,435	
	-		-	-		-		49,813	
	134,738		-	-		-		226,952	
	9,968,440		-	8,997,535		-		18,965,975	
	-		-	-		33,142		33,142	
		-				3,932,296		3,932,296	
\$	16,061,671	\$ _	224,764	\$ 8,997,535	\$	3,965,438	\$	34,635,641	

Continued

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

	-			Governme	ntal l	Fund Types		
	-	SpecialDebtGeneralRevenueService			-	Capital Projects		
LIABILITIES, FUND EQUITY, ANI	00	THER CRED	ITS					
Liabilities								
Accounts Payable	\$	84,726	\$	29,534	\$	-	\$	252,987
Accrued Wages and Benefits	Ψ	74,672	Ψ	26,487	Ψ	_	Ψ	-
Accrued Compensated Absences		99,011		61		-		_
Due to Other Governments		52,277		2,877		-		-
Due to Others		-		_,;;;;;		-		-
Interfund Payable		-		-		-		-
Deferred Revenue		215,915		441,949		-		-
Accrued Pension		55,240		42,455		-		-
Accrued Interest Payable		-		-		-		55,542
OWDA Loan Payable		-		-		-		-
OPWC Loan Payable		-		-		-		-
Notes Payable		-		-		-		300,000
General Obligation Bonds Payable		-		-		-		-
Total Liabilities	-	581,841	-	543,363	-	-	-	608,529
Fund Equity and Other Credits								
Investment in General Fixed Asset	S	-		-		-		-
Retained Earnings		-		-		-		-
Fund Balance:								
Reserve for Encumbrances		292,609		384,954		-		253,965
Reserve for Inventory		89,457		2,757		-		-
Reserve for Debt Service		-		-		33,142		-
Undesignated (Deficit)	_	1,544,754	-	1,409,582	_	-	_	(358,720)
Total Fund Equity and Other								
Credits	-	1,926,820	-	1,797,293	-	33,142	-	(104,755)
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity								
and Other Credits	\$ _	2,508,661	\$	2,340,656	\$	33,142	\$	503,774

	Proprietary Fund Types	_	Fiduciary Fund Type	_	Acco	ount	Groups	
			Trust		General		General	Total
			And		Fixed		Long-Term	(Memorandum
	Enterprise		Agency		Assets		Obligations	Only)
\$	604,791	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 972,038
	21,744		-		-		-	122,903
	94,994		-		-		164,158	358,224
	14,361		26,545		-		-	96,060
	-		106,850		-		-	106,850
	-		49,813		-		-	49,813
	-		-		-		-	657,864
	26,258		-		-		-	123,953
	-		-		-		-	55,542
	7,595,507		-		-		-	7,595,507
	93,600		-		-		476,280	569,880
	-		-		-		1,200,000	1,500,000
-	-		-				2,125,000	2,125,000
-	8,451,255		183,208				3,965,438	14,333,634
	-		-		8,997,535		-	8,997,535
	7,610,416		19,296		-		-	7,629,712
	-		-		-		-	931,528
	-		-		-		-	92,214
	-		-		-		-	33,142
-			22,260					1,417,876
-	7,610,416		41,556		8,997,535			19,102,007
\$	<u>16,061,671</u>	\$	224,764	\$	8,997,535	\$	3,965,438	\$ 34,635,641

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	_	General	_	Special Revenue		Debt Service
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$	291,279	\$	577,521	\$	-
Municipal Income Tax		2,560,157		-		-
Intergovernmental		473,070		320,470		-
Charges for Services		2,642		227,934		-
Licenses and Permits		23,897		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		763,492		58,417		-
Special Assessments		23,799		150,127		-
Investment Income		230,947		23,569		-
Miscellaneous Income		316,012		72,179		-
Total Revenues	_	4,685,295	-	1,430,217	_	
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance:						
Security of Persons and Property		830,471		727,667		_
Public Health Services		24,320		56,736		_
Leisure Time Activities		24,320		169,715		-
Community Environment		134,911		49,276		-
Basic Utility Services		15,000		49,270		-
		827,330		10.001		-
Transportation				18,001		-
General Government		1,890,175		32,635		-
Capital Outlay		586,685		203,379		-
Debt Service:						05.000
Principal Retirement		-		-		95,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	_	-	-	-	_	122,325
Total Expenditures	_	4,308,892	-	1,257,409		217,325
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	_	376,403	-	172,808	_	(217,325)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating Transfers-In		-		180,000		215,000
Proceeds from Sale of Debt		-		-		-
Operating Transfers-Out		(335,000)	_	(60,000)		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	(335,000)	-	120,000	_	215,000
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing						
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and						
Other Financing Uses		41,403		292,808		(2,325)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,795,960		1,501,728		35,467
Increase in Reserve for Inventory	_	89,457	-	2,757	_	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$ _	1,926,820	\$ _	1,797,293	\$ _	33,142

-	Capital Projects		Expendable Trust	-	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$	_	\$	-	\$	868,800
Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	2,560,157
	600,000		-		1,393,540
	-		-		230,576
	-		-		23,897
	-		-		821,909
	-		-		173,926
	48,495		-		303,011
_				_	388,191
-	648,495			_	6,764,007
	-		-		1,558,138 81,056
	_				169,715
	_		_		184,187
	-		_		15,000
	-		_		845,331
	22,048		150		1,945,008
	3,127,965		-		3,918,029
	0,127,200				0,910,029
	-		-		95,000
-	55,542			_	177,867
-	3,205,555		150	_	8,989,331
-	(2,557,060)		(150)	-	(2,225,324)
	141,400		-		536,400
	1,676,280		-		1,676,280
			-		(395,000)
-	1,817,680		-	_	1,817,680
-				_	
	(739,380)		(150)		(407,644)
	634,625		22,410		3,990,190
-				-	92,214
\$	(104,755)	\$	22,260	\$ _	3,674,760

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

	_	General Fund							
	-				Variance	_			
					Favorable	,			
D	_	Budget	-	Actual	<u>(Unfavorable</u>	;)			
<u>Revenues</u>	\$	204 400	\$	204 602	\$ 11	2			
Property Taxes	Ф	304,490	Ф	304,603					
Municipal Income Tax		2,516,800		2,516,891	9				
Other Local Taxes		1,300		1,323	2:				
Intergovernmental Charges for Semilose		477,536		477,883	34				
Charges for Services		2,490		2,642	152				
Licenses and Permits		23,250		23,897	64				
Fines and Forfeitures		790,100		790,409	30				
Special Assessments		23,700		23,799	99				
Investment Income		268,300		268,741	44				
Miscellaneous Income	-	314,900	-	315,608					
Total Revenue	-	4,722,866	-	4,725,796	2,930	<u>0</u>			
Europeditures									
Expenditures									
Current Operations and Maintenance:		960.096		920 705	20.20	1			
Security of Persons and Property		860,086		839,795	20,29	1			
Public Health Services		24,320		24,320	-	~			
Community Environment		205,108		145,493	59,61				
Basic Utility Services		17,000		15,000	2,00				
Transportation		1,038,021		877,813	160,20				
General Government		2,187,536		1,931,178	256,35				
Capital Outlay	-	1,096,110	-	778,989	317,12				
Total Expenditures	_	5,428,181	-	4,612,588	815,59	<u>3</u>			
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(705,315)		113,208	818,52	3			
Other Einspring Sources (Uses)									
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(225,000)		(225,000)					
Operating Transfers - Out	-	(335,000)	-	(335,000)		—			
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources									
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(1,040,315)		(221,792)	818,52	3			
Over (Onder) Experiences and Other I maneing Oses		(1,0+0,515)		(221,72)	010,52	5			
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End		335,278		335,278	-				
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	-	1,500,512	-	1,500,512		_			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ _	795,475	\$ _	1,613,998	\$818,52	<u>3</u>			

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 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

		Special Revenue Funds					
				1	F	Variance Favorable	
Devenues	<u> </u>	udget	_	Actual	<u>(Ur</u>	nfavorable)	
<u>Revenues</u> Property Taxes	\$	639,190	\$	639,392	\$	202	
Intergovernmental		362,990	Ψ	340,304	Ψ	(22,686)	
Charges for Services		215,300		228,797		13,497	
Fines and Forfeitures		51,000		58,417		7,417	
Special Assessments		145,000		150,127		5,127	
Investment Income		17,600		27,426		9,826	
Miscellaneous Income		71,650		72,179		529	
Total Revenue	1,	502,730	-	1,516,642	_	13,912	
Expenditures							
Current Operations and Maintenance:							
Security of Persons and Property		711,882		695,745		16,137	
Public Health Services		75,085		55,314		19,771	
Leisure Time Activities		188,438		169,872		18,566	
Community Environment		64,460		54,273		10,187	
Transportation		20,000		20,000		-	
General Government		36,628		34,625		2,003	
Capital Outlay		874,538		612,151		262,387	
Total Expenditures		971,031	_	1,641,980	_	329,051	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(468,301)		(125,338)		342,963	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Operating Transfers-In		180,000		180,000		-	
Operating Transfers-Out		(60,000)	_	(60,000)		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		120,000	_	120,000	_	-	
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources							
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(348,301)		(5,338)		342,963	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End		405,829		405,829		-	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,	<u>296,955</u>	_	1,296,955		-	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ <u> </u>	<u>354,483</u>	\$ _	1,697,446	\$_	342,963	
					C	· 1	

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 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Debt Service Fund					
Expenditures Debt Service:		Budget		Actual	<u>(U</u>	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Principal Retirement	\$	95,000	\$	95,000	\$	_
Interest and Fiscal Charges	Ψ	122,340	Ψ	122,325	Ψ	15
Total Expenditures		217,340		217,325	-	15
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(217,340)		(217,325)		15
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Operating Transfers - In	_	215,000	_	215,000	-	-
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(2,340)		(2,325)		15
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_	35,467	_	35,467	_	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ _	33,127	\$ _	33,142	\$ _	15

Continued

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

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

	(Capital Projects Funds					
P	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>				
<u>Revenues</u>	\$ 680.000	\$ 600.000	\$ (80.000)				
Intergovernmental Investment Income	\$ 680,000 55,000	\$ 600,000 56,428	\$ (80,000) 1,428				
Total Revenue	735,000	656,428	(78,572)				
Total Revenue		030,428	(78,372)				
Expenditures							
Current Operations and Maintenance:							
General Government	22,050	22,048	2				
Capital Outlay	3,412,164	3,328,593	83,571				
Total Expenditures	3,434,214	3,350,641	83,573				
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,699,214)	(2,694,213)	5,001				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Operating Transfers-In	141,400	141,400	-				
Proceeds from Sale of Debt	1,920,000	1,917,432	(2,568)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,061,400	2,058,832	(2,568)				
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(637,814)	(635,381)	2,433				
		· · · · · ·	,				
Outstanding Encumbrances at Year End	442,821	442,821	-				
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	637,814	637,814					
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$442,821	\$	\$,433				

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY – ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Operating Revenues	Enterprise	Nonexpendable Trust Fund	Total (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$ 2,124,149	\$ -	\$ 2,124,149
Miscellaneous Income	⁵ 2,124,149 17,463	р –	⁵ 2,124,149 17,463
Total Operating Revenues	2,141,612		2,141,612
Total Operating Revenues	2,141,012		2,141,012
Operating Expenses			
Personal Services	729,973	-	729,973
Supplies and Materials	34,390	-	34,390
Travel and Education	6,706	-	6,706
Contractual Services	183,705	195	183,900
Utilities	201,439	-	201,439
Depreciation	175,156	-	175,156
Capital Outlay	380,675		380,675
Total Operating Expenses	1,712,044	195	1,712,239
Operating Income	429,568	(195)	429,373
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest Income	154,059	477	154,536
Income Before Operating Transfers	583,627	282	583,909
Operating Transfers - Out	(141,400)	<u> </u>	(141,400)
Net Income	442,227	282	442,509
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	7,168,189	19,014	7,187,203
Retained Earnings at End of Year	\$ <u>7,610,416</u>	\$19,296	\$ 7,629,712

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL – ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

		Enterprise Funds	5
		_	Variance
		A / 1	Favorable
Revenues	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Charges for Services	\$ 2,109,918	\$ 2,117,384	\$ 7,466
Investment Income	176,000	183,539	7,539
Miscellaneous Income	17,300	17,463	163
Total Revenue	2,303,218	2,318,386	15,168
Expenses			
Personal Services	814,170	741,313	72,857
Travel and Education	14,581	6,706	7,875
Supplies and Materials	147,305	108,744	38,561
Contractual Services	398,562	316,361	82,201
Utilities	215,760	201,439	14,321
Capital Outlay	13,620,992	12,997,449	623,543
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	12,600	12,600	
Total Expenses	15,223,970	14,384,612	839,358
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	<u>(12,920,752</u>)	<u>(12,066,226</u>)	854,526
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds from Sale of Debt	13,175,000	6,717,892	(6,457,108)
Operating Transfers - Out	(141,400)	(141,400)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	13,033,600	6,576,492	<u>(6,457,108</u>)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources			
Over (Under) Expenses and Other Financing Uses	112,848	(5,489,734)	(5,602,582)
Outstanding Encumbrances at End of Year	6,277,709	6,277,709	-
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,201,577	4,201,577	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ <u>10,592,134</u>	\$ <u>4,989,552</u>	\$ <u>(5,602,582</u>)

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	-	Enterprise	No	n-Expendable Trust Fund		Total (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	.		.		•	
Cash Received from Customers	\$	2,117,384	\$	-	\$	2,117,384
Cash Payments for Personal Services		(741,313)		-		(741,313)
Cash Payments for Travel and Education		(6,706)		-		(6,706)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services		(199,320)		(195)		(199,515)
Cash Payments to Vendors for Supplies and Materials		(102,238)		-		(102,238)
Cash Payments for Utilities		(201,439)		-		(201,439)
Other Operating Revenues	_	17,463	_	-		17,463
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)						
Operating Activities	_	883,831	_	(195)		883,636
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and</u> <u>Related Financing Activities</u> Proceeds from WPCL Loan Principal Paid on OPWC Loan Acquisition of Capital Assets Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	6,717,892 (12,600) (6,843,287) (137,995)	-	- - -		6,717,892 (12,600) (6,843,287) (137,995)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest Received	-	164,343	-	460		164,803
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities Operating Transfers - Out	-	(141,400)	_			(141,400)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		768,779		265		769,044
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	_	4,195,608	_	18,953		4,214,561
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ _	4,964,387	\$ _	19,218	\$	4,983,605

Continued

<u>CITY OF CHARDON, OHIO</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ALL PROPRIETARY FUND AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND TYPES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash From Operating Activities	-	Enterprise	-Expendable Trust Fund	Total (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	429,568	\$ (195) \$	429,373
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash From Operating Activities:				
Depreciation		175,156	-	175,156
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Increase in Accounts Receivable		(6,765)	-	(6,765)
Increase in Intergovernmental Receivable		(354,330)	-	(354,330)
Decrease in Material and Supplies Inventory		100,413	-	100,413
Increase in Accounts Payable		551,129	-	551,129
Decrease in Accrued Pension		(7,728)	-	(7,728)
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits		(1,403)	-	(1,403)
Decrease in Compensated Absences		(12,605)	-	(12,605)
Increase in Due to Other Governments		10,396	-	10,396
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)				
Operating Activities	\$ _	883,831	\$ (195) \$	883,636
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Non-Expendable Trust			\$ 19 218	

\$ 19,218
22,260
 185,208
\$ 224,686
\$

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NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 1 – THE REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Chardon is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a council-manager form of government, was adopted April 25, 1978. Effective April 29, 2001, the Village of Chardon became a city based on the 2000 Census. Throughout this report, the Village hereinafter will be referred to as a City.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Chardon, this includes police protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, water and sewer utilities, municipal court and general administrative services. The City's departments include a public safety department, a public service department, a street maintenance department, a sanitation system, a parks and recreation department, a planning and zoning department, and a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The City contracts with the Chardon Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. to provide fire service and ambulance services. The operation of each of these activities and entities is directly controlled by the City Council through the budgetary process.

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

The Chardon Municipal Court

The City budgets and appropriates funds for the operation of the Court and is ultimately responsible for any operating deficits sustained by the Court. The City's share of the fines collected by the Court along with its share of the Court's administrative and operating costs are recorded pursuant to State law in the City's General Fund. Due to this relationship, the Court is not considered a component unit of the City but rather as part of the primary government unit itself. Monies held by the Court in a fiduciary capacity are recorded as an agency fund in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The various funds are summarized by type in the general purpose financial statements. The following fund types and account groups are used by the City:

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

GENERAL FUND

The general fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of Chardon and/or the general laws of Ohio.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The special revenue funds are used to account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, or other sources (other than amounts relating to major capital projects) whose use is restricted. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by City ordinances or federal and state statutes.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The capital projects funds are used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The proprietary fund is used to account for the City's ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

ENTERPRISE FUND

The enterprise fund is used to account for the City's water and sewer operations. It is financed and operated in a manner similar to private sector business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations. Trust funds are used to account for resources restricted by legally binding trust agreements. If the agreement requires the City to maintain the corpus of the trust, the fund is classified as a non-expendable trust fund. Other trust funds are classified as expendable.

ACCOUNT GROUPS

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

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT GROUP

The general fixed assets account group is used to account for fixed assets other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds. These assets do not represent financial resources available for expenditure.

GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS ACCOUNT GROUP

The general long-term obligations account group is used to account for all unmatured long-term obligations of the City that are not a specific liability of the proprietary funds.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes, fines and forfeitures, and income taxes earned.

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. Special assessment installments are recorded as deferred revenue because they do not meet the availability criteria. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2000 and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance the current year, have also been recorded as deferred revenue.

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The proprietary fund types and nonexpendable trust funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year-end.

C. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reported in the combined financial statements:

TAX BUDGET

A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20th of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. All funds, except Agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews revenue estimates. 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.

On or about January 1 the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31. Further amendments may be made during the year if money from a new revenue source is received or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts set forth in the financial statements represent estimates from the final amended certificate issued for 2000.

APPROPRIATIONS

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriated budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds must be legally enacted on or about January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the Official Amended Certificate of Estimated Resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by Council action. Amounts shown in the financial statements represent the appropriated budgeted amounts and all supplemental appropriations. One supplemental appropriation measure was legally enacted during 2000 by Council.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

BUDGETED LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE

The primary level of budget control is at the fund level. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. The appropriations set by Council must remain fixed unless amended by Council ordinance. More detailed appropriation allocations may be made by the City Manager or Finance Director as long as the allocations are within Council's appropriated amount.

ENCUMBRANCES

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure 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 appropriation 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 year expenditures for governmental funds, and as a note disclosure 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 over for the subsequent year's expenditures and need not be re-appropriated.

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The City pools individual cash balances in a bank account and short-term cash equivalents for investment purposes. These balances are reported at fair value.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. This allocation is based on the individual investments as to which fund or funds the investment relates.

For purposes of the Combined Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Combined Balance Sheet, investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. INVENTORY

Inventory is valued at cost on a first-in, first-out basis. At December 31, 2000, the General, Special Revenue, and the Enterprise Fund maintained the only significant inventory. The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures in the fund when purchased. The reserve for inventory indicates that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures. For proprietary funds, inventory is expended when consumed.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. FIXED ASSETS

The fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1999, by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at fair value on the date donated.

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS

General fixed assets (fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations) are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. 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 are capitalized at cost in the general fixed asset 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 government. In addition, intangible assets such as software and licenses are not capitalized.

PROPRIETARY FUND FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets associated with the water and sewer enterprise fund activities are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. The assets of the water and sewer enterprise funds are depreciated on the following basis:

	Years
Buildings	30-50
Machinery and Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	5-8

CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The City's policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

G. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

In governmental funds, federal grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis and federal entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Federal reimbursable-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

H. INTERFUND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

I. 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.

Vacation leave is earned at rates which vary depending upon length of service and standard work week. Employees are encouraged to use their vacation leave within one year from their anniversary date, but are entitled to carryover eighty hours into the next year. Employees are also entitled to a cash payment for any unused vacation leave, limited to 1/2 of the total leave earned during that year. Accordingly, all accrued vacation pay is considered to be a current liability. City employees are paid for earned, unused vacation leave at the time of the termination of their employment.

Full-time employees earn 10 hours of sick leave a month. Part-time employees do not earn sick leave, but are entitled to all of the hours earned from their start date if they do become full-time employees. Employees hired prior to July 21, 1983 with over 10 years of service and eligible to retire are entitled to 1/3 of their accumulated unused sick hours up to 960 hours. Employees hired subsequent to July 21, 1983 with over 10 years of service and eligible to retire are entitled to 1/4 of their accumulated unused sick hours up to 400 hours. Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to meeting these eligibility requirements lose their accumulated sick leave.

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 available expendable resources, and is reported as an accrued liability in the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. COMPENSATED ABSENCES (CONTINUED)

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

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

K. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds, most of which are in the form of transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. Operating subsidies are also recorded as operating transfers.

Nonrecurring and nonroutine transfers of equity between funds, capital contributions to the Enterprise or Internal Service funds, the subsequent return of all or part of such contributions, and the transfer of residual balances of discontinued funds or projects to the General fund, Capital Projects fund, or Debt Service funds (when financed with debt proceeds) are classified as residual equity transfers.

Transactions that constitute reimbursements for expenditures or expenses initially made from a fund that are properly allocable to another fund are recorded as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditures and expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

L. FUND EQUITY

Reserves of fund equity in governmental funds indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances and inventory of supplies and materials.

M. ESTIMATES

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

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. MEMORANDUM ONLY – TOTAL COLUMNS ON COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total columns on the Combined 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 changes in financial position 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.

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The Combined Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – All Governmental Fund Types and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – All Proprietary Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are identified as follows:

- (d) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (e) Expenditures/Expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (f) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure (budget basis) as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for Governmental Funds, and note disclosure for Proprietary Funds (GAAP basis).

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

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

Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

	-	General	_	Special Revenue	_	Debt Service	_	Capital Projects
GAAP Basis	\$	41,403	\$	292,808	\$	(2,325)	\$	(739,380)
Increase (Decrease) Due To: Revenue Accruals Expenditure Accruals Outstanding Encumbrances	-	40,501 31,582 (335,278)	_	86,425 21,258 (405,829)	_	- -	_	249,085 297,735 (442,821)
Budget Basis	\$	(221,792)	\$_	(5,338)	\$	(2,325)	\$ _	(635,381)

Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenses, Advances and Transfers/Net Income (Loss)

	Proprietary Fund Type Enterprise
Net Income	\$ 442,227
Increase (Decrease) Due To: Revenue Accruals Expenses Accruals Outstanding Encumbrances Depreciation Expense	6,740,607 (6,570,015) (6,277,709) <u>175,156</u>
Budget Basis	\$ <u>(5,489,734</u>)

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City's Charter specifies that investments of the City will adhere to State statutes. Under these statutes, the Finance Director is responsible for selecting depositories and investing funds. The City, by statute, is to limit deposits and investments of City funds to insured demand deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, United States treasury bills, or obligations of other United States governmental agencies for which the principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States government, and repurchase agreements.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 selling short are also prohibited. An investment must mature within 5 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.

Protection of City cash and investments is provided by the various federal deposit insurance corporations as well as qualified securities pledged by the institutions holding the assets. By law, financial institutions may establish a collateral pool to cover all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105% of public funds deposited. At least quarterly the City determines that the collateral has a market value adequate to cover the deposits. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$1,601,995 and the bank balance was \$1,740,401. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$200,000 was covered by the federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the City or by collateral held by a qualified third party trustee in the name of the City.
- 2. \$1,540,401 was uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by the GASB because the collateral pledged by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agents is not in the City's name.

The City's investments are detailed below and are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year end. The City's investments are categorized as either (1) insured or registered for which the securities are held by the government or its agent in the government's name, (2) uninsured and unregistered for which the securities are held by the broker's or dealer's trust department or agent in the government's name or (3) uninsured and unregistered for which the securities are held by the City's name.

Description	Risk <u>Category 3</u>	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAROhio) * U.S. Government Securities	\$	\$ 2,450,506 	\$ 2,450,506
* Noncategorized	\$ <u>4,878,078</u>	\$ <u>7,328,584</u>	\$ <u>7,328,584</u>

STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio 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 STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2000.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The City levies a 1 percent income tax on substantially all earned income within the City as well as on income of residents that is earned outside the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees' compensation and remit the tax to the City's agent, Central Collection Agency (CCA), either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax liability quarterly and file a final return annually. All income tax proceeds are recorded in the General Fund.

NOTE 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 state statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 1999. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. The first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable the following June 20.

Taxes collected on 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 second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 100 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 taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Chardon. 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 \$11.00 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:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Estate	\$ 100,616,670
Public Utility	5,153,410
Tangible Personal	21,769,210
Total	\$ <u>127,539,290</u>

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 7 – FIXED ASSETS

A. GENERAL FIXED ASSETS

Changes in general fixed assets during 2000 were as follows:

	Balances 1-1-00	Additions	Reductions	Balances 12-31-00
Land Land Improvements Buildings Machinery and Equipment Vehicles	\$ 1,518,431 490,052 3,709,521 724,904 562,512	\$ - 307,866 79,165 44,853	\$ - - - - - 20,671	\$ 1,518,431 490,052 4,017,387 804,069 586,694
Subtotal	7,005,420	431,884	20,671	7,416,633
Construction in Progress		1,580,902		1,580,902
	\$	\$,012,786	\$20,671	\$

B. ENTERPRISE FUND FIXED ASSETS

A summary of proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	-	Balances 12-31-00
Land	\$	81,504
Land Improvements		113,405
Buildings		3,445,468
Machinery and Equipment		1,824,514
Vehicles		169,052
Construction in Progress	_	7,042,363
		12,676,306
Less:		
Accumulated Depreciation	_	(2,707,866)
Fixed Assets Net of		
Accumulated Depreciation	\$ _	9,968,440

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City of Chardon contributes to the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio ("System"), a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The System 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. The System issues a stand alone financial report. That report may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. Plan members, other than those engaged in law enforcement, are required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The Retirement Board instituted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for calendar year 2000. The decision to rollback rates was based on the December 31, 1998 actuarial study, which indicated that actuarial assets exceeded actuarial liabilities. The rate rollback was 20 percent for local governments, resulting in the City contributing 10.84 percent of covered payroll to the plan for 2000, of which 4.3 percent was applied towards the health care program for retirants. The City's contributions to the System for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$169,841, \$200,399, and \$176,730, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

The City of Chardon contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-ofliving adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers. The City of Chardon's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$98,693, \$87,217, and \$77,993, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 9 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credits 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 Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on the authority granted by State statute. During 2000, the City's portion that was used to fund health care was \$111,669, representing 4.3 percent of covered payroll.

The post-retirement health care coverage is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The following assumptions and calculations were based on PERS'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 benefit liabilities; the difference between assumed and actual experience is part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability; the investment assumption rate for 1999 was 7.75 percent; all investments are carried at market value; for actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used – meaning that assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets; individual pay increases are assumed to increase 4.75 percent compounded annually, with no change in the number of active employees; annual pay increases over and above the 4.75 percent base increase were assumed to range from 0.54 percent to 5.1 percent; and health care costs are assumed to increase 4.75 percent annually. The actuarially accrued post-retirement health care liability for PERS at December 31, 1999 was \$12,473,600,000. The net assets were \$10,805,500,000, leaving an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$1,668,100,000. The number of active participants was 401,339.

B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit ("OPEB") as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.0 percent and 7.25 percent of covered payroll in 1999 and 2000, respectively. The allocation is 7.50 percent in 2001. 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.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 9 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND (CONTINUED)

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1999, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was 12,467 for police. The City's actual contributions for 2000 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$36,695 for police. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 1999, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098.

NOTE 10 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS

A. NOTE DEBT

Note debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2000 consisted of the following:

GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTES	Balance December 31, <u>1999</u>	Issued (Retired)	Balance December 31, 2000
4.30% 2000 Building Improvements, maturing 2/22/01	\$	\$ <u>1,500,000</u>	\$
Total General Obligations Notes	\$	\$	\$

The City will refinance \$1,200,000 of the Notes (see Note 16).

B. BONDED DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Bonded debt and other long-term obligations payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2000 was as follows:

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND	Balance December 31, <u>1999</u>	Issued (Retired)	Balance December 31, 2000
4.10% Municipal Building Improvements, maturing 2015	\$ <u>2,220,000</u>	\$ <u>(95,000</u>)	\$
Total General Obligation Bond	\$	\$ (95,000)	\$

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 10 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

B. BONDED DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	Balance December 31, 1999	Issued (Retired)	Balance December 31, 2000
0% Ohio Public Works Commission – Park Avenue			
Reconstruction	\$-	\$ 476,280	\$ 476,280
Compensated Absences	\$143,527	\$20,631	\$
Total Other Long-Term Obligations Enterprise Fund Debt	\$143,527	\$496,911	\$640,438
2.975% Ohio Water Development Authority Loan 0% Ohio Public Works Commission –	523,285	7,072,222	7,595,507
Issue II Loans	106,200	(12,600)	93,600
Total Enterprise Fund Debt	629,485	7,059,622	7,689,107
Total All Long-Term Obligations	\$ <u>2,993,012</u>	\$ <u>7,461,533</u>	\$ <u>10,454,545</u>

The Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") Park Avenue Reconstruction Loan relates to construction on City streets. OPWC has authorized up to \$500,000 in loans to the City for this project. The loan will be repaid from the debt service fund in semiannual installments of \$12,500 over 20 years, ending in 2020.

The Ohio Water Development Authority ("OWDA") loan relates to a wastewater treatment plant expansion and upgrade project. The upgrade portion of the project was mandated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The OWDA has approved up to \$13,500,000 in loans to the City for this project. The repayment schedule has not yet been established for the loan. The OWDA loan will be repaid from the Enterprise Fund. The City has agreed to set utility rates and fees sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. Approximately two-thirds of the revenue will be generated through a system development charge to all of the new developments in an effort to fund the expansion portion of the project. The remaining one-third of the revenue will be generated by a surcharge to the existing users that will be used for the upgrade portion of the project.

The Ohio Public Works Commission Issue II Loans relate to water main replacements for South Hambden and Wilson Mills streets. The South Hambden street loan will be repaid in semiannual installments of \$5,000 over 10 years, ending in 2007. The Wilson Mills street loan will be repaid from the Enterprise Fund in semiannual installments of \$1,300 over 20 years, ending in 2012.

Principal and interest payments on General Obligation Notes and General Obligation Bonds are paid out of the Debt Service Fund. The long term portion of unpaid compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the individuals who have accumulated the unpaid compensated absences are paid.

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 10 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

B. BONDED DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

Year	General Obl	ligation Bond Interest	OPWC Loan	Enterprise Fund OPWC Loans
2001	\$ 95,000	\$ 118,050 \$	25,000 \$	12,600
2002	100,000	113,680	25,000	12,600
2003	105,000	108,980	25,000	12,600
2004	110,000	103,940	25,000	12,600
2005	115,000	98,550	25,000	12,600
2006-2010	690,000	388,310	125,000	26,700
2011-2015	910,000	164,140	125,000	3,900
2016-2020			101,280	
Totals	\$	\$ <u>1,095,650</u> \$	476,280 \$	93,600

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City has obtained commercial insurance coverage for comprehensive property and general liability, vehicles, and errors and omissions.

The City also provides health insurance and dental and vision coverage to full-time employees through a private carrier.

There were no reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year, nor have settlements exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

NOTE 12 – SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The operations of the Enterprise Funds are accounted for, financed and recorded in a manner similar to that of private enterprises whereby it is the City's intent that the costs of providing these goods or services be financed primarily through user charges.

Segment information for the Enterprise Funds is summarized as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2000:	 Water	_	Sewer	_	Total
Operating Revenues	\$ 764,306	\$	1,377,306	\$	2,141,612
Depreciation Expense	35,480		139,676		175,156
Operating Income	268,234		161,334		429,568
Net Income	234,634		207,593		442,227
Operating Transfers - Out	33,600		107,800		141,400

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 12 – SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2000:

Acquisition of Capital Assets	16,433	6,826,854	6,843,287
Net Working Capital	1,513,627	3,817,456	5,331,083
Total Assets	2,016,535	14,045,136	16,061,671
Loans Outstanding	93,600	7,595,507	7,689,107
Total Fund Equity	1,822,305	5,788,111	7,610,416

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

The City receives financial assistance through Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreement and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, it is the opinion of the City's Management that such disallowed claims will not materially adversely affect the City's financial condition.

NOTE 14 – CHANGES IN FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

For the year ended December 31, 2000, the City has presented, for the first time, general purpose financial statements by fund type and account group in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In conjunction with this presentation, the City has changed its basis of accounting from the budgetary basis to the modified accrual basis for Governmental and Expendable Trust Funds, and to the accrual basis for Proprietary Funds and Nonexpendable Trust Funds. These changes include the recognition of revenues when measurable and available for Governmental and Expendable Trust Funds, and when earned for Proprietary Funds and Nonexpendable Trust Funds. These changes also include recognition of expenditures and/or expenses when incurred. Fund balances and retained earnings as of January 1, 2000 have been restated for these changes. These restatements had the following effects on fund balances and/or retained earnings:

		Balance as			
	Previously				Restated
		Stated at			Balance at
]	December 31	,		January 1,
	_	1999	_	Adjustments	2000
General	\$	1,500,512	\$	295,448	\$ 1,795,960
Special Revenue		1,296,955		204,773	1,501,728
Debt Service		35,467		-	35,467
Capital Projects		637,814		(3,189)	634,625
Expendable Trust		22,410		-	22,410
Enterprise		4,201,577		2,966,612	7,168,189
Nonexpendable Trust		18,934		80	19,014
Agency		133,168		(69,853)	63,315
General Fixed Assets		-		7,005,420	7,005,420

NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 15 – COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Police Pension Special Revenue Fund had a deficit of \$8,128 and the Street Lighting Special Revenue Fund had a deficit of \$508. Both deficits were caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles to the funds. The General Fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

The Municipal Facilities Capital Project Fund had a deficit of \$232,018, caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles to the fund. The City had significant Capital Outlay expenditures in this fund during the year and the related assets are capitalized in the General Fixed Asset Account Group; therefore, a deficit occurred.

<u>NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS</u>

In February 2001, the City retired \$1,500,000 in General Obligation Notes and reissued \$1,200,000 in General Obligation Notes. The new notes will mature in February 2002.

In February 2002, the City retired \$1,200,000 in General Obligation Notes and reissued \$900,000 in General Obligation Notes. Also in February 2002, the City issued \$1,000,000 in Redevelopment Taxable Bond Anticipation Notes. Both new notes will mature in February 2003.

During 2001, the City expended an additional \$4,861,138 on the Ohio Water Development Authority loan program for construction.

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STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

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

City of Chardon Geauga County 111 Water Street Chardon, Ohio 44024

To the Council Members:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Chardon (formerly, the Village of Chardon as described in Note 1), Geauga County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2002. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

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 audits 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 an immaterial instance of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated October 16, 2002.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits, 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. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated October 16, 2002.

City of Chardon Geauga County Report of Independent Accountants on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

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

Jim Petro Auditor of State

October 16, 2002



STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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CITY OF CHARDON

GEAUGA 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.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 12, 2002