



Jim Petro Auditor of State

STATE OF OHIO

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STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

City of Clayton Montgomery County 6990 Taywood Road Clayton, Ohio 45322

To Members of Council:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Clayton, Montgomery County, (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Clayton, Montgomery County, as of December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations for the year 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 September 10, 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 audit.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

September 10, 2002

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

	Governmental Fund Types		Account Groups			
				General	General	Total
		Special	Capital	Fixed	Long-Term	(Memorandum
	General	Revenue	Projects	Assets	Obligations	Only)
Assets and Other Debits:						
Assets:						• · • • • • • •
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$524,269	\$819,290	\$25,042			\$1,368,601
Receivables:						
Property and Other Taxes Increment Tax	322,945	1,757,674 28,809				2,080,619 28,809
Accounts	69,569	28,809				73,246
Interfund	50,000	3,077				73,248 50,000
Special Assessments - Current	2,783	13,700				16,483
Special Assessments - Delinquent	30,458	1,285				31,743
Due from Other Governments	71,887	32,825	28,824			133,536
Prepaid Items	11,774	32,034	20,021			43,808
Fixed Assets				3,448,337		3,448,337
Other Debits:						
Amount to be Provided From						
General Government Resources					409,225	409,225
Total Assets and Other Debits	1,083,685	2,689,294	53,866	3,448,337	409,225	7,684,407
Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	6,195	1,892				8,087
Accrued Wages	5,245	32,174				37,419
Compensated Absences Payable	370	15,219			156,588	172,177
Interfund Payable	570	15,215	50,000		150,500	50,000
Due to Other Governments	8,593	69,967			61,887	140,447
Deferred Revenue	393,594	1,767,055				2,160,649
Capital Leases Payable					190,750	190,750
Total Liabilities	413,997	1,886,307	50,000		409,225	2,759,529
Fund Equity and Other Credits:						
Investment in General Fixed Assets				3,448,337		3,448,337
Fund Balance:				-, -,		-, -,
Reserved for Encumbrances	18,222	6,756	2,514			27,492
Unreserved:	- ,	-,	7 -			, -
Undesignated	651,466	796,231	1,352			1,449,049
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits	669,688	802,987	3,866	3,448,337		4,924,878
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity and						
Other Credits	\$1,083,685	\$2,689,294	\$53,866	\$3,448,337	\$409,225	\$7,684,407
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See Accompanying Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements.

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

	Governmental Fund Types			Fiduciary Fund Type	Total
		Special	Capital		(Memorandum
	General	Revenue	Projects	Trust	Only)
Revenues:					
Property and Other Taxes	\$304,795	\$1,727,945			\$2,032,740
Intergovernmental	620,290	576,482	28,824		1,225,596
Special Assessments	322	27,134			27,456
Charges for Services	40,756	4,219			44,975
Licenses and Permits	57,125	1,488			58,613
Investment Income	89,628	17,595			107,223
Other	5,089	52,249			57,338
Total Revenues	1,118,005	2,407,112	28,824		3,553,941
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property		1,884,324		8,000	1,892,324
Public Health		4,604			4,604
Leisure Time Activities	51,599				51,599
Community Environment	90,688				90,688
Transportation		648,650			648,650
General Government	780,841		37,186		818,027
Capital Outlay	20,738	136,873			157,611
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	6,702	41,877			48,579
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,088	5,016			9,104
Total Expenditures	954,656	2,721,344	37,186	8,000	3,721,186
Excess of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures	163,349	(314,232)	(8,362)	(8,000)	(167,245)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets		3,689			3,689
Inception of Capital Lease	20,738	136,873			157,611
Operating Transfers - In		188,000			188,000
Operating Transfers - Out	(188,000)				(188,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(167,262)	328,562			161,300
Excess of Revenues and Other					
Financing Sources Over (Under)					
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(3,913)	14,330	(8,362)	(8,000)	(5,945)
Fund Balances at Beginning					
of Year (Restated - Note 3)	673,601	788,657	12,228	8,000	1,482,486
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$669,688	\$802,987	\$3,866		\$1,476,541

See Accompanying Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements.

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

	General Fund			Special Revenue Funds		
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:						
Property and Other Taxes	\$324,623	\$304,795	(\$19,828)	\$1,911,912	\$1,728,270	(\$183,642)
Intergovernmental	536,131	653,061	116,930	331,660	583,829	252,169
Special Assessments		322	322	24,000	27,134	3,134
Charges for Services	26,237	42,708	16,471	1,000	4,219	3,219
Licenses and Permits	51,470	56,410	4,940		1,446	1,446
Investment Income	76,251	89,628	13,377		17,595	17,595
Other	2,357	3,837	1,480		49,475	49,475
Total Revenues	1,017,069	1,150,761	133,692	2,268,572	2,411,968	143,396
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property				2,051,750	1,875,889	175,861
Public Health				17,200	4,604	12,596
Leisure Time Activities	59,800	51,599	8,201			
Community Environment	92,925	87,772	5,153			
Transportation				782,758	701,405	81,353
General Government	928,330	812,360	115,970			
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	110,000	110,000				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,000	4,884	116			
Total Expenditures	1,196,055	1,066,615	129,440	2,851,708	2,581,898	269,810
Excess of Revenues Over						
(Under) Expenditures	(178,986)	84,146	263,132	(583,136)	(169,930)	413,206
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets					3,689	3,689
Advances - In		37,000	37,000			
Advances - Out		(50,000)	(50,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	
Operating Transfers - In					188,000	188,000
Operating Transfers - Out	(188,000)	(188,000)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(188,000)	(201,000)	(13,000)	(37,000)	154,689	191,689
Excess of Revenues and Other						
Financing Sources Over (Under)						
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(366,986)	(116,854)	250,132	(620,136)	(15,241)	604,895
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	621,201	621,201		827,371	827,371	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$254,215	\$504,347	\$250,132	\$207,235	\$812,130	\$604.895
			\$200, OL	φ=0:,=00	<i>фо</i> ,оо	\$22.,200

See Accompanying Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements.

Ca	Capital Projects Funds		Exp	rust Fund	
Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
			8,000	8,000	
			0,000	0,000	
50,000	39,700	10,300			
50,000	39,700	10,300	8,000	8,000	
(50,000)	(39,700)	10,300	(8,000)	(8,000)	
50,000	50,000				
50,000	50,000				
	10,300	10,300	(8,000)	(8,000)	
12,228	12,228		8,000	8,000	
\$12,228	\$22,528	\$10,300	\$0	\$0	\$0

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NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Clayton ("The City") was formed January 1, 1998, as a result of a merger approved by the voters of Randolph Township and the Village of Clayton in an election held November 1997. Randolph Township was founded during 1802 from the original Elizabeth Township. The Village of Clayton was incorporated during 1942. The newly merged City continued as a statutory village until the 1998 General Election when Clayton became a city. The voters of the City approved a charter in May 1999 under which the City continues to operate.

The City charter calls for a Council-Manager form of government. The Council consists of seven members, a Mayor, three at-large Council members and three ward representatives. The City elects the three ward representatives in one election cycle and the Mayor and the at-large members two years later. They serve as the legislative body and are governed by the provisions of the charter. All council members, including the Mayor, are elected to four year terms.

The City Council, by majority vote, appoints the City Manager who serves as chief executive officer. The City Manager is responsible for appointing and removing all other full and part-time city employees.

A. Reporting Entity

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, and activities which are not legally separate from the City. The City provides various services including police, fire, emergency medical, planning and zoning, street construction, maintenance, and repair, and administrative services. Council and the City Manager have direct responsibility for these activities.

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 the deficits of, or provide financial support to the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City does not have any component units included in its reporting entity.

The City is associated with two jointly governed organizations, the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (the Commission) and the Economic Development/Government Equity Program (ED/GE). A jointly governed organization is governed by representatives from each of the governments that create the organizations, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility on the part of the participating governments. These organizations are presented in Note 17 to the general purpose financial statements.

The City is associated with two insurance purchasing pools, the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), and the Ohio Municipal League Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (the "Program"). An insurance purchasing pool is an organization with a group of governments to pool funds or resources to purchase commercial insurance policies. These organizations are presented in Note 18 to the general purpose financial statements.

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following generic fund types under the fund category of governmental.

1. Governmental Fund Types

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 are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types.

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

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

Capital Projects Funds - The capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

2. Fiduciary Fund Type

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's fiduciary fund is an expendable trust fund. The expendable trust fund is accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental funds.

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

Account Groups

To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to a specific fund and those of general government, and between long-term obligations 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 all fixed assets of the City.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Clayton have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and the expendable trust fund are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current 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 and the expendable trust fund are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, the City recognizes revenue when it becomes both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period for the City is 30 days after year end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenues are deemed both measurable and available: state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), licenses and permits, franchise fees, charges for services, certain miscellaneous revenues, and reimbursements due from federal and state funded projects for which corresponding expenditures have been made.

Other revenues, including certain charges for services, and certain miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The City reports deferred revenue in 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. Accounts receivable, in some instances, and workers' compensation refunds recorded as due from other governments are recorded as deferred revenue because they do not meet the availability criteria. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2000, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable, and have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue.

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

B. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the line item level (salaries, Medicare, and other expenditures) within each fund and department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

Advances - in and advances - out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

1. Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

2. 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 estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by October 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation ordinance.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines that revenue to be collected will be greater than or less than the current estimates, and the budget commission finds the estimates to be reasonable. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2000.

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or around January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed however, none of these were significant. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts adopted during the current fiscal year, including all amendments and modifications.

4. 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 to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures.

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During 2000, investments were limited to STAR Ohio and a repurchase agreement.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices, with the exception of nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost.

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

The City Council has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2000 amounted to \$89,628 which includes \$53,760 assigned from other City funds. The special revenue funds also received interest during 2000 in the amount of \$17,595.

For presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

D. Intergovernmental Revenues

Intergovernmental revenues, such as entitlements and grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, are recorded as revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable-type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred.

E. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2000, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure in the year in which services are consumed.

F. Fixed Assets

General fixed assets 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. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost when historical records are available and estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. For certain assets, estimates were calculated by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars.

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.

Public domain ("infrastructure") general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, street lights, traffic signals, fire hydrants, and drainage systems are not capitalized as these assets are immovable and of value only to the City.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Compensated Absences

The City accrues a liability for compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of *GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences."* Vacation and compensatory time benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation and compensatory time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. The City records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees with ten years of service. For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the general long-term obligations account group.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension obligations are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent they will not be paid with current expendable available financial resources. Payments made more than 30 days after year-end are generally considered not to have been paid using current available financial resources. Capital leases are recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

I. Reservations of Fund Balance

The City reserves fund balances for amounts that are legally segregated for a specific purpose or which are not available for current appropriations or expenditures because of their nonmonetary nature or lack of liquidity. Unreserved fund balance indicates the portion of fund balance which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance has been reserved for encumbrances.

J. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

Short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables" and "interfund payables".

K. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues and expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Nonrecurring and nonroutine permanent transfers of equity between funds are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

L. Estimates

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

M. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

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

3. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES

For 2000, the City has presented for the first time, financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The following reflects the adjustments made to restate beginning year fund balance:

	Fund Balance		Fund Balance
	at December 31, 1999	Adjustments	at January 1, 2000
Governmental Fund Types:			
General Fund	\$621,203	\$52,398	\$673,601
Special Revenue Funds	827,370	(38,713)	788,657
Capital Projects Funds	12,228	0	12,228
Expendable Trust Fund	8,000	0	8,000

Since applying Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the City has created a general fixed asset account group and a general long-term obligations account group for the first time. The balances in the account groups at December 31, 1999, were \$3,114,220, and \$285,414, respectively.

4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Accountability

At December 31, 2000, State Route 48 improvement capital projects fund had a deficit fund balance of \$8,362. The deficit was caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles to the financial reporting of this fund. The fund deficit will be eliminated when the advance shown as an interfund payable, is paid off.

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

4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE (Continued)

B. Compliance

The fire, street, street lights, and cemetery special revenue funds had an excess of appropriations over estimated resources and available balances for the year ended December 31, 2000, of \$8,047, \$211,252, \$12,323 and \$2,205, respectively.

5. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of GAAP, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund is 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 that:

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

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

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

	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Expendable Trust
GAAP Basis	(\$ 3,913)	\$14,330	(\$8,362)	(\$8,000)
Adjustments:				
Revenue Accruals	32,756	4,856	(28,824)	0
Expenditure Accruals	(6,261)	4,487	0	0
Principal Retirement	(110,000)	0	0	0
Advances	(13,000)	(37,000)	50,000	0
Prepaid Items	3,486	5,246	0	0
Encumbrances	(19,922)	(7,160)	(2,514)	0
Budget Basis	(\$116,854)	(\$15,241)	\$10,300	(\$8,000)

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

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The investment and deposit of City monies are governed by the provisions of the Charter and Codified Ordinances of the City and the Ohio Revised Code. State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

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

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

- 1. Interim deposits in duly authorized depositories of the City, provided those deposits are properly insured or collateralized as required by law;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons; and
- 3. Obligations of the City.

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

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the finance director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

A. Deposits

At year end, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$(138,097) and the bank balance was \$79,492. Of the bank balance, \$79,492 was covered by federal depository insurance.

B. Investments

GASB Statement No. 3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" requires that the City's investments be classified in categories of risk. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name. STAR Ohio, an investment fund operated by the Ohio State Treasurer, is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Category	Fair	
	3	Value	
STAR Ohio	\$0	\$877,175	
Repurchase Agreement	629,523	629,523	
Total	\$629,523	\$1,506,698	

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

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. The reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the general purpose financial statements and the classifications per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents/Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$1,368,601	\$0
STAR Ohio	(877,175)	877,175
Repurchase Agreement	(629,523)	629,523
GASB Statement 3	\$(138,097)	\$1,506,698

7. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (other than public utility) located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2000 for real and public utility property taxes is for 1999 taxes and property tax revenue received during 2000 for tangible personal property (other than public utility) is for 2000 taxes.

2000 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2000 on the assessed values as of January 1, 2000, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2000 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2001.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2000 public utility property taxes become a lien December 31, 1999, are levied after October 1, 2000, and are collected in 2001 with real property taxes.

The 2000 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 1999, on the value as of December 31, 1999. Collections are made in 2000. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of assessed valuations.

The assessed value for the taxes collected in 2000 was \$217,261,651 of which real property represented 94.56 percent (\$205,435,070) of the total, public utility property represented 4.68 percent (\$10,162,410) of the total, and tangible personal property represented 0.76 percent (\$1,664,171) of the total. The full tax rate for all County operations for taxes collected in 2000, was \$12.58 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20.

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

7. PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single County taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Clayton. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2000. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2000 operations. The receivable is offset by deferred revenue.

8. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2000, consisted primarily of property and other taxes, increment tax, accounts, interfund, special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A. Due from Other Governments

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

General Fund:	
Local Government	\$23,947
ED/GE Grant	18,173
Workers' Compensation Refund	17,767
County Estate Taxes	12,000
Total General Fund	71,887
Special Revenue Funds: Fire Fund	
EMS Grant	6,262
	-, -
Street Fund	
Gasoline Tax	19,009
Motor Vehicle License	5,182
Total Street Fund	24,191
Police Fund	
Fines	30

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

8. **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

State Highway Fund	
Gasoline Tax	1,541
Motor Vehicle License	420
Total State Highway Fund	1,961
Drug Law Enforcement Fund	
Fines	97
EMS Fund	
EMS Grant	284
Total Special Revenue Funds	32,825
Capital Projects Fund: State Route 48 Improvement Fund	
ED/GE Grant	28,824
Total All Funds	\$133,536

B. Increment Tax Receivable

The City granted real property tax exemptions to landowners for improvements made to the properties. The City requires the owners to make an annual payment to the City in lieu of taxes in the amount that would be payable on the increase in the value of the property but for the exemption. The City then uses these monies to pay for public infrastructure improvements benefiting the owners. Additional payments are made to the School District since it is impacted by the tax exemption. The City accrues a receivable for the amount owed to the City. Due to an agreement with the Northmont City School District, the City also records a liability for the monies owed to the School District.

9. FIXED ASSETS

A summary of changes in general fixed assets during the year ended December 31, 2000, were as follows:

	Restated Balance December 31, 1999	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2000
Land	\$161,533	\$0	\$0	\$161,533
Buildings	716,380	0	0	716,380
Improvements Other Than Buildings	7,918	2,500	0	10,418
Furniture and Fixtures	28,527	44,033	0	72,560
Vehicles	1,784,158	106,947	11,791	1,879,314
Equipment	415,704	220,528	28,100	608,132
Total Fixed Assets	\$3,114,220	\$374,008	\$39,891	\$3,448,337

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

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Public Employees Retirement System

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

Plan members, other than those engaged in law enforcement, are required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations; law enforcement employees contribute 9 percent. For calendar year 2000, PERS instituted a temporary employer rate rollback for state and local governments. For plan members, other than those engaged in law enforcement, the City was required to contribute 6.54 percent of covered payroll, reduced from 9.35 percent in 1999. The City contribution for law enforcement employees for 2000 was 11.4 percent, down from 12.5 percent for 1999. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The contribution rates are determined actuarially. The City's required contributions to PERS for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$95,263, \$92,202, and \$84,461, respectively. The entire amount has been contributed for 1998 and 1999. 73 percent has been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the OP&F's Board of Trustees. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and by Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 -5164. Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 12.25 percent for police and 16.75 percent for firefighters. For 1999, the City contributions were 12.5 percent for police and 17 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$8,560 and \$40,487 for the year ended December 31, 2000, \$4,509 and \$35,481 for the year ended December 31, 1999, \$3,418 and \$33,522 for the year ended December 31, 1998. The full amount has been contributed for 1999 and 1998. 68 percent for both have been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group.

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

11. 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 as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2000 employer contribution rate was 10.84 percent of covered payroll for employees not engaged in law enforcement; 4.30 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2000. The employer contribution rate for law enforcement employees for 2000 was 15.7 percent; 4.3 percent was used to fund health care.

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

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

The number of active contributing participants was 401,339. The City's actual contributions for 2000 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$46,947. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. PERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 1999, (the latest information available) were \$10,805.5 million. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$12,473.6 million and \$1,668.1 million, respectively. For 2000, PERS elected to return to an actuarially pre-funded type of disclosure because it is a better presentation of PERS's actual funding methodology. Since 1997, disclosures had been based on a pay-as-you-go funding basis.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.25 percent of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2000. For 1999 the percent used to fund healthcare was 7 percent. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

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

11. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The City's actual contributions for 2000 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$5,066 for police and \$17,524 for fire. The OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999, (the latest information available) were \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1999, was 12,467 for police and 9,807 for firefighters.

12. OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Deferred Compensation

Employees of the City may participate in the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plans, the deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

B. Compensated Absences

City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon departure from City employment, an employee (or their estate) will be paid for unused vacation leave.

City employees earn sick leave at varying rates based upon length of service. In the case of retirement, employees with ten years of service with the City will be paid varying portions of their accumulated sick leave up to 240 hours, based on the union agreements and the city personnel policy.

City employees can also earn compensatory time. Compensatory time is paid at one and onehalf times an employee's regular rate. Employees with time remaining upon termination of their employment will be paid for any unused compensatory time.

C. Insurance

Medical/surgical and vision benefits are provided to full-time City employees. The provider of these benefits is Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield. The City pays 100 percent of the single plan monthly premiums and 90 percent of the additional cost of the family plan premium. The premium varies with each employee depending on the plan and coverage selected. Life insurance is provided through Anthem Life. All employees of the City receive \$50,000 in life insurance. Group dental insurance is provided through The Guardian.

13. CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The City has entered into capitalized leases for equipment. Each lease meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by *Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases,"* which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. New capital leases are reflected in the accounts, "capital outlay" and "inception of capital lease" in the fund making the lease payment. The lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the combined financial statements in the general and special revenue funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

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

13. CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE_(Continued)

General fixed assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the general fixed assets account group in the amount of \$239,329. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded in the general long-term obligations account group. Principal payments in 2000 totaled \$48,579 in the General Fund and the special revenue funds.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2000:

Year Ending	
December 31, 2000	GLTOAG
2001	\$ 86,816
2002	86,815
2003	32,388
Total	206,019
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(15,269)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$190,750

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters.

For 2000, the City participated in the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool. (See Note 18) The City pays its annual premium to its agent, Swartzel Insurance Services. The types of coverage and the deductibles per occurrence are as follows:

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Municipal General Liability (per occurrence/aggregate)	\$3,000,000/\$5,000,000	\$500
Public Official and Police Professional (per occurrence/aggregate)	3,000,000/4,000,000	0
Municipal Automobile Liability (per occurrence)	3,000,000	250
Building and Contents	2,067,939	500
Inland Marine	497,070	100
Electronic Data Processing	54,550	100

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no material change in this coverage from the prior year.

For 2000, the City participated in the Ohio Municipal League of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 18). The intent of the Plan is to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safe working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience for the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all entities in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate.

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

15. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations during 2000 were as follows:

	Restated Balance December 31, 1999	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2000
Compensated Absences Payable	\$139,658	\$16,930	\$0	\$156,588
Due to Other Governments	64,038	61,887	64,038	61,887
Capital Leases Payable	<u>81,718</u>	<u>157,611</u>	<u>48,579</u>	<u>190,750</u>
Total - General Long-Term Obligations	\$285,414	\$236,428	\$112,617	\$409,225

Compensated absences and the due to other governments will be paid from the fund from which the employee's' salaries are paid. Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and the street and police special revenue funds. The due to other governments' liability represents contractually required pension contributions paid outside the available period.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$22,812,473 at December 31, 2000, and the unvoted debt margin was \$11,949,391.

16. NOTE OBLIGATION

The City had a 4.44 percent revenue anticipation note for the administration building outstanding at December 31, 1999 in the General Fund. The entire amount of the note, \$110,000, was repaid during 2000.

17. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (the Commission) is a jointly governed organization between Preble, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Greene, Miami and Montgomery Counties, the City of Clayton, the City of Huber Heights, the City of Riverside, the City of New Carlisle, and the City of Dayton. The Commission prepares plans, including studies, maps, recommendations, and reports concerning the physical, environmental, social, economic, and governmental characteristics, functions, and services of the region. These reports show recommendations for systems of transportation, highways, parks and recreational facilities, water supply, sewage disposal, garbage disposal, civic centers, and other public improvements and land uses which affect the development of the region.

The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Board. Members of the Board are as follows: the officers of the Commission (elected by member representatives), the immediate past Chair of the Commission, the Commission member representing the City of Dayton, the Commission member representing each of the respective member counties, the representatives selected by each county caucus, a nongovernmental member, and two at-large representatives. Payments to the Commission are made from the general fund. The City contributed \$6,238 for the operation of the Commission during 2000. Financial information may be obtained by writing to Nora Lake, Executive Director, 40 West Fourth Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

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

17. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

The Economic Development/Government Equity Program (ED/GE) was established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 307 for the purpose of developing and promoting plans and programs designed to assure that County resources are efficiently used, economic growth is properly balanced, and that county economic development is coordinated with that of the State of Ohio and other local governments. Members include villages, townships, and cities within Montgomery County, and Montgomery County itself. Cooperation and coordination between the members is intended to promote economic health and improve the economic opportunities of the people in Montgomery County by assisting in the establishment or expansion within the County of industrial, commercial or research facilities and by creating and preserving job and employment opportunities for the people of the County.

The ED/GE Advisory Committee, made up alternating member entities' representatives, decides which proposed projects will be granted each year. Sales tax revenues, set aside by Montgomery County, are used to fund the projects. Members annually contribute to or receive benefits based on an elaborate zero-based formula designed to distribute growth in contributing communities to those communities experiencing less economic growth. The City has agreed to be a member for nine years, ending December 31, 2001. Any member in default of paying its contributions will be liable for the amount of the contribution, any interest accrued, and penalties. During this time, the member will not be entitled to any allocations from ED/GE. Payments to ED/GE are made from the general fund. The City was not required to make a contribution to ED/GE during 2000. Financial information may be obtained by writing to Linda Gum, Administrative Assistant, 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

18. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

The Ohio Government Risk Management Plan ("the Plan") was organized in June of 1988 as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the sole purpose of enabling members of the Plan to provide for a formalized, jointly administered program to maintain adequate protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is deemed a separate legal entity for the public purpose of enabling its members to obtain insurance through a jointly administered fund. Members of the Plan are relatively small political subdivisions such as townships, villages, small cities, and others in the State of Ohio which are eligible to participate under applicable statute, ruling or law subject to certain underwriting standards as deemed appropriate by the Plan and its administrator.

The Plan was established to provide property, liability, errors, and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine, and other coverage's to its members sold through ten appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. Coverage programs are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. The Plan has agreed to pay judgments, settlements, and other expenses resulting from claims arising related to the coverage provided in excess of the member's deductible.

The Plan has chosen to adopt the forms and endorsements of conventional insurance coverage and to reinsure these coverage's 100 percent, rather than utilize a risk pool of member funds to pay individual and collective losses up to a given retention, and then have excess reinsurance coverage's above the retention amount. Therefore, the individual members are only responsible for their deductible amounts.

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

18. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS (Continued)

For 2000, the City participated in the Ohio Municipal League of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. The Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, the Plan's executive committee annually calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants.

Participation in the plan is limited to cities that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the City pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

The City may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows the representative of the Plan to access experience for three years following the last year of participation.

19. INTERFUND ASSETS/LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2000, an interfund receivable and payable of \$50,000 existed between the general fund and the State Route 48 improvement capital projects fund.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

B. Litigation

The City of Clayton is a party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

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

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The City of Clayton has entered into a twenty year agreement with the City of Dayton for water services. Under the terms of the agreement, the City of Dayton is installing a trunk water main and feeder mains to provide water to residents of the City of Clayton. The City of Clayton will be reimbursing the City of Dayton for costs incurred in the construction of the water mains; however, title of the trunk water main will remain with the City of Dayton. The City of Dayton will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the water main. The City of Dayton will bill the City of Clayton uarterly for water used. The City of Clayton will get electronic data from the City of Dayton on individual usage that they can use to bill the individual users.



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 Clayton Montgomery County 6990 Taywood Road Clayton, Ohio 45322

To Members of Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Clayton, (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated September 10, 2002. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2000-20357-001 and 2000-20357-002.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. 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.

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated September 10, 2002.

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

Jim Petro Auditor of State

September 10, 2002

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2000

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

FINDING NUMBER 2000-20357-001

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.39 states that the total appropriation from each fund should not exceed the total estimated revenue, and no appropriation measure is to become effective until the county auditor files a certificate that the total appropriations from each fund does not exceed the total official estimate or amended official estimate.

The following funds had appropriations in excess of the Amended Certificate of Estimated Resources:

FY 2000 (as December 31):		Total Est.	
Fund:	Appropriation	Res.	Variance
Fire (301)	579,100	571,053	(8,047)
Street (401)	496,805	285,553	(211,252)
Street Light (501)	24,400	12,077	(12,323)
Cemetery (601)	17,200	14,995	(2,205)
FY 2000 (as of March 31)		Total Est.	
Fund:	Appropriation.	Res.	Variance
Street (401)	454,555	285,553	(169,002)
Street Light (501)	24,400	12,077	(12,323)
Cemetery (601)	17,000	14,995	(2,005)

The year end negative variances resulted from the 2000 Certificates of Estimate Resources not being amended to reflect the increases in actual receipts. To ensure compliance with Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.39 and improve budgetary controls over estimated resources, appropriations, and expenditures, the Certificate of Estimated Resources should be amended on a timely basis to reflect changes in actual or expected revenue and the corresponding appropriations should be amended accordingly.

FINDING NUMBER 2000-20357-002

The Charter for Clayton, Ohio, Article 8.02 sections (E) and (F) states that no contract, agreement or other contractual obligation involving the expenditure of money shall be entered into or authorized by the City Manager, unless the Finance Director or his duly authorized representative shall first certify the following:

- 1) That the money required for such contract, agreement, obligation or expenditure is in the City's treasury or in the process of collection thereto; and
- 2) That the money has been appropriated by Council for the specified purpose and it remains free from any previous encumbrance.

The Section also states that the certification as to the availability of funds and the appropriations of funds shall be filed and recorded in the accounting records of the City and a copy furnished to the vendor or contractor. Without the certification, contractual obligations shall be unenforceable against the City, unless recognized by Council as a moral obligation pursuant to the adoption of an ordinance or resolution.

City of Clayton Montgomery County Schedule of Findings Page 2

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (Continued)

FINDING NUMBER 2000-20357-002 (Continued)

During the audit period, 18.33% of disbursement transactions tested was not certified prior to the obligation. The above exception was not utilized for these transactions. Failure to certify obligations prior to incurring the obligations could result in deficit spending by the City. The City should comply with the City Charter by verifying amounts are certified before obligations are incurred.



STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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CITY OF CLAYTON

MONTGOMERY 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 OCTOBER 17, 2002