# **City Of Willowick**

# **General Purpose Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2002** 



Members of City Council City of Willowick Willowick, Ohio

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Willowick, Lake County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Betty Montgomery

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

June 23, 2003



TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
General-Purpose Financial Statements	3
Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Account Groups	4-7
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – All Governmental Fund Types	8-9
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – All Governmental Fund Types	10-13
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Retained Earnings – Proprietary Fund Type	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Proprietary Fund Type	15
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund Type	16
Notes to General Purpose Financial Statements	17-37
Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards	38-39
Schedule of Findings.	40
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings.	41
Response to Findings Associated with Audit Conducted in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	42





Creating economic value through knowledge, innovation, commitment, and service



a C&P Advisors Company

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Willowick, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Willowick'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 general-purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general-purpose financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general-purpose 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 Willowick, as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types 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 April 4, 2003 on our consideration of the City of Willowick's internal control over financial reporting and on 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.

Cleveland, Ohio April 4, 2003

Cumi & Panichi Inc.

THIS PAGE	INTENTIC	NALLY I	EFT BLA	ΝK
THISTAGE	INTERVITO			112

# GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The general-purpose financial statements of the City include the basic combined financial statements, presented by fund type and account group, and notes to the financial statements that are essential to the fair presentation of financial position and results of operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund type.

# COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

# **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

	Governmental Fund Types							
•	-	General	-	Special Revenue	-	Debt Service		Capital Projects
Assets Cook and Cook Equipplents	¢	1 602 010	Φ	1 172 040	¢	56 204	¢.	2 405 279
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,683,019	Þ	1,173,848	Þ	56,204	Ф	3,495,278
Receivables:		2.061.025		1 105 614		00.026		0.62.761
Taxes		2,861,935		1,105,614		88,836		862,761
Accounts		61,862		-		-		-
Interest		8,907		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		1,018,399		116,754		90,000		-
Material and Supplies Inventory		3,857		40,027		-		_
Prepaid Items		13,071		3,800		_		_
Fixed Assets (Net of Accumulated		- ,		- ,				
Depreciation)		-		-		-		-
Other Debits								
Amount Available in Debt Service								
Fund for Retirement of General								
Obligation Bonds		_		_		_		_
Amount to be Provided from General		_		_		_		_
Government Resources	•		-		-			
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$	5,651,050	\$	2,440,043	\$	235,040	\$	4,358,039

	Proprietary Fund Type	luciary nd Type		Accour General Fixed	Total (Memorandum		
<u> </u>	Enterprise		Agency		Assets	Obligations	Only)
\$	1,284,358	\$	53,253	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 7,745,960
	_		-		_	-	4,919,146
	310,164		-		-	-	372,026
	-		-		-	-	8,907
	-		-		-	-	1,225,153
	-		-		-	-	43,884
	9,367		-		-	-	26,238
	323,908		-		15,508,142	-	15,832,050
	-		-		-	56,204	56,204
_				•	<u>-</u>	1,113,345	1,113,345
\$ _	1,927,797	\$	53,253	\$	15,508,142	\$ 1,169,549	\$ 31,342,913
							Continued

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

# **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

	•	Governmental Fund Types						
	-	General		Special Revenue	-	Debt Service		Capital Projects
<u>Liabilities</u>	_		_		_		_	
Accounts Payable	\$	79,178	\$	46,660	\$	-	\$	447,314
Accrued Wages		155,708		35,855		-		-
Accrued Compensated Absences		14,417		45,024		-		-
Due to Other Governments		43,727		8,756		-		225
Deferred Revenue		3,612,859		1,190,940		178,836		862,761
Accrued Pension		35,561		114,702		-		-
Accrued Interest Payable		-		-		-		25,272
Notes Payable		-		-		-		1,450,000
General Obligation Bonds Payable		-		-		-		-
Deposits Held					_	-	_	-
Total Liabilities		3,941,450		1,441,937	-	178,836	-	2,785,572
Fund Equity and Other Credits								
Investment in General Fixed Assets		_		-		-		-
Retained Earnings		_		-		_		-
Fund Balance:								
Reserved for Debt Service		_		_		56,204		-
Reserved for Encumbrances		262,393		47,144		-		1,581,678
Reserved for Inventory		3,857		40,027		-		-
Reserved for Prepaid Items		13,071		3,800		-		-
Unreserved, Undesignated (Deficit)		1,430,279		907,135		_		(9,211)
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits		1,709,600		998,106	-	56,204	-	1,572,467
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits	\$	5,651,050	\$	2,440,043	\$	235,040	\$	4,358,039

Total orandum only) 651,548
nly)
651 549
UJ1,J40
206,029
872,338
56,132
,845,396
160,621
25,272
,450,000
410,000
53,253
,730,589
5,508,142
,767,805
,707,003
56,204
,891,215
43,884
16,871
2,328,203
,612,324
5

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

<u>Revenues</u>	_	General	_	Special Revenue
	\$	1 901 625	\$	726 152
Property Taxes	Ф	1,801,635	Ф	736,152
Municipal Income Tax Other Local Taxes		2,141,020		106.950
		333,101		106,850
Intergovernmental		2,205,953		496,768
Charges for Services		27,719		15,284
License and Permits		159,077		-
Fines and Forfeitures		214,463		1,959
Investment Income		128,769		-
Other	_	93,079	_	5,393
Total Revenues	_	7,104,816	_	1,362,406
Expenditures				
Current:		2 011 076		005.053
Security of Persons and Property		3,011,876		897,853
Public Health		86,600		-
Leisure Time Activities		934,914		1,324
Community Development		253,473		118,486
Basic Utility Services		682,047		161,755
Transportation		203,956		439,153
General Government		1,432,835		-
Capital Outlay		60,812		-
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement		-		40,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges		_		-
Total Expenditures	_	6,666,513	_	1,658,571
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	438,303	_	(296,165)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Operating Transfers - In		6,686		395,000
Operating Transfers - Out		(465,000)		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_	(458,314)	_	395,000
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources				
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(20,011)		98,835
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		1,729,512		883,141
Increase in Reserve for Inventory		90		16,130
Fund Balance at Year End	Φ -	1,709,600	Φ -	•
rung daiance at teat eng	\$ <sub>=</sub>	1,/09,000	\$ =	998,106

	Debt Service	Capital Projects		Total (Memorandum Only)
\$	77,490	\$ 981,337	\$	3,596,614
Ψ	-	-	Ψ	2,141,020
	11,247	143,739		594,937
	27,975	407,803		3,138,499
	-	-		43,003
	-	_		159,077
	_	-		216,422
	-	11,550		140,319
		167,035		265,507
	116,712	1,711,464		10,295,398
	-	-		3,909,729
	-	-		86,600
	-	-		936,238
	-	-		371,959
	-	-		843,802
	-	-		643,109
	-	-		1,432,835
	-	2,097,222		2,158,034
	95,000	-		135,000
	47,915	61,657		109,572
	142,915	2,158,879		10,626,878
	(26,203)	(447,415)		(331,480)
	-	870,000		1,271,686
	-	(6,686)		(471,686)
		863,314		800,000
	(26,203)	415,899		468,520
	82,407	1,156,568		3,851,628
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		16,229
\$	56,204	\$ <u>1,572,467</u>	\$	4,336,377

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

			Ge	eneral Fund		
	-					Variance
						Favorable
_	_	Budget		Actual	( <u>U</u>	nfavorable)
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$	1,760,000	\$	1,801,635	\$	41,635
Municipal Income Taxes		2,138,000		2,150,479		12,479
Other Local Taxes		313,700		333,101		19,401
Intergovernmental		2,183,823		2,205,954		22,131
Charges for Services		19,000		27,719		8,719
Licenses and Permits		118,650		142,374		23,724
Fines and Forfeitures		194,300		215,197		20,897
Investment Income		160,000		131,241		(28,759)
Other Total Payagues	-	16,500	-	90,549	-	74,049
Total Revenues	-	6,903,973	-	7,098,249	-	194,276
Expenditures						
Current Operations and Maintenance:						
Security of Persons and Property		3,234,488		2,990,719		243,769
Public Health		87,000		86,600		400
Leisure Time Activities		1,046,292		967,250		79,042
Community Development		335,733		316,853		18,880
Basic Utility Services		690,000		685,723		4,277
Transportation		273,363		225,805		47,558
General Government		1,789,322		1,539,296		250,026
Capital Outlay		60,812		60,812		-
Total Expenditures	=	7,517,010	-	6,873,058	-	643,952
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	_	(613,037)	-	225,191	-	838,228
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating Transfers - In		-		6,686		6,686
Operating Transfers - Out	_	(500,000)	_	(465,000)	_	35,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(500,000)	-	(458,314)	-	41,686
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources						
Over (Under) Expenditures and Financing Uses		(1,113,037)		(233,123)		879,914
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,612,455		1,612,455		-
Outstanding Encumbrances	_	303,687	-	303,687	-	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ _	803,105	\$	1,683,019	\$	879,914
						Continued

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

	Special Revenue Funds						
		*	Variance				
	D 1		Favorable				
Davanuas	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	( <u>Unfavorable</u> )				
Revenues Property Taxes	\$ 718,600	\$ 736,151	\$ 17,551				
Other Local Taxes	105,100	106,850	1,750				
Intergovernmental	475,500	497,084	21,584				
Charges for Services	12,000	15,284	3,284				
Fines and Forfeitures	3,000	1,959	(1,041)				
Other	4,500	5,393	893				
Total Revenues	1,318,700	1,362,721	44,021				
Expenditures							
Current Operations and Maintenance:							
Security of Persons and Property	974,894	883,000	91,894				
Community Development	213,725	157,663	56,062				
Basic Utility Services	222,618	170,140	52,478				
Transportation	538,704	461,192	77,512				
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	40,000	40,000					
Total Expenditures	1,989,941	<u>1,711,995</u>	277,946				
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(671,241)	(349,274)	321,967				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Operating Transfers – In	430,000	395,000	(35,000)				
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources							
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(241,241)	45,726	286,967				
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,046,825	1,046,825	-				
Outstanding Encumbrances	81,297	81,297					
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$886,881	\$ <u>1,173,848</u>	\$ <u>286,967</u>				
			Continued				

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

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

	-		Deb	t Service Fun	d	Variance
D.	_	Budget	_	Actual	<u>(U</u>	Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues Property Taxes Other Local Taxes	\$	75,500 10,730	\$	77,490 11,247	\$	1,990 517
Intergovernmental Total Revenues	-	27,975 114,205	<u>-</u>	27,975 116,712	-	2,507
Expenditures Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges Total Expenditures	_	1,795,000 121,865 1,916,865	_	1,795,000 114,168 1,909,168	_	7,697 7,697
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	_	(1,802,660)	_	(1,792,456)	-	10,204
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Operating Transfers – In	_	1,766,252	_	1,766,252	_	
Excess of Revenues and other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(36,408)		(26,204)		10,204
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_	82,408	_	82,408	-	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ _	46,000	\$ _	56,204	\$	10,204

Continued

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

		Capital Projects Funds				
		Budget	A	Actual		Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues	-		<u>-</u>			<del></del>
Property Taxes	\$	961,500	\$	981,337	\$	19,837
Other Local Taxes		140,175		143,740		3,565
Intergovernmental		355,000		407,803		52,803
Investment Income		5,000		11,550		6,550
Reimbursements Received		205,500		157,034		(48,466)
Other		10,000		10,000	_	
Total Revenues		1,677,175		1,711,464		34,289
Expenditures						
Capital Outlay	_	4,657,940		3,943,010	_	714,930
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(2,980,765)		<u>2,231,546</u> )	_	749,219
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds From Sale of Debt		1,450,000		1,450,000		-
Operating Transfers – In		1,020,000		820,000		(200,000)
Operating Transfers – Out		(1,772,938)	_(	<u>1,772,938</u> )	_	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		697,062		497,062	_	(200,000)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources						
Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(2,283,703)	(	1,734,484)		549,219
E IDI D COM		2 200 770		2 200 770		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		3,200,770		3,200,770		-
Outstanding Formula		2 020 002		2 020 002		
Outstanding Encumbrances	-	2,028,992		<u>2,028,992</u>	_	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	2,946,059	\$	3,495,278	\$_	549,219

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS – PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

	Enterprise
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$ <u>1,585,124</u>
Operating Expenses Personal Services Contractual Services Depreciation Total Operating Expenses	377,190 796,286 68,489 1,241,965
Operating Income	343,159
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses) Property Taxes	33,806
Income before Operating Transfers	376,965
Operating Transfers – Out	(800,000)
Net Loss	(423,035)
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year	2,190,840
Retained Earnings at End of Year	\$ <u>1,767,805</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL – PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

		Enterprise Fund	
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues Property Taxes	\$ 33,000	\$ 33,806	\$ 806
Charges for Services	1,495,000	1,552,345	57,345
Total Revenues	1,528,000	1,586,151	58,151
Expenses Current Operations and Maintenance:			
Personal Services	414,206	368,410	45,796
Contractual Services	1,500,776	921,021	579,755
Total Expenses	<u>1,914,982</u>	1,289,431	625,551
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	(386,982)	296,720	683,702
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Operating Transfers – Out	(950,000)	(750,000)	200,000
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenses and Other Financing Uses	(1,336,982)	(453,280)	883,702
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,621,450	1,621,450	-
Outstanding Encumbrances	116,188	116,188	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$400,656	\$ <u>1,284,358</u>	\$883,702

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash Received From Customers Cash Payments for Contractual Services Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ _	1,552,345 (779,304) (368,410) 404,631
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition of Capital Assets	_	(25,529)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities Property Taxes Operating Transfers – Out Net Cash Used in Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	33,806 (750,000) (716,194)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(337,092)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	_	1,621,450
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ _	1,284,358
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year  Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities	\$ _	1,284,358
Reconciliation of Operating Income to	\$ <sub>=</sub>	<u>1,284,358</u> 343,159
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities	_	343,159
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	_	343,159 68,489
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777)
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable Increase in Prepaid Items	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786)
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:  Increase in Accounts Receivable Increase in Prepaid Items Increase in Accounts Payable	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786) 19,765
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:  Increase in Accounts Receivable  Increase in Prepaid Items  Increase in Accounts Payable  Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786) 19,765 2,406
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:  Increase in Accounts Receivable  Increase in Prepaid Items  Increase in Accounts Payable  Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits  Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786) 19,765 2,406 2,931
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:  Increase in Accounts Receivable  Increase in Prepaid Items  Increase in Accounts Payable  Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786) 19,765 2,406
Reconciliation of Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Operating Income  Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to  Net Cash From Operating Activities  Depreciation  Changes in Assets and Liabilities:  Increase in Accounts Receivable  Increase in Prepaid Items  Increase in Accounts Payable  Increase in Accounts Wages and Benefits  Increase in Compensated Absences Payable  Increase in Accrued Pension	_	343,159 68,489 (32,777) (2,786) 19,765 2,406 2,931 20

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 1 – THE REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Willowick is a home rule municipal corporation incorporated as a City in 1957 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter and is governed by a mayor-council form of government, which was adopted on May 6, 1952.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a two-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes, and performs the judicial functions of the City. As the chief conservator of the peace, she oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. She also executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the City.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven member council with six members elected from wards and the president of Council elected at large. Members of Council are elected to two year terms. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to tax levies, appropriates and borrows money, and accepts bids for materials and services and other municipal purposes.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, fire fighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, and wastewater.

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 may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The Willoughby-Eastlake School District and the Willoughby-Eastlake Public Library have been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes, or the issuance of debt for these organizations.

#### Jointly Governed Organization

<u>Lake County General Health District</u> – The Lake County General Health District, a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 13 members are elected by the various mayors of villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. Five townships, nine villages, and nine cities, including the City of Willowick, participate in the District. The City contributed \$86,600 during 2002 for the operation of the District.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### 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.

#### A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING

The City's accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operation of each fund is 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. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities.

An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types". The City uses the following fund types and account groups:

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are 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. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

<u>General Fund</u> – This fund 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.

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

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

#### PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

Proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this approach, the focus is upon the determination of net income, financial position and cash flows.

<u>Enterprise Fund</u> – The enterprise fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

#### 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 only utilizes the agency fund type.

<u>Agency Funds</u> – Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

#### ACCOUNT GROUPS

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

<u>General Fixed Assets Account Group</u> – The general fixed assets account group is used to account for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in the proprietary fund.

<u>General Long-Term Obligations Account Group</u> – The general long-term obligations account group is used to account for all unmatured long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of the proprietary fund.

#### B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types 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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

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

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

All governmental fund types 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 thirty-one 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 (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures, and income tax withheld by employers.

The City reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2002, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than 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.

The proprietary fund types 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. BUDGETARY PROCESS

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

#### TAX BUDGET

During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

#### ESTIMATED RESOURCES

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include encumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the fiscal amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2002.

#### **APPROPRIATIONS**

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

#### 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. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not re-appropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

#### **ENCUMBRANCES**

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase order, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine the 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 a reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds and as note disclosure for the proprietary fund.

#### D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. During fiscal year 2002, investments were limited to STAR OHIO. 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, 2002. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to certain capital projects and the proprietary fund.

The City utilizes a financial institution to service bonded debt as principal and interest come due. The balance is this account is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal and Escrow Agents" and represent deposit or short term investments in certificate of deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

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

#### E. INVENTORY

Inventory is stated at cost for governmental funds and at the lower of cost or market for the proprietary fund on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund when used.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. PREPAID ITEMS

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2002, are recorded as prepaid items by using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

#### G. FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

General fixed assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the general fixed assets account group. Infrastructure fixed assets such as streets, storm sewers and drains are not capitalized by the City and are not reported as part of the general fixed assets account group.

Fixed assets utilized in the proprietary fund are capitalized in the fund.

Fixed asset values were determined by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not practicably determinable, estimates were calculated by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the useful lives of the related fixed assets.

The City has elected not to record depreciation in the general fixed assets account group. Depreciation for the proprietary fund fixed assets is determined by allocating the cost of fixed assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings 45 Years Improvements Other than Buildings (Sewer Lines) 50 Years Machinery and Equipment 5-15 Years

#### H. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

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

#### I. 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."

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### J. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In conformity with GASB 16, vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the 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 is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

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

#### K. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits and contractually required pension contributions are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent that they will not be paid with current expendable available financial resources. Payments made more then thirty-one days after year end are generally considered not to have been paid with current available financial resources. Bonds, long-term notes and loans are recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

Bond anticipation notes that are rolled over prior to the issuance of the financial statements and have a maturity date more than 12 months subsequent to the end of the fiscal year are reported in the general long-term obligations account group.

#### L. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### M. FUND EQUITY

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriations or expenditure including amounts that are legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances and inventories of supplies and material.

#### N. 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.

#### O. MEMORANDUM ONLY – TOTAL COLUMNS

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

#### NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – All Governmental Fund Types and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – Enterprise Fund Type are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with state statute. The major difference between the budget basis and the GAAP basis (generally accepted accounting principles) are:

- 1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2) Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balances for governmental fund types (GAAP).
- 4) Short-term note proceeds and note principal retirement for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5) State statute requires short-term note debt to be repaid from the debt service fund (budget) as opposed to the fund that received the proceeds (GAAP). Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have been allocated accordingly.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### DECEMBER 31, 2002

### NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements for governmental funds to the budgetary basis statements on a fund type basis.

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

	-	General	<u>R</u>	Special evenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
GAAP Basis	\$	(20,011)	\$	98,835	\$ (26,203) \$	415,899
Increase (Decrease) Due to: Revenue Accruals		(6,567)		315	1,766,252	1,400,000
Expenditure Accruals		97,142		27,873	(1,766,253)	(1,521,391)
Encumbrances Outstanding	-	(303,687)	_	(81,297)	<u> </u>	(2,028,992)
Budget Basis	\$	(233,123)	\$_	45,726	\$ (26,204) \$	(1,734,484)

### Net Loss/Excess of Revenues Over Expenses – Enterprise Fund Type

	Enterprise			
Net Loss	\$	(423,035)		
Increase (Decrease) Due to:				
Revenue Accruals		(32,779)		
Expense Accruals		50,233		
Depreciation Expense		68,489		
Budget Basis Encumbrances	_	(116,188)		
Budget Basis	\$ _	(453,280)		

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

#### NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes require the classification of moneys held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must by 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 by 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 pass book accounts. Interim monies may be invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within two years from the date of principal and interest;

- 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 other obligations or securities issued by any federal governments agency or instrumentality;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements for a period not to exceed thirty days in securities listed above that mature within five years from the date of purchase;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in divisions (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;
- 6. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the date of purchase in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rated classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 moneys deposited with the institution.

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.

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

#### A. DEPOSITS

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$218,387 and the bank balance was \$283,340. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$100,000 was covered by federal depository insurance.
- 2. \$183,340 was covered by collateral held by financial institutions not in the City's name or by single financial institution collateralized pools held in the financial institution's name as specified by Section 135.181 of the Ohio Revised Code.

#### B. INVESTMENTS

The City's investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year end. 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 is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Carrying	Fair
	Value	Value
Investment in State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$ <u>7,527,573</u>	\$ <u>7,527,573</u>

The classification of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Cash equivalents are defined to include investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

#### A. 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 the preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last update was completed in 2000. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for *ad valorem* taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or 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.

Public utility, real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Willowick. 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, 2002 was \$19.94 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2002 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$ 214,469,010
Public Utility Property	5,957,491
Tangible Personal Property	3,403,330

Total Valuation \$ <u>223,829,831</u>

#### B. INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of two percent on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case the City allows a credit of 87.5 percent of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are received by the General Fund.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

#### C. INTERGOVERNMENTAL

Receivables at December 31, 2002 primarily consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), intergovernmental receivables, entitlement or shared revenues, special assessments and interest on investments. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Intergovernmental Receivables	Amount
General Fund:	
Local Government	\$ 919,913
Local Government – Revenue Assistance	98,486
Total General Fund	1,018,399
Special Revenue Funds:	
Gasoline\Motor Vehicle License Tax	110,089
Permissive Tax	6,665
Total Special Revenue Fund	116,754
Debt Service:	
Lake County	90,000
TOTAL	\$ <u>1,225,153</u>

Lake County has acquired land and plant facilities from the City of Willowick. In exchange, the County has agreed to pay directly to the City of Willowick, when due, amounts sufficient to service the City's long-term debt funding requirements relating to the assets.

#### NOTE 6 – FIXED ASSETS

A summary of the proprietary fund's fixed assets at December 31, 2002 follows:

	Balances			Balances
	12-31-01	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	12-31-02
Improvements Other				
than Buildings (Sewer Lines)	\$ 3,010,878	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,010,878
Machinery and Equipment	530,381	25,529	-	555,910
Total	3,541,259	25,529	-	3,566,788
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,174,391)	(68,489)		(3,242,880)
Net Fixed Assets	\$366,868	\$ <u>(42,960</u> )	\$	\$323,908

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## DECEMBER 31, 2002

## NOTE 6 – FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Changes in general fixed assets during 2002 were as follows:

		Balances						Balances
	_	12-31-01	<u>۔</u>	<u>Additions</u>	D	eductions	_	12-31-02
Land	\$	738,242	\$	-	\$	-	\$	738,242
Buildings and Improvements		9,690,692		177,196		238,210		9,629,678
Land Improvements		347,342		59,958		-		407,300
Machinery and Equipment		4,424,108		319,949		11,135		4,732,922
Construction in Progress	-	12,556	-		_	12,556	_	
Total	\$ _	15,212,940	\$	557,103	\$ _	261,901	\$ _	15,508,142

## NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Change in long-term obligations of the City during 2002 were as follows:

	·	Outstanding 12-31-01	-	Additions	<u>(</u>	Reductions)		Outstanding 12-31-02
GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS								
7.25% Street Improvement Series 1986-1 (Waterlines) 7.25% Street Improvement	\$	110,000	\$	-	\$	(20,000)	\$	90,000
Series 1986-1 (Bayridge)		395,000	-		_	(75,000)	-	320,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$	505,000	\$		\$ =	(95,000)	\$	410,000
OTHER OBLIGATIONS								
Mortgage Note Compensated Absences Accrued Pension Total Other Obligations	\$ \$	40,000 638,808 4,501 683,309	\$ \$	115,016 1,224 116,240	\$ \$_	(40,000) - - (40,000)	\$ \$	753,824 5,725 759,549
Total General Long-Term Obligation and Other Obligations	s \$	1,188,309	\$ _	116,240	=	(135,000)	Ξ	1,169,549

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. The waterline debt is paid from reimbursement from Lake County to the debt service fund. Compensated absences reported in the "compensated absences payable" account will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Capital leases will be paid from special revenue fund moneys.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2002 are as follows:

	General
	Obligations
	Bonds
2003	\$ 129,725
2004	122,475
2005	120,225
2006	112,613
Totals	\$ <u>485,038</u>

#### NOTE 8 – NOTE DEBT

The City's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2002 is as follows:

	Balances <u>12-31-01</u>	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	_	Balances 12-31-02
Capital Projects Fund:					
3.84% Sanitary Sewer					
Improvement	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	\$	-
3.99% Community Center	700,000	-	(700,000)		-
2.17% Sanitary Sewer			, , ,		
Improvement	-	1,000,000	-		1,000,000
2.10% Community Center	-	300,000	-		300,000
2.17% Dudley Pool Improvement		150,000		-	150,000
Total Notes	\$ <u>1,700,000</u>	\$ <u>1,450,000</u>	\$ <u>(1,700,000</u> )	\$	1,450,000

These notes are backed by the full faith and credit of Willowick City and mature within one year. The note liability was reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The notes are generally issued in anticipation of long-term bond refinancing and are refinanced until such bonds are issued.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### DECEMBER 31, 2002

#### NOTE 9 – OPERATING LEASES

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as operating leases. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore the results of the lease agreements are not reflected in the City's account groups.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2002:

Year Ending		
December 31	<u></u>	amounts
	_	
2003	\$	20,147
2004		20,147
2005		20,147
2006		20,147
2007		18,468
Total minimum payments required	\$	99,056

#### NOTE 10 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are affected by length of service. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees on the paycheck for the period in which it was worked.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for his/her accumulated hours of sick leave up to 960 hours, except fire department employees, who are part time and do not accumulate sick leave. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, vacation is paid for the total time accumulated for the employee.

For governmental funds, 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. The balance of the liability is reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. At December 31, 2002, these amounts were \$59,441 and \$753,824, respectively. The full amount of accrued vacation is classified as current, as it must be taken within the next calendar year and thus will be paid using available expendable resources.

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability. The liability for compensated absences in the proprietary fund at December 31, 2002 was \$59,073.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City of Willowick contributes to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS), a cost-sharing 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. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-2222-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 2002 employer contribution rate for local governments was 13.55 percent of covered payroll. The City's contributions to the System for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$383,569, \$348,445, and \$266,273, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### B. OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

The City of Willowick contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. 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 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 Willowick's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$276,508, \$264,030, \$253,067, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### A. OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) 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 OPERS 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; 5.00 percent was the portion used to fund health care for the year. During 2002, the City's portion that was used to fund health care was \$141,538, representing 5.00 percent of covered payroll.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**DECEMBER 31, 2002** 

#### NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### A. OHIO 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 OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2001; 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 2001 was 8.00 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 4.00 percent compounded annually, with no change in the number of active employees; annual pay increases over and above the 4.00 percent base increase were assumed to range from 0.50 percent to 6.3 percent; and health care costs are assumed to increase 4.00 percent annually. The actuarially accrued postretirement health care liability for OPERS at December 31, 2001 was \$16.4 Billion. The net assets were \$11.6 Billion, leaving an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$4.8 Billion. The number of active participants was 402,041.

#### 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 7.50 percent and 7.75 percent of covered payroll in 2001 and 2002, respectively. 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, 2001, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was 13,174 for police. The City's actual contributions for 2002 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$109,894 for police. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2001, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was \$122,298,771, which was net of member contributions of \$6,874,699.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

#### NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2002, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance Services, Inc. and then with Pease-Kerr-Canfield Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

#### Type of Coverage

\$ 15,099,551
20,000,000
317,924
100,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
5,000,000
\$

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.

Willowick participates in the Ohio Municipal League public risk pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan is administered by Gates McDonald. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

#### NOTE 14 – OPERATING TRANSFERS

The City's Combined Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – All Governmental Fund Types displays operating transfers-in and-out for the year ended December 31, 2002. A reconciliation of operating transfers budgeted are as follows:

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

#### NOTE 14 – OPERATING TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

		Operating Transfers-In	Operating ransfers-Out
General Fund	\$	6,686	\$ 465,000
Special Revenue Funds:			
State Highway		25,000	-
Senior Citizen Center		120,000	-
Police Pension		250,000	-
Debt Service Fund		1,766,252	-
Capital Project Funds:			
Manry Park Improvement		-	6,686
Sanitary Sewer Improvement		500,000	1,038,400
Senior Citizens Center Improvement		70,000	727,852
Euclid Parallel Sewer Project		250,000	-
Enterprise Fund			 750,000
Totals	\$ =	2,987,938	\$ 2,987,938

The transfers out of the Sanitary Sewer Improvement and the Senior Citizens Center Improvement Capital Project Funds and the transfers in to the Debt Service Fund have been eliminated on a GAAP basis. This is due to the reclassification of note principal and interest payments from the Debt Service Fund to the respective Capital Project Funds.

#### NOTE 15 – CONTINGENCIES/PENDING LITIGATION

The City is involved in various litigation, claims, and inquiries most of which are routine to the nature of a municipality. It is the opinion of the City's management that the ultimate settlement of such litigation will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position and results of operations.

#### NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City of Willowick is implementing a major sewer rehabilitation project during the period 1999 through 2004. Engineer estimates show that the total cost of the project may be as high as \$10 million. The City will rollover \$1,000,000 in bond anticipation notes in March 2003 that were originally issued in order to cover the initial costs of the project. Upon completion, the total cost of the project will be financed through bonds.

During January 2003, the City renewed \$300,000 of bond anticipation notes for renovating the recreation center. Also, during March 2003, the City renewed \$1,000,000 of bond anticipation notes for improving the municipal sewer system and issued \$150,000 of bond anticipation notes for improving Dudley Pool.



Creating economic value through knowledge, innovation, commitment, and service



a C&P Advisors Company

Report On Compliance And On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* 

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

We have audited the general-purpose financial statements of the City of Willowick as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002, and have issued our report thereon dated April 4, 2003. 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 of Willowick's general-purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Cumi & Panichi, Inc.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council, Finance Committee, Management and the Auditor of State's Office and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Cleveland, Ohio April 4, 2003

## **CITY OF WILLOWICK, OHIO**

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

## **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

## 1. Summary of Auditor's Results

Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
Was there any material reported noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No

# 2. Findings Related to the Financial Statements Required to Be Reported in Accordance with GAGAS

•	r			•
N	an	าก	$\Delta t \Delta$	
1	one	<b>5 11</b>	CHE	

3. Other Findings

None noted.

# **CITY OF WILLOWICK, OHIO**

## SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

# **DECEMBER 31, 2002**

There were no prior audit findings.

## 30435 LAKESHORE BOULEVARD WILLOWICK, OHIO 44095 (440) 585-3700

## Response to Findings Associated With Audit Conducted in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* for the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Planned	Anticipated	Responsible
Finding	Corrective	Completion	Contact
Number	Action	Date	Person

Not applicable.



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

Telephone 614-466-4514

800-282-0370

Facsimile 614-466-4490

#### **CITY OF WILLOWICK**

#### **LAKE COUNTY**

## **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JULY 3, 2003