# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

Prepared by: Salvatore Talarico Director of Finance



City Council City of Oberlin 85 South Main St. Oberlin, OH 44074

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Oberlin, Lorain County, prepared by James G. Zupka, C.P.A., Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003. 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 Oberlin is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Betty Montgomeny

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

October 1, 2004



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### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor, City Manager, City Auditor, and Members of City Council City of Oberlin, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these 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 opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2003, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof and for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 2, during the year ended December 31, 2003, the City implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments, which changed its accounting for capital assets, long-term liabilities, and long-term deferred assets.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2004 on our consideration of the City of Oberlin, Ohio'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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information the Government Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

June 25, 2004

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Oberlin's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2003 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$1,674,553. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$1.7 million, which represents a 14% increase from 2002. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$84,753 from 2002.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$8.7 million in revenue or 41.8% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 58.2% of total revenues of \$20.8 million.
- □ The City had \$7.7 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1.3 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$8.1 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$5.9 million in revenues and \$5.2 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$1,033,829 to \$5,864,743 million.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis* and the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Unaudited

#### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accepting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as property tax base, current property tax laws, conditions of the City's streets and continued growth within the City.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's program's and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, electric, refuse and cable services are reported as business-type activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Unaudited

*Proprietary Funds* – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

This is the first year for government-wide financial statements using the full accrual basis of accounting, therefore a comparison with prior year's information is not available. A comparative analysis will be provided in future years when prior year's information is available.

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
	2003	2003	2003	
Current and other assets	\$11,616,066	\$15,428,671	\$27,044,737	
Capital assets, Net	6,668,751	15,635,698	22,304,449	
Total assets	18,284,817	31,064,369	49,349,186	
Long-term debt outstanding	2,516,541	5,570,175	8,086,716	
Other liabilities	1,863,539	857,029	2,720,568	
Total liabilities	4,380,080	6,427,204	10,807,284	
Net assets				
Invested in capital assets,				
net of related debt	4,621,131	10,307,402	14,928,533	
Restricted	3,552,544	0	3,552,544	
Unrestricted	5,731,062	14,329,763	20,060,825	
Total net assets	\$13,904,737	\$24,637,165	\$38,541,902	

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2003:

	Governmental	Business-type	
	<u>Activities</u>	Activities	<u>Total</u>
	2003	2003	2003
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,009,312	\$10,796,577	\$11,805,889
Operating Grants and Contributions	160,136	0	160,136
Capital Grants and Contributions	156,644	0	156,644
General revenues:			
Income Taxes	4,847,928	302,601	5,150,529
Property Taxes	796,128	549,470	1,345,598
Shared Revenues	1,412,973	0	1,412,973
Investment Earnings	202,625	258,220	460,845
Miscellaneous	353,479	0	353,479
Transfers	490,534	(490,534)	0
Total revenues	9,429,759	11,416,334	20,846,093
Program Expenses			
Security of Persons and Property	2,459,399	0	2,459,399
Public Health and Welfare Services	120,368	0	120,368
Leisure Time Activities	510,144	0	510,144
Community Development	440,602	0	440,602
Basic Utility Services	101,657	0	101,657
Transportation	1,419,096	0	1,419,096
General Government	2,494,161	0	2,494,161
Debt Service:	, ,		, ,
Interest and Fiscal Charges	125,026	0	125,026
Cable	0	0	0
Water	0	1,142,123	1,142,123
Sewer	0	2,284,641	2,284,641
Refuse	0	513,404	513,404
Electric	0	7,560,919	7,560,919
Total expenses	7,670,453	11,501,087	19,171,540
Total Change in Net Assets	1,759,306	(84,753)	1,674,553
Beginning Net Assets	12,145,431	24,721,918	36,867,349
Ending Net Assets	\$13,904,737	\$24,637,165	\$38,541,902

Unaudited

#### **Governmental Activities**

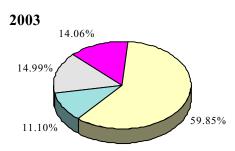
Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$1,759,306. This increase was primarily due to a reduction is outstanding debt. Although income tax collections were essentially flat in 2003, the City was able to pay for all new projects using cash on hand, and did not incur any new debt.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. In general, the overall revenue generated by the levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.9% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 8.5% and 51.5% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2003. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 59.85% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2003	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$1,412,973	14.99%
Program Revenues	1,326,092	14.06%
General Tax Revenues	5,644,056	59.85%
General Other	1,046,638	11.10%
Total Revenue	\$9,429,759	100.00%



#### **Business-Type Activities**

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased by \$84,753. This decrease was due to major sewer and water upgrades, and new infrastructure for continued development in the City. User rates in the enterprise funds are evaluated annually by management according to rate formulas approved by the legislative body. Changes to user rates are made annually when necessary to keep pace with increased operational and capital costs.

Unaudited

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,090,614, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$7,148,415. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2003 and 2002:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2003		Increase (Decrease)		
General	\$5,864,743	\$4,830,914	\$1,033,829		
Income Tax	1,642,588	1,680,685	(38,097)		
Other Governmental	1,583,283	636,816	946,467		
Total	\$9,090,614	\$7,148,415	\$1,942,199		

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance increase is due to many factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

	2003	2002	Increase	
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)	
Taxes	\$3,608,756	\$2,963,907	\$644,849	
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,332,975	1,541,722	(208,747)	
Charges for Services	97,168	58,568	38,600	
Licenses and Permits	99,069	76,362	22,707	
Fines and Forfietures	560,750	585,979	(25,229)	
Investment Earnings	196,125	334,534	(138,409)	
All Other Revenue	21,579	43,077	(21,498)	
Total	\$5,916,422	\$5,604,149	\$312,273	

General Fund revenues in 2003 increased approximately 5.5% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2002. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was in additional municipal court revenue and an increase in inheritance tax revenue.

	2003	2002	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,892,422	\$1,871,901	\$20,521
Public Health and Welfare Services	112,426	104,961	7,465
Leisure Time Activities	411,837	407,109	4,728
Community Development	330,722	333,123	(2,401)
Transportation	135,566	592,497	(456,931)
General Government	2,327,172	2,024,241	302,931
Total	\$5,210,145	\$5,333,832	(\$123,687)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Unaudited

Increase

General Fund expenditures decreased by \$123,687 or 2.3% compared to the prior year mostly due to a decrease in the cost of maintenance materials.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2003 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$4.6 million did not significantly change over the original budget estimates of \$4.7 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2003 the City had \$22,304,449 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$6,668,751 was related to governmental activities and \$15,635,698 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2003 and 2002 balances:

Governmental

_	Activ	(Decrease)	
	2003	2002	
Land	\$1,996,114	\$1,137,318	\$858,796
Buildings	3,546,061	3,529,915	16,146
Machinery and Equipment	3,691,751	3,423,862	267,889
Construction in Progress	523,070	500,515	22,555
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,088,245)	(2,689,636)	(398,609)
Totals	\$6,668,751	\$5,901,974	\$766,777
-	Busines Activ	rities	Increase (Decrease)
	2003	2002	4.0
Land	\$175,773	\$175,773	\$0
Buildings	404,658	404,658	0
Improvements	18,794,527	18,794,527	0
Machinery and Eqiupment	12,600,041	12,100,413	499,628
Construction in Progress	2,971,950	2,971,950	0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(19,311,251)	(17,559,092)	(1,752,159)
Totals	\$15,635,698	\$16,888,229	(\$1,252,531)

Unaudited

The primary increases occurred in machinery and equipment and land. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 10.

Debt

At December 31, 2003, the City had \$3.0 million in bonds outstanding, \$504,170 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2003 and 2002:

	2003	2002
Governmental Activities:		
Special Assessment Bonds		
with Governmental Commitment	\$405,321	\$455,143
General Obligation Bonds	1,261,543	1,424,566
Capital Leases	380,756	0
Compensated Absences	468,921	243,407
Total Governmental Activities	2,516,541	2,123,116
Business-Type Activities:		
Mortgage Revenue Bonds	\$1,345,000	\$1,580,000
OWDA Loans Payable	3,983,296	4,199,694
Compensated Absences	241,879	222,275
Total Business-Type Activities	5,570,175	6,001,969
Totals	\$8,086,716	\$8,125,085

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the county is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2003, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 14.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The City's original budget for 2003 utilized conservative revenue estimates with limited increases in base operating costs. However, due to projected declines in certain revenues, expenditures were *projected* to exceed revenues in some of the funds, including the General Fund. City Council decided they wanted to maintain current service levels to the residents of the City by utilizing reserve fund balances. Original General Fund revenues were projected to be 8% less than the actual receipts for 2003. This was due to a projected decrease in interest income because of the low interest rates on investments and uncertainty in the amount of actual municipal income taxes to be collected due to uncertain economic conditions.

General Fund expenditures were originally budgeted at 13% more than 2003 actual expenditures. No additional personnel were added in the final approved budget. Department requests were reduced from original submissions; certain requested capital projects and capital acquisitions were eliminated or reduced; and only those items that management and City Council determined necessary were appropriated.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Unaudited

City Council continues to pursue new revenue sources, while reviewing the possibility of increasing existing sources, in addition to a continued review of reducing expenditures. A close watch of current economic conditions is ongoing to determine if increased revenues, or further reductions in expenditures, are necessary in order to maintain fiscal stability.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 440-775-7212 or writing to City of Oberlin Finance Department, 69 South Main Street, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

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# Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2003

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			Total
Assets:		_			'	_
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,862,732	\$	4,175,020	\$	8,037,752
Investments		4,453,998		8,157,417		12,611,415
Receivables:						
Taxes		2,691,793		512,873		3,204,666
Accounts		988		979,888		980,876
Intergovernmental		254,806		0		254,806
Interest		14,509		27,278		41,787
Special Assessments		55,210		0		55,210
Loans		212,848		0		212,848
Internal Balances		(40,007)		40,007		0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		53,704		462,017		515,721
Prepaid Items		55,485		40,900		96,385
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0		3,716		3,716
Investments		0		317,216		317,216
Capital Assets, Net		6,668,751		15,635,698		22,304,449
Investment in Joint Venture		0		712,339		712,339
Total Assets		18,284,817		31,064,369		49,349,186
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		74,272		434,968		509,240
Accrued Wages and Benefits		247,467		125,335		372,802
Due to Others		131,988		0		131,988
Deferred Revenue		780,697		296,726		1,077,423
Accrued Interest Payable		9,115		0		9,115
General Obligation Notes Payable		620,000		0		620,000
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year		530,370		656,481		1,186,851
Due in More Than One Year		1,986,171		4,913,694		6,899,865
Total Liabilities		4,380,080		6,427,204		10,807,284
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		4,621,131		10,307,402		14,928,533
Restricted For:						
Capital Projects		1,979,776		0		1,979,776
Debt Service		415,570		0		415,570
Other Purposes		1,157,198		0		1,157,198
Unrestricted (Deficit)		5,731,062		14,329,763		20,060,825
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	\$	13,904,737	\$	24,637,165	\$	38,541,902

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

			Program Revenues								
	Expenses			Charges for Services and Sales		rating Grants and ntributions	Capital Grants and Contributions				
Governmental Activities:											
Current:											
Security of Persons and Property	\$	2,459,399	\$	56,118	\$	9,430	\$	0			
Public Health and Welfare Services		120,368		25,055		0		0			
Leisure Time Activities		510,144		5,520		0		0			
Community Development		440,602		53,840		96,562		0			
Basic Utility Services		101,657		75		54,144		0			
Transportation		1,419,096		29,931		0		156,644			
General Government		2,494,161		838,773		0		0			
Debt Service:											
Interest and Fiscal Charges		125,026		0		0		0			
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		7,670,453		1,009,312		160,136		156,644			
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>											
Cable		0		13,857		0		0			
Water		1,142,123		1,411,976		0		0			
Sewer		2,284,641		1,390,890		0		0			
Refuse		513,404		369,719		0		0			
Electric		7,560,919		7,610,135		0		0			
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	_	11,501,087		10,796,577		0		0			
Totals	\$	19,171,540	\$	11,805,889	\$	160,136	\$	156,644			

#### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

**Investment Earnings** 

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue
and Changes in Net Assets

	ernmental ctivities	Business-Type Activities		Total			
\$ (	(2,393,851)	\$ 0	\$	(2,393,851)			
	(95,313)	0		(95,313)			
	(504,624)	0		(504,624)			
	(290,200)	0		(290,200)			
	(47,438)	0		(47,438)			
(	(1,232,521)	0		(1,232,521)			
(	(1,655,388)	0		(1,655,388)			
	(125,026)	0		(125,026)			
(	(6,344,361)	0		(6,344,361)			
	0	13,857		13,857			
	0	269,853		269,853			
	0	(893,751)		(893,751)			
	0	(143,685)		(143,685)			
	0	49,216		49,216			
	0	(704,510)		(704,510)			
(	(6,344,361)	(704,510)		(7,048,871)			
	796,128	302,601		1,098,729			
	4,847,928	549,470		5,397,398			
	1,412,973	0		1,412,973			
	202,625	258,220		460,845			
	353,479	0		353,479			
	490,534	(490,534)		0			
	8,103,667	619,757		8,723,424			
	1,759,306	(84,753)		1,674,553			
1	2,145,431	24,721,918	_	36,867,349			
\$ 1	3,904,737	\$ 24,637,165	\$	38,541,902			

### Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2003

Assets:		General	I	ncome Tax	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,387,878	\$	412,424	\$	1,953,815	\$	3,754,117
Investments	φ	3,350,016	φ	993,982	Φ	110,000	φ	4,453,998
Taxes		1,547,426		567,507		576,860		2,691,793
Accounts		988		0		0		988
Intergovernmental		100,724		0		154,082		254,806
Interest		11,185		3,324		0		14,509
Special Assessments		5,497		0		49,713		55,210
Loans		0		0		212,848		212,848
Interfund Loans Receivables		182,622		0		0		182,622
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		9,588		0		8,440		18,028
Prepaid Items		51,997		0		1,974		53,971
Total Assets	\$	6,647,921	\$	1,977,237	\$	3,067,732	\$	11,692,890
		*,***,*=*	Ť	-,-,-,,	Ť		<u>-</u>	,,
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	37,222	\$	8,640	\$	25,083	\$	70,945
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		170,475		0		71,650		242,125
Due to Others		0		0		131,988		131,988
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		170,434		170,434
Deferred Revenue		575,481		26,009		763,890		1,365,380
Accrued Interest Payable		0		0		1,404		1,404
General Obligation Notes Payable		0		300,000		320,000		620,000
Total Liabilities		783,178		334,649		1,484,449		2,602,276
Fund Balances:								
Reserved for Encumbrances		274,781		267,767		226,877		769,425
Reserved for Prepaid Items		51,997		0		1,974		53,971
Reserved for Supplies Inventory		9,588		0		8,440		18,028
Reserved for Debt Service		0		0		388,031		388,031
Reserved for Endowments		0		0		26,445		26,445
Undesignated/Unreserved in:								
General Fund		5,528,377		0		0		5,528,377
Special Revenue Funds		0		0		788,094		788,094
Capital Projects Funds		0		1,374,821		143,422		1,518,243
Total Fund Balances		5,864,743		1,642,588		1,583,283		9,090,614
<b>Total Liabilities and Funds Balances</b>	\$	6,647,921	\$	1,977,237	\$	3,067,732	\$	11,692,890

### Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2003

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>	\$ 9,090,614
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	6,662,811
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	584,683
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	80,728
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(2,514,099)
Net Assets of Governmental Funds	\$ 13,904,737

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

	General	Income Tax	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 428,169	\$ 0	\$	367,959	\$	796,128
Municipal Income Tax	3,180,587	1,766,789		636,433		5,583,809
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,332,975	0		414,713		1,747,688
Charges for Services	97,168	0		5,220		102,388
Licenses and Permits	99,069	0		0		99,069
Investment Earnings	196,125	1,183		(4,028)		193,280
Special Assessments	0	0		47,110		47,110
Fines and Forfeitures	560,750	0		159,565		720,315
All Other Revenue	21,579	0		107,833		129,412
Total Revenue	 5,916,422	1,767,972		1,734,805		9,419,199
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property	1,892,422	0		230,714		2,123,136
Public Health and Welfare Services	112,426	0		0		112,426
Leisure Time Activities	411,837	0		6,935		418,772
Community Development	330,722	0		97,853		428,575
Basic Utility Services	0	0		97,599		97,599
Transportation	135,566	0		339,298		474,864
General Government	2,327,172	0		61,001		2,388,173
Capital Outlay	0	1,810,545		337,443		2,147,988
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	0	0		746,569		746,569
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0	0		127,548		127,548
Total Expenditures	5,210,145	1,810,545		2,044,960		9,065,650
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	706,277	(42,573)		(310,155)		353,549
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Proceeds from the Sale of Fixed Assets	4,000	0		75,014		79,014
Proceeds from the Sale of Bonds	0	0		533,724		533,724
Transfers In	572,064	0		973,583		1,545,647
Transfers Out	(258,100)	(457,874)		(334,139)		(1,050,113)
Other Financing Sources - Capital Leases	0	 462,350		0		462,350
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	 317,964	 4,476		1,248,182		1,570,622
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,024,241	(38,097)		938,027		1,924,171
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,830,914	1,680,685		636,816		7,148,415
Increase in Inventory Reserve	 9,588	0		8,440		18,028
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 5,864,743	\$ 1,642,588	\$	1,583,283	\$	9,090,614

### Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 1,924,171
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	771,143
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(558,988)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	294,439
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	2,522
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and intergovernmental payable which represents contractually required pension contributions, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(670,441)
The internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.	(3,540)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,759,306

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

	Ori	ginal Budget	F	inal Budget		Actual	F	nriance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:		_				_		
Property Taxes	\$	445,445	\$	445,445	\$	428,169	\$	(17,276)
Municipal Income Tax		2,148,860		2,148,860		2,392,455		243,595
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,058,536		1,058,536		1,512,643		454,107
Charges for Services		56,000		56,000		96,180		40,180
Licenses and Permits		87,000		87,000		99,069		12,069
Investment Earnings		300,000		230,000		229,027		(973)
Fines and Forfeitures		535,000		535,000		650,051		115,051
All Other Revenues		20,000		20,000	_	21,579		1,579
Total Revenues		4,650,841		4,580,841	_	5,429,173		848,332
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		2,034,792		2,035,654		1,981,202		54,452
Public Health and Welfare Services		110,260		115,896		110,969		4,927
Leisure Time Activities		429,654		441,508		428,893		12,615
Community Environment		403,119		393,145		352,732		40,413
Transportation		160,854		148,454		145,333		3,121
General Government		2,549,082		2,699,409		2,673,293		26,116
Total Expenditures		5,687,761		5,834,066	_	5,692,422		141,644
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,036,920)		(1,253,225)		(263,249)		989,976
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Proceeds from the Sale of Fixed Assets		0		0		4,000		4,000
Transfers In		494,621		497,588		572,064		74,476
Transfers Out		(257,100)		(258,100)		(258,100)		0
Advances In		0		668,935		681,486		12,551
Advances Out		(224,528)		(223,528)	_	(182,622)		40,906
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		12,993		684,895	_	816,828		131,933
Net Change In Fund Balance		(1,023,927)		(568,330)		553,579		1,121,909
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		3,709,505		3,709,505		3,709,505		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		171,752		171,752	_	171,752		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	2,857,330	\$	3,312,927	\$	4,434,836	\$	1,121,909

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### Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2003

		Business-Type Activit Enterprise Funds					
	 Water		Sewer		Electric		Refuse
Assets:							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 567,664	\$	1,072,152	\$	1,914,842	\$	579,373
Investments	1,159,285		2,383,174		4,614,958		0
Receivables:							
Taxes	0		216,147		0		296,726
Accounts	132,008		114,840		703,988		29,052
Interest	3,877		7,969		15,432		0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	24,561		8,440		429,016		0
Prepaid Items	7,776		3,950		26,999		2,175
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0		3,716		0		0
Investments	0		317,216		0		0
Total Current Assets	1,895,171		4,127,604		7,705,235		907,326
Non Current Assets:							
Capital Assets, Net	3,062,977		5,713,069		6,497,860		339,551
Investment in Joint Venture	 0		0	_	712,339		0
Total Assets	 4,958,148		9,840,673		14,915,434		1,246,877
Liabilities:							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	6,644		100,700		316,092		11,532
Accrued Wages and Benefits	31,976		24,601		58,118		10,640
Interfund Loans Payable	0		0		0		0
Deferred Revenue	0		0		0		296,726
Mortgage Revenue Bonds - Current	0		245,000		0		0
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans - Current	 152,626		174,462		0		0
Total Current Liabilities	 191,246		544,763		374,210		318,898
Long Term Liabilities:							
Compensated Absences Payable	62,738		50,020		112,183		16,938
Revenue Bonds Payable	0		1,100,000		0		0
OWDA Loans Payable	 162,629		3,493,579		0		0
Total Liabilities	416,613		5,188,362		486,393		335,836
Net Assets:							
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	2,747,722		700,028		6,497,860		339,551
Unrestricted	1,793,813		3,952,283		7,931,181		571,490
Total Net Assets	\$ 4,541,535	\$	4,652,311	\$	14,429,041	\$	911,041

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.

Net Assets of Business-type Activities

Cable			Total	A	vernmental ctivities - rnal Service Funds
\$	40,989	\$	4,175,020	\$	108,615
	0		8,157,417		0
	0		512,873		0
	0		979,888		0
	0		27,278		0
	0		462,017		35,676
	0		40,900		1,514
	0		3,716		0
	0		317,216		0
	40,989		14,676,325		145,805
	22,241		15,635,698		5,940
	0		712,339		0
	63,230		31,024,362		151,745
	0		434,968		3,327
	0		125,335		5,342
	0		0		12,188
	0		296,726		0
	0		245,000		0
	0		327,088		0
	0		1,429,117		20,857
	0		241,879		10,153
	0		1,100,000		0
	0		3,656,208		0
	0		6,427,204		31,010
	22,241		10,307,402		5,940
	40,989		14,289,756		114,795
\$	63,230		24,597,158	\$	120,735
			40,007		
		•			
		\$	24,637,165		

### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

				Enterprise Funds				
		Water		Sewer		Electric		Refuse
Operating Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	302,601
Municipal Income Taxes		0		549,470		0		0
Charges for Services		1,411,976		1,390,890		7,612,690		369,719
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		1,411,976		1,940,360		7,612,690		672,320
Operating Expenses:								
Personal Services		648,217		469,889		1,279,524		172,418
Contractual Services		388,844		357,001		5,391,570		275,343
Materials and Supplies		36,295		13,361		219,956		377
Depreciation		38,576		981,309		668,716		63,558
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		1,111,932		1,821,560		7,559,766		511,696
Operating Income (Loss)		300,044		118,800		52,924		160,624
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses):								
Investment Earnings		3,877		238,911		15,432		0
Interest Expense		(30,076)		(461,918)		0		0
Loss on Investment in Joint Venture		0		0		(2,555)		0
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>		(26,199)		(223,007)	_	12,877		0
Income(Loss) Before Transfers		273,845		(104,207)		65,801		160,624
Transfers In		359,149		441,976		968,120		52,000
Transfers Out		(432,504)		(378,946)		(1,376,053)		(124,276)
Change in Net Assets		200,490		(41,177)		(342,132)		88,348
Net Assets Beginning of Year		4,341,045	_	4,693,488	_	14,771,173		822,693
Net Assets End of Year	\$	4,541,535	\$	4,652,311	\$	14,429,041	\$	911,041

Change in Net Assets - Total Enterprise Funds

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Change in Net Assets - Business-type Activities

	Cable		Total	A	vernmental ctivities - rnal Service Funds
\$	0	\$	302,601	\$	0
	0		549,470		0
	13,857		10,799,132		251,143
	13,857		11,651,203		251,143
	0		2,570,048		102,515
	0		6,412,758		76,970
	0		269,989		69,971
	0		1,752,159		4,366
	0		11,004,954		253,822
	13,857		646,249		(2,679)
	0		258 220		0
	0		258,220 (491,994)		0
	0		(2,555)		0
_	0	_	(236,329)		0
	13,857		409,920		(2,679)
	0		1,821,245		0
	0		(2,311,779)		(5,000)
	13,857		(80,614)		(7,679)
	49,373		24,677,772		128,414
\$	63,230		24,597,158	\$	120,735
			(80,614)		
		\$	(4,139) (84,753)		

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

				Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds	
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Refuse	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,447,495	\$1,932,333	\$8,013,875	\$673,197	
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(448,742)	(379,446)	(5,436,165)	(266,363)	
Cash Payments to Employees	(651,074)	(471,387)	(1,273,441)	(183,158)	
Net Cash Provided				_	
by Operating Activities	347,679	1,081,500	1,304,269	223,676	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers In from Other Funds	359,149	441,976	968,120	52,000	
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(432,504)	(378,946)	(1,376,053)	(124,276)	
Advances In from Other Funds	0	0	0	0	
Advances Out to Other Funds	0	0	0	0	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by					
Noncapital Financing Activities	(73,355)	63,030	(407,933)	(72,276)	
Cash Flows from Capital and					
Related Financing Activities:					
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(21,835)	(208,941)	(222,469)	0	
Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds	0	(235,000)	0	0	
Principal Paid on					
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	(3,696)	0	0	0	
Proceeds from					
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	0	94,608	0	0	
Principal Paid on					
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	(143,230)	(167,776)	0	0	
Interest Paid on All Debt	(30,076)	(461,918)	0	0	
Net Cash Used for Capital					
and Related Financing Activities	(198,837)	(979,027)	(222,469)	0	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Sale of Investments	0	0	385,042	0	
Purchase of Investments	(314,955)	(382,390)	0	0	
Receipts of Interest	0	230,942	0	0	
Net Cash Provided (Used)					
by Investing Activities	(314,955)	(151,448)	385,042	0	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(239,468)	14,055	1,058,909	151,400	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	807,132	1,061,813	855,933	427,973	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$567,664	\$1,075,868	\$1,914,842	\$579,373	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Teal	φ507,00 <del>1</del>	φ1,073,000	φ1,71 <b>4,04</b> 2	ψ <i>υ17,υ13</i>	

Cable	Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
\$13,857	\$12,080,757	\$251,143
0	(6,530,716)	(140,651)
0	(2,579,060)	(108,811)
13,857	2,970,981	1,681
0	1,821,245	0
0	(2,311,779)	(5,000)
0	0	12,188
0	0	(7,805)
0	(490,534)	(617)
(14,977)	(468,222)	0
0	(235,000)	0
0	(3,696)	0
0	94,608	0
0	(311,006)	0
0	(491,994)	0
(14,977)	(1,415,310)	0
0	385,042	0
0	(697,345)	0
0	230,942	0
0	(81,361)	0
(1.120)	002.554	1.064
(1,120)	983,776	1,064
42,109	3,194,960	107,551
\$40,989	\$4,178,736	\$108,615

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

			Business-Type A Enterprise F		
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Refuse	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Income (Loss)	\$300,044	\$118,800	\$52,924	\$160,624	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation Expense	38,576	981,309	668,716	63,558	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	35,519	(8,027)	401,185	17,951	
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	(24,561)	(8,440)	(54,826)	0	
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	(455)	915	(1,169)	(66)	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(8,678)	(5,335)	232,069	1,625	
Decrease in Accrued					
Wages and Benefits	(4,661)	(533)	(1,466)	(1,004)	
Decrease in Deferred Revenue	0	0	0	(17,074)	
Increase (Decrease) in					
Compensated Absences	11,895	2,811	6,836	(1,938)	
Total Adjustments	47,635	962,700	1,251,345	63,052	
Net Cash Provided					
by Operating Activities	\$347,679	\$1,081,500	\$1,304,269	\$223,676	

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

As of December 31, 2003, the Sewer Fund had outstanding liabilities of \$96,258 for the purchase of certain capital assets.

Cable	Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
\$13,857	\$646,249	(\$2,679)
0	1,752,159	4,366
0	446,628	0
0	(87,827)	13,968
0	(775)	(28)
0	219,681	(12,755)
0	(7,664)	(586)
0	(17,074)	0
0	19,604	(605)
0	2,324,732	4,360
\$13,857	\$2,970,981	\$1,681

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2003

	Private Purpose			
	Trust			
	Unclaimed Monies Fund		Agency	
Assets:		_		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	12,959	\$	277,773
Total Assets		12,959		277,773
Liabilities:				
Due to Others		12,959		277,773
Total Liabilities		12,959		277,773
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	\$	0	\$	0

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The City gained city status in 1951 and is a home rule municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a council-city manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by the charter: public safety, public services, and recreation. Educational services are provided by the Oberlin School District. The school district is a separate governmental entity and its financial statements are not included in these financial statements. The City of Oberlin Municipal Court financial results are included as a part of these financial statements.

#### A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system, a wastewater treatment and collection system, an electric distribution system, and provides refuse collection services, all of which are reported as enterprise funds.

The City has been assigned by the County Auditor to collect voter approved real estate and personal property taxes on behalf of the Oberlin Public Library (Library). The City makes annual principal and interest expense payments for the Library to retire its outstanding debt.

# 1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1) - The City is a participant with twenty-one subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. The Omega JV-1 was created for that purpose. The Omega JV-1 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **A. Reporting Entity** (Continued)

#### 1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest (Continued)

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2) - The City is a participant with thirty-six subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. The Omega JV-2 was created for that purpose. The Omega JV-2 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) - The City is a participant with forty-two subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to construct a hydroelectric plant and associated transmission facilities in West Virginia on the Ohio River at the Belleville Locks and Dam and receive electricity from its operation. The Omega JV-5 was created for that purpose. See Note 17 "Joint Ventures."

#### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies:

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

#### Governmental Funds

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

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those 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 limitations of the City Charter.

<u>Income Tax Fund</u> - To account for financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)**

#### Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, whereby the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

<u>Water Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water service.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sanitary sewer service.

Electric Fund – To account for the operation of the City's electric distribution service.

Refuse Fund – To account for the operation of the City's trash collection service.

<u>Cable Fund</u> – To account for the operation of the City's cable programming service.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations or other governments and therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City's only trust fund is a private purpose trust that accounts for unclaimed monies. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operation. These funds operate on an accrual basis of accounting.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function or program of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial 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. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary fund types 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 statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds, expendable trust and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the modified accrual basis when the exchange takes place and the resources are available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Income taxes other than those withheld by employers, licenses, permits, charges for service and other miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Special assessment installments, including related accrued interest which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenue. Property taxes, which are measurable at December 31, 2003 but are not intended to finance 2003 operations, and delinquent property taxes whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 6 "Taxes".

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds and the nonexpendable trust fund. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses recognized when incurred.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **D. Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

#### E. 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 appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

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

## 1. Tax Budget

The Director of Finance and the City Manager submit an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 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.

#### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by 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 do 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 any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2003.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level, the legal level of control. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. During 2003, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds, intergovernmental grant proceeds and capital improvement projects. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual--All Governmental Fund Types" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

#### 4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

#### 5. Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each fiscal 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 subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

## 6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. On the budgetary basis investment earnings are recognized when realized, whereas on a GAAP basis unrealized gains and losses are recognized when investments are adjusted to fair value.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 6. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance	
	General Fund
CAAD Davis (as were stad)	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$1,024,241
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2003	
received during 2004	(1,272,961)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2002	
received during 2003	1,289,665
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2003	
paid during 2004	207,697
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2002	
paid during 2003	(385,505)
2002 Prepaids for 2003	45,497
2003 Prepaids for 2004	(51,997)
2002 Adjustment to Fair Value	0
2003 Adjustment to Fair Value	(5,089)
Outstanding Encumbrances	(297,969)
Budget Basis	\$553,579

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, repurchase agreements, the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio) and certificates of deposit with original maturity dates of three months or less. The STAR Ohio is considered an investment for purposes of GASB Statement No. 3, but it is reported as a cash equivalent in the basic financial statements because it is a highly liquid instrument which is readily convertible to cash. The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. Restricted assets are comprised of the Electric and Sewer Bond Reserve fund balances held by the City. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' shares of equity in pooled certificates of deposit are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The City allocates interest among certain funds based upon percentages mandated by City ordinance. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investments are considered, including those with a maturity of one year or less, and included in the calculation of the change in fair value. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2003. 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, 2003.

#### H. Inventory

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

#### I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000.

#### 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the fund financial statements.

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### I. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

## 2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. GASB 34 allows entities to defer retroactive reporting of infrastructure for four years. For 2003, the City has elected to show only the 2003 additions as infrastructure. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and in the respective funds.

### 3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and
	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	25 - 45
Improvements other than Buildings/Infrastructure	10 - 50
Vehicles	7
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 25

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### J. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Mortgage Revenue Bonds	Sewer Fund Electric Fund
Special Assessment Bonds with Governmental Commitment	Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund
OWDA Loans	Water Fund Sewer Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Fund County Recycling Fund Electric Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund Refuse Fund Garage Fund

#### **K.** Compensated Absences

Each bargaining unit and the management staff earn vacation at different rates based upon length of service. No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous twelve month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without consent from the City Manager. Any excess is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee or his estate is paid for the unused vacation balance.

All full-time employees earn sick leave at the rate of 4.6 hours for each pay period worked. Employees who work a 35 hour work week can accumulate a maximum of 210 hours of accrued sick time. Employees working a 37.5 hour work week accumulate a maximum sick pay accrual of 225 hours and employees working a 40 hour work week can accumulate a maximum accumulated sick leave balance of 240 hours.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## K. Compensated Absences (Continued)

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government-wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account. Compensated absences are expensed in the proprietary funds when earned and the related liability is reported within the fund.

#### L. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### M. Pensions

The provision for pension costs is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

# N. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

#### O. Reservations of Fund Balance/Retained Earnings

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for inventories, debt service, prepaids, endowments and encumbered amounts not accrued at year end. Retained earnings are reserved for debt service requirements and revenue bond indenture.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### P. 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.

#### Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, maintenance of storm water collection systems, collection of solid waste refuse, electric production and distribution and cable programming. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

#### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2003.

# NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE

#### A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2003, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments"; GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments: Omnibus"; GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures"; and GASB Interpretation No. 6, "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statement." At December 31, 2002, there was no effect on fund balance as a result of implementing GASB Statements 36, 37 and 38, or Interpretation No. 6.

GASB 34 creates new basic financial statements for reporting on the City's financial activities. The financial statements now include government-wide financial statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and fund financial statements which present information for individual major funds rather than by fund type. Nonmajor funds are presented in total in one column.

# NOTE 2 - CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE (continued)

#### A. Changes in Accounting Principles (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements split the City's programs between business-type and governmental activities. Except for the restatement explained below, the beginning net asset amount for the business-type activities equals fund equity of the enterprise funds from last year. The beginning net asset amount for governmental programs reflects the change in fund balance for governmental funds at December 31, 2002, caused by the conversion to the accrual basis of accounting.

#### **B.** Prior Period Adjustments

During 2003, the City had a physical inventory taken on its capital assets and increased the capitalization level for these assets. As a result, the proprietary funds' beginning balances were restated, as well as the beginning balance for the governmental activities capital assets.

Also during the year ended December 31, 2003, it was determined that there were several accounting errors causing fund balances to be misstated. The restatements had the following effect on fund balances:

			Other	Governmental Activities
		General	Governmental	Internal Service
	_	Fund	Funds	Fund
Fund Balance at December 31, 2002 as reported	l	\$4,149,428	\$1,889,945	\$138,368
Adjustments to Fund Structure:				
Reclassed Fund from Non Expendable Trust			26460	
To Permanent Fund		-	26,160	-
Correction of Accounting Error For:		604.406		
Interfund Loans Receivable		681,486	-	-
Interfund Loans Payable		-	(673,681)	(7,805)
Deferred Revenue		-	(82,575)	-
Short-Term Note Payable		-	(520,000)	-
Interest Payable		-	(3,033)	-
Restate Capital Assets	_	-		(2,149)
Fund Balance at December 31, 2002 as restated	=	4,830,914	636,816	128,414
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Refuse
_	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
Fund Balance at December 31, 2002 as reported	\$4,427,975	\$5,834,986	\$16,044,609	\$772,195
Correction of Accounting Error For:				
OWDA Loan Payable Balance	(67,206)	(189,219)	-	-
Principal Payments on OWDA Loans Payable	86,653	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	-	95,724	-	-
Investment In Joint Venture	-	-	935,660	-
Restate Capital Assets	(106,377)	(1,048,003)	(2,209,096)	50,498
Net Assets at December 31, 2002 as restated	4,341,045	4,693,488	14,771,173	822,693
<del>_</del>				

# NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE (continued)

#### C. Restatement of Fund Balance

The changes to the beginning fund balance, as well as the transition from fund balance to net assets of the governmental activities and the business-type activities are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities
Fund Balance December 31, 2002	\$7,148,415	\$24,677,772
GASB 34 Adjustments:		
Capital Assets	5,891,668	0
Internal Service Fund	84,268	44,146
Long-Term Liabilities	(2,122,591)	0
Long-Term (Deferred) Assets	1,143,671	0
Net Assets, December 31, 2002	\$12,145,431	\$24,721,918

# NOTE 3 – RECONCILITATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets of governmental funds as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Other long-term assets not available to pay for current-period expenditures:

\$78,420
228,860
9,345
212,848
55,210
\$584,683
(\$1,261,543)
(405,321)
(380,756)
(7,711)
(458,768)
(\$2,514,099)

# NOTE 3 – RECONCILITATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government – wide statement of activities. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period:

Capital Outlay	\$1,165,386
Depreciation Expense	(394,243)
	\$771,143
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	(\$735,881)
Decrease in Shared Revenue	(17,935)
Increase in Interest Revenue	9,345
Increase in All Other Revenue	212,848
Decrease in Special Assessment Revenue	(27,365)
	(\$558,988)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial	resources:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$226,119)
Increase in Capital Leases Payable	(462,350)
Increase in supplies inventory	18,028
	(\$670,441)

#### NOTE 4 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Deficits - The fund deficits at December 31, 2003 of \$2,981 in the EMS Grant Fund, \$20,201 in the Police-Fire Pension Fund (special revenue funds) and \$24,516 in the Sidewalk Improvement Fund (capital projects fund) arise from the recognition of expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting which are greater than expenditures recognized on the budgetary basis. The fund deficit at December 31, 2003 of \$64,060 in the Court Improvement Fund was created from recording a note payable amount in the individual fund balance sheet. The deficits do not exist under the cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

#### NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States:
- 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;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the
  first two bullets 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
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

#### NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days from the date of purchase in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time.

Ohio law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Based upon criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," collateral held in single financial institution collateral pools with securities being held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the pool's name are classified as Category 3.

The GASB has established risk categories for deposits and investments as follows:

#### Deposits:

Category 1	Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent
	in the City's name.

- Category 2 Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.
- Category 3 Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

#### Investments:

- Category 1 Insured or registered with securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.
- Category 2 Uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.
- Category 3 Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

#### A. Deposits

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$11,274,814 and the bank balance was \$10,107,778. Federal depository insurance covered \$200,000 of the bank balance. All remaining deposits were classified as Category 3..

#### NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2003 are summarized below:

Categorized Investments	Category 2	Fair Value
U.S. Government Securities	\$3,991,340	\$4,308,556
Non-Categorized Investments STAR Ohio	N/A	5,677,461
Total Non-Categorized Investments	N/A	5,677,461
Total Investments	\$3,991,340	\$9,986,017

#### C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. STAR Ohio is treated as a cash equivalent. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classifications per items A and B of this note are as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents *	Investments
Per Combined Balance Sheet	\$8,332,200	\$12,928,631
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	8,620,075	(8,620,075)
Investments:		
STAR Ohio	(5,677,461)	5,677,461
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$11,274,814	\$9,986,017

<sup>\*</sup> Includes cash on hand.

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

#### **NOTE 6 - TAXES**

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2003 were levied after October 1, 2002 on assessed values as of January 1, 2002, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed for tax year 2003. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due by February and the remainder payable in July. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits later payment dates to be established.

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% of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20 of the year assessed. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30; the remainder payable by September 20.

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

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

The full tax rate for the City's operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$11.25 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2003 receipts were based was \$99,537,650. This amount constitutes \$91,300,040 in real property assessed value, \$1,274,450 in public utility assessed value and \$6,963,160 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 1.125% (11.25 mills) of assessed value.

#### **NOTE 6 - TAXES** (Continued)

#### **B.** Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.9% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of 1.9% of taxable salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2003 consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, special assessments, interfund loans, loans and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

#### **NOTE 8 - INTERFUND BALANCES**

Individual interfund balances at December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Fund	Interfund Loans Receivable	Interfund Loans Payable
General Fund	\$182,622	\$0
Special Revenue Funds:		
EMS Grant Fund	0	2,981
Recreation Complex Fund	0	23,673
Total Special Revenue Funds	0	26,654
Capital Projects Funds:		
Subdivision Fund	0	78,762
Sidewalk Improvement Fund	0	24,516
OPWC Grant Fund	0	40,502
<b>Total Capital Projects Funds</b>	0	143,780
Internal Service Fund:		
Office Supplies Fund	0	12,188
Totals	\$182,622	\$182,622

**NOTE 9 - TRANSFERS** 

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2003:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$572,064	\$258,100
Special Revenue Funds:		
Street Construction, Maintenance		
and Repair Fund	185,000	0
State Highway Improvement Fund	15,000	25,000
County Recycling Fund	44,500	12,000
Oberlin Youth Council Fund	19,000	0
Library Fund	0	144,313
Police-Fire Pension Fund	29,603	603
Other Special Revenue Funds	15,000	0
Total Special Revenue Funds	308,103	181,916
Debt Service Fund:		
General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund	305,650	0
Capital Projects Fund:		
Income Tax Fund	0	457,874
Sidewalk Improvement Fund	23,810	0
OPWC Grant Fund	82,000	0
Equipment Replacement Fund	43,100	0
Court Improvement Fund	210,920	152,223
Total Capital Projects Funds	359,830	610,097
Enterprise Funds:		
Water Fund	359,149	432,504
Sewer Fund	441,976	378,946
Electric Fund	968,120	1,376,053
Refuse Fund	52,000	124,276
Total Enterprise Funds	1,821,245	2,311,779
Internal Service Fund:		
Garage Fund	0	5,000
Totals	\$3,366,892	\$3,366,892

#### **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

## A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2003:

Historical Cost:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2002	Additions	Deletions	2003
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,137,318	\$858,796	\$0	\$1,996,114
Construction in Progress	500,515	22,555	0	523,070
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,529,915	16,146	0	3,546,061
Machinery and Equipment	3,423,862	267,889	0	3,691,751
Total Cost	\$8,591,610	\$1,165,386	\$0	\$9,756,996
Accumulated Depreciation:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2002	Additions	Deletions	2003
Buildings	(\$768,419)	(\$87,489)	\$0	(\$855,908)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,921,217)	(311,120)	0	(2,232,337)
Total Depreciation	(\$2,689,636)	(\$398,609) *	\$0	(\$3,088,245)
Net Value:	\$5,901,974			\$6,668,751

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$232,727
Public Health and Welfare Services	7,940
Leisure Time Activities	77,999
Community Environment	2,515
Transportation	44,203
General Government	33,225
Total Depreciation Expense	\$398,609

## **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (continued)

# B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2003:

Historical Cost:	Restated			
Class	December 31, 2002	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2003
Class	2002	Additions	Defetions	2003
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$175,773	\$0	\$0	\$175,773
Construction in Progress	2,971,950	0	0	2,971,950
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	404,658	0	0	404,658
Infrastructure	18,794,527	0	0	18,794,527
Machinery and Equipment	12,073,323	526,718	0_	12,600,041
Total Cost	\$34,420,231	\$526,718	\$0	\$34,946,949
Accumulated Depreciation:	Restated			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2002	Additions	Deletions	2003
Buildings	(\$341,797)	(\$1,770)	\$0	(\$343,567)
Infrastructure	(10,252,065)	(939,726)	0	(11,191,791)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,965,230)	(810,663)	0	(7,775,893)
Total Depreciation	(\$17,559,092)	(\$1,752,159)	\$0	(\$19,311,251)
Net Value:	\$16,861,139	(\$1,225,441)	\$0	\$15,635,698

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## CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS")

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

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by the Ohio PERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a standalone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2003, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The 2003 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.55%, of covered payroll, 8.55% to fund the pension and 5.0% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$543,617, \$509,052 and \$417,688, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2003 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2003 was 5.0% of covered payroll which amounted to \$200,597.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2002. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets. The investment assumption rate for 2002 was 8.0%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually.

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 364,881. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2002 is \$10.0 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$18.7 billion and \$8.7 billion, respectively.

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

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

#### **NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$217,983, \$206,156 and \$193,311 respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The health care coverage provided by the OP&F Fund is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

The portion of the 2003 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$61,225 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police and \$20,645 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2002, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,527 for police and 10,396 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2002 were \$141,028,006, which was net of member contributions of \$12,623,875.

#### **NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

#### **NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES** (Continued)

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

At December 31, 2003, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$710,800, of which \$468,921 is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities and \$241,879 is recorded as a liability of the Business-Type Activities.

#### **NOTE 13 - NOTES PAYABLE**

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes including renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 20 years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is five years. Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to and payable no later than those principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five year period.

	Balance			Balance	
	Maturity December 31, Issued			December 31,	
	Date	2002	(Retired)	2003	
Capital Projects Notes Payable:					
2.10% Court Improvement	2003	520,000	(520,000)	0	
1.58% Court Improvement	2004	0	320,000	320,000	
0.00% Guess Siegal Land	2004	0	300,000	300,000	
Total Notes Payable		\$520,000	\$100,000	\$620,000	

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#### **NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2003 was as follows:

Date	Interest		Maturity	Balance December 31.			Balance December 31,	Amount Due Within
Purchased	Rate	Description	Date	2002	Additions	(Reductions)	2003	One Year
		•		2002	2 Tuditions	(reductions)	2003	One rear
Business-Ty	pe Activitie	es:						
Mortgage R								
1980	7.25%	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2008	\$1,580,000	\$0	(\$235,000)	\$1,345,000	\$245,000
Ohio Water	Developmen	nt Authority Loans (OWDA):						
1973	7.840%	OWDA - Project #1207	2015	313,289	0	(17,131)	296,158	18,073
1990	7.840%	OWDA - Project #1807	2016	1,134,561	0	(50,541)	1,084,020	54,468
1995	7.840%	OWDA - Project #2072	2005	458,485	0	(143,230)	315,255	152,626
2000	9.185%	OWDA - Project #3293	2013	2,293,359	94,608	(100,104)	2,287,863	101,921
	Total Ohio	Water Development Authority	Loans	4,199,694	94,608	(311,006)	3,983,296	327,088
Compensate	d Absences	3	-	222,275	241,879	(222,275)	241,879	84,393
	Total Bu	siness-Type Long-Term Debt		\$6,001,969	\$336,487	(\$768,281)	\$5,570,175	\$656,481
Government	al Activities	:						
Special Ass	essment Boi	nds:						
1999	8.750%	Downtown Improvements	2005	\$48,081	\$0	(\$15,900)	\$32,181	\$15,900
2000	5.500%	Recreation Facility	2014	407,062	0	(33,922)	373,140	33,922
	Total Specia	al Assessment Bonds						
	(with Gov	vernmental Commitment)		455,143	0	(49,822)	405,321	49,822
General Obli	gation Bond	ls:						
1989	6.875%	Library Bond	2009	790,000	0	(90,000)	700,000	95,000
1999	8.750%	Downtown Improvements	2005	41,919	0	(14,100)	27,819	14,100
2000	6.448%	Recreation Facility	2010	592,647	0	(592,647)	0	0
2003	3.140%	Recreation Facility	2008	0	533,724	0	533,724	100,248
	Total Gener	al Obligation Bonds		1,424,566	533,724	(696,747)	1,261,543	209,348
Capital Leas	es			0	462,350	(81,594)	380,756	81,594
Compensate	d Absences	}		243,407	468,921	(243,407)	468,921	189,606
•	Total Go	vernmental Activities Long-Ter	m Debt	\$2,123,116	\$1,464,995	(\$1,071,570)	\$2,516,541	\$530,370

# **NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

The principal amount of the City's special assessment debt outstanding at December 31, 2003, \$405,321, is general obligation debt (backed by the full faith and credit of the City) that is being retired with the proceeds from special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The City is obligated to repay the debt irrespective of the amount of special assessments collected from property owners. The fund balance of \$252,358 in the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund at December 31, 2003 is reserved for the retirement of outstanding special assessment bonds.

#### **NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

#### A. Future Long-Term Financing Requirements

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2003 follows:

	Gen	eral	Mortgage		Special	
	Obligatio	n Bonds	Revenue	Revenue Bonds		nt Bonds
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	\$209,348	\$67,352	\$245,000	\$68,220	\$49,822	\$22,838
2005	222,116	56,440	255,000	56,460	50,201	19,582
2006	216,643	44,740	270,000	43,966	33,922	16,324
2007	229,991	33,828	280,000	30,196	33,922	14,459
2008	243,445	22,124	295,000	20,376	33,922	12,594
2009-2013	140,000	9,626	0	0	169,610	34,982
2014-2018	0	0	0	0	33,922	1,399
Totals	\$1,261,543	\$234,110	\$1,345,000	\$219,218	\$405,321	\$122,178
	OWDA Loans		Capital Leases		Total	
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	\$327,088	\$158,489	\$75,874	\$10,886	\$907,132	\$327,785
2005	449,821	183,433	77,244	8,723	1,054,382	324,638
2006	300,474	159,477	175,928	6,517	996,967	271,024
2007	314,448	145,503	51,710	1,491	910,071	225,477
2008	329,154	130,794	0	0	901,521	185,888
2009-2013	1,895,311	404,439	0	0	2,204,921	449,047
2014-2018	367,000	48,459	0	0	400,922	49,858
Totals	\$3,983,296	\$1,230,594	\$380,756	\$27,617	\$7,375,916	\$1,833,717

#### **NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to property and casualty, general liability, workers' compensation and employee health and dental benefits.

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage.

The City participates in the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Agency, Inc., (BORMA, Inc.); a public entity shared risk pool consisting of several cities in northern Ohio. The City pays monthly premiums for health care coverage for its employees to BORMA and to Public Entities Pool (PEP) for property and general liability insurance. BORMA is responsible for the management and operations of the health insurance programs. Member Cities agree to share in coverage of losses and pay all premiums necessary for the specified health insurance coverage. Member Cities are subject to supplemental assessments.

#### **NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll plus administrative costs. The rate is determined based on accident history of the North Central Ohio Municipal Finance Officers Association. The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

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

#### **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

The City is a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's 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.

#### **NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES**

#### A. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 1 (Omega JV-1)

The City is a participant with twenty-one subdivisions within the State of Ohio in this joint venture to provide supplemental reserve electric power to the participants on a cooperative basis. On dissolution of the joint venture, the net assets of Omega JV-1 will be shared by the participants on a percentage basis. The Omega JV-1 is managed by AMP-Ohio which acts as the joint venture's agent. The participants are obligated by the agreement to remit monthly costs incurred from using electricity generated by the joint venture. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of Omega JV-1 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's equity interest in Omega JV-1 was \$24,958 at December 31, 2003. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-1 can be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the City's Finance Director.

#### B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2)

The City of Oberlin is a Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with percentages of liability and ownership of 1.16% and .91% respectively and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

#### **NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES** (Continued)

#### B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (Omega JV-2) (Continued)

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP-Ohio issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2. The City's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2003 was \$459,204 (Including amounts withheld for Debt Service Reserve, amounts held in the Bond Fund, previous billings to members, interest payable and debt service paid and collected). The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV2 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$448,997 at December 31, 2003. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the City's Finance Director.

The City's liability for the 2001 bonds is disclosed below:

			Total
Years	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
2004	\$20,672	\$25,684	\$46,356
2005	21,541	24,805	46,346
2006	22,467	23,890	46,357
2007	23,394	22,991	46,385
2008-2020	437,645	165,064	602,709
Total Gross Liability	525,719	262,434	788,153
Less: Amounts Held			
In Reserve	(66,515)		
Totals	\$459,204		

#### **NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES** (Continued)

#### C. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5)

The City of Oberlin is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 3.02%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV5 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the OMEGA JV5 Agreement.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and receives electricity from its operations and to provide backup generation facilities for OMEGA JV5 Participants. The purpose of the OMEGA JV5 Project was to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 42 MW of distributed generation. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The net proceeds of the bond issues of \$134,302,799 from the 1993 issue and \$12,800,000 from the 2001 issue were contributed to OMEGA JV5. The City's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2003 was \$4,076,245 for the 1993 issue and \$479,253 for the 2001 issue. The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment in OMEGA JV5 was \$238,384 at December 31, 2003. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the City's Finance Director.

The City's liability for the 1993 bonds is disclosed below:

			Total
Years	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
2004	\$109,324	\$220,312	\$329,636
2005	114,760	214,737	329,497
2006	120,800	208,712	329,512
2007	127,293	202,219	329,512
2008	134,239	195,345	329,584
2009-2030	3,469,829	1,803,047	5,272,876
Totals	\$4,076,245	\$2,844,372	\$6,920,617

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2003

## **NOTE 17 - JOINT VENTURES** (Continued)

# C. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) (Continued)

The City's obligation for principal on the 2001 bonds begins in 2025. The City's liability for the 2001 bonds is disclosed below:

			Total
Years	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
2025	\$91,631	\$238,002	\$329,633
2026	86,575	243,058	329,633
2027	81,782	247,851	329,633
2028	77,243	252,390	329,633
2029	129,404	186,639	316,043
2030	12,618	47,783	60,401
Totals	\$479,253	\$1,215,723	\$1,694,976

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO

# **AUDIT REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

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# JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98th Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

(216) 475 - 6136 Accountants Ohio Society of Certified Public

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

Honorable Mayor, City Manager, City Auditor, and Members of City Council City of Oberlin, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oberlin, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003, which collectively comprise the City of Oberlin, Ohio's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2004. The City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments* as of January 1, 2003. This resulted in a change to the City's method of accounting for certain nonexchange revenues, capital assets, long-term liabilities and changes in the format and content of the basic financial statements. 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 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'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 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 financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting which we have reported to the management of the City of Oberlin, Ohio in a separate letter dated June 25, 2004.

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

June 25, 2004

# CITY OF OBERLIN, OHIO STATUS OF PRIOR CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 2002, included no citations. Management letter recommendations have been corrected, repeated, or procedures instituted to prevent occurrences in this audit period.



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#### **CITY OF OBERLIN**

#### **LORAIN 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 OCTOBER 14, 2004