



# CITY OF CANFIELD MAHONING COUNTY

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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Canfield Mahoning County 104 Lisbon Street Canfield. Ohio 44406

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Canfield, Mahoning County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Canfield, Mahoning County, as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type and nonexpendable trust fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 2005 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Betty Montgomeny

February 10, 2005

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## **Combined Balance Sheet** All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 2002

_	Governmental Fund Types				
	General <u>Fund</u>	Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>	Debt Service <u>Funds</u>	Capital Projects <u>Funds</u>	
Assets and Other Debits					
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,768,900	\$739,473	\$649,557	\$1,289,869	
Investments	159,577				
Receivables:					
Taxes	168,307	410,793	284,407		
Accounts	46,628	13,112	32		
Unbilled Accounts Receivable			912		
Interfund		48,174			
Intergovernmental Receivable	117,507	146,981	16,720	42,706	
Inventories Held for Resale	,	,	,	,	
Fixed Assets (Net, where applicable, of Accumulated Depreciation)					
Other Debits					
Amount Available in Debt Service Fund for Retirement of					
General Obligation Bonds					
Amount to be Provided from General Government Resources					
Amount to be Provided from General Government Resources					
Total Assets and Other Debits	2,260,919	1,358,533	951,628	1,332,575	
Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	61,897	6,454	883		
Interfund Payable	0.,00.	0, .0 .	000	48,174	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	56,537	11,663		10,171	
Compensated Absences Payable	8,403	839			
Intergovernmental Payable	11,361	2,138			
Deferred Revenue	110,415	511,461	296,627	42,706	
Deposits Held and Due to Others	110,413	311,401	290,027	42,700	
OPWC Loans Payable					
General Obligation Bonds Payable	212.212				
Total Liabilities	248,613	532,555	297,510	90,880	
Fund Equity and Other Credits					
Contributed Capital					
Investment in General Fixed Assets					
Retained Earnings: Unreserved					
Fund Balance: Reserved for Encumbrances	225 502	22 656		602.406	
	225,582	23,656	GE 4 440	692,406	
Fund Balance: Unreserved, Undesignated	1,786,724	802,322	654,118	549,289	
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits	2,012,306	825,978	654,118	1,241,695	
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits	\$2,260,919	\$1,358,533	\$951,628	\$1,332,575	

Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Types	Account G	roups	
Enterprise	Trust and Agency	General Fixed	General Long-Term	Totals (Memorandum
<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Only)</u>
\$3,175,307	\$357,125			\$7,980,231 159,577
				863,507
92,224	1,063			153,059
199,974				200,886
				48,174
3,640				323,914 3,640
13,117,993		16,434,997		29,552,990
10,117,550		10,404,557		20,002,000
			654,118	654,118
			1,184,391	1,184,391
16,589,138	358,188	16,434,997	1,838,509	41,124,487
213,492				282,726
210,102				48,174
11,289				79,489
21,541			118,446	149,229
13,557			97,329	124,385
				961,209
	61,471			61,471
360,258			422,734	782,992
1,032,000			1,200,000	2,232,000
1,652,137	61,471	0	1,838,509	4,721,675
6,060,382				6,060,382
		16,434,997		16,434,997
8,876,619	131,851			9,008,470
				941,644
	164,866			3,957,319
14,937,001	296,717	16,434,997	0	36,402,812
\$16,589,138	\$358,188	\$16,434,997	\$1,838,509	\$41,124,487

# Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

#### All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

Fiduciary

	G	overnmental	Fund Types			
-		Special	Debt	Capital	Fund Type	Total
	General	Revenue	Service	Projects	Expendable	(Memorandum
	Fund	Funds	Funds	Funds	Trust Funds	Only)
	<u>r unu</u>	<u>r urius</u>	<u>r unus</u>	<u>r drido</u>	Trast r arias	<u>Othly j</u>
Revenues						
Local Taxes	\$2,054,352	\$446,832	\$273,063			\$2,774,247
Intergovernmental Revenues	324,497	382,965	36,225	176,482		920,169
Special Assessments	02 1, 101	22,275	00,220	,		22,275
Charges for Services	185,696	30,008	9,386			225,090
Fines, Licenses and Permits	136,033	7,793	5,500			143,826
Interest	168,512	17,765			1,113	187,390
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	10,782	17,700			1,113	10,782
Miscellaneous	31,338	6,657			1,621	39,616
			040.074	470 400		
Total Revenues	2,911,210	914,295	318,674	176,482	2,734	4,323,395
Expenditures						
Current:						
Security of Person and Property	1,621,938	89,157				1,711,095
Public Health Services	1,021,936	32,919				135,371
Leisure Time Activities	102,432					,
	70,904	82,120				82,120 70,904
Community Environment	70,904 548	E06 711				
Transportation		506,711				507,259
General Government	632,441	47.504		207.005		632,441
Capital Outlay	90,883	47,501		297,995		436,379
Debt Service			000 000			000 000
Principal Retirement			222,322			222,322
Interest and Fiscal Charges			103,445			103,445
Total Expenditures	2,519,166	758,408	325,767	297,995	0	3,901,336
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	392,044	155,887	(7,093)	(121,513)	2,734	422,059
Other Financing Sources						
Sale of Fixed Assets	1,902					1,902
Transfers-In	1,902	207,713	79,800	520,021	100,000	907,534
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	1,902	207,713	<b>79,800</b>	520,021	100,000	909,436
Total Other I mancing Sources/(Oses)	1,902	201,113	79,000	320,021	100,000	909,430
Other Financing Uses						
Transfers-Out	451,000	331,821		124,713		907,534
Total Other Financing Uses	451,000	331,821	0	124,713		907,534
	.01,000	001,021	•	,	•	331,33
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing						
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures						
and Other Financing Uses	(57,054)	31,779	72,707	273,795	102,734	423,961
<b></b>	(- , )	- , -	,	-,	- ,	-,
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	2,069,360	794,198	581,410	967,899	62,131	4,474,998
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$ <u>2,012,306</u>	\$ <u>825,977</u>	\$ <u>654,117</u>	\$ <u>1,241,694</u>	\$ <u>164,865</u>	\$ <u>4,898,959</u>

# Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	General Fund			Special Revenue Funds			
	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Davis							
Revenues	0.400.000	0.000.040	(50.454)	40.4.570	404 700	(0.074)	
Local Taxes	2,126,000 217,874	2,069,846 326,584	(56,154) 108,710	434,576 383,178	431,702 388,024	(2,874) 4,846	
Intergovernmental Revenues Special Assessments	217,074	320,364	100,710	25,155	22,275	(2,880)	
Charges for Services	8,492	7,882	(610)	29,000	30,008	1,008	
Fines, Licenses and Permits	129,229	133,185	3,956	29,000 850	1,070	220	
Interest Earnings	169,000	168,512	(488)	17,100	17,765	665	
Miscellaneous	8,164	8,124	(40)	4,325	4,648	323	
Total Revenues	2,658,759	2,714,133	55,374	894,184	895,492	1,308	
Expenditures							
Current:							
Security of Person and Property	1,981,970	1,730,961	251,009	114,227	93,094	21,133	
Public Health Services	110,925	102,462	8,463	75,580	34,601	40,979	
Leisure Time Activities				132,462	83,767	48,695	
Community Environment	87,811	73,828	13,983				
Transportation	5,000	5,000		941,648	671,162	270,486	
General Government	901,316	691,003	210,313				
Capital Outlay	225,456	171,593	53,863	105,133	49,003	56,130	
Debt Service							
Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges							
Total Expenditures	3,312,478	2,774,847	537,631	1,369,050	931,627	437,423	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(653,719)	(60,714)	593,005	(474,866)	(36,135)	438,731	
Other Financing Sources							
Sale of Fixed Assets	2,000	2,382	382				
Other Financing Sources	182,000	182,858	858		1,956	1,956	
Transfers-In Advances-In				207,713	207,713		
Total Other Financing Sources	184,000	185,240	1,240	207,713	209,669	1,956	
Other Financing Uses							
Other Financing Uses	292,606	34,901	257,705	4,500	425	4,075	
Transfers-Out	451,000	451,000	,	331,821	331,821	,	
Advances-Out					48,174	(48,174)	
Total Other Financing Uses	743,606	485,901	257,705	336,321	380,420	(44,099)	
Excess of Revenues and Other							
Financing Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(1,213,325)	(361,375)	851,950	(603,474)	(206,886)	396,588	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,618,239	1,618,239	0	737,748	736,264	(1,484)	
Prior Period Adjustments		1,848	1,848		247	247	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	216,773	216,773		179,736	179,736		
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	621,687	1,475,485	853,798	314,010	709,361	395,351	

# Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (Continued)

All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds			
	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues							
Local Taxes	271,951	268,563	(3,388)				
Intergovernmental Revenues	37,238	36,225	(1,013)	677,080	176,482	(500,598)	
Special Assessments							
Charges for Services	9,400	9,372	(28)				
Fines, Licenses and Permits							
Interest Earnings Miscellaneous	·		·				
Total Revenues	318,589	314,160	(4,429)	677,080	176,482	(500,598)	
Expenditures							
Current:							
Security of Person and Property							
Public Health Services							
Leisure Time Activities							
Community Environment							
Transportation							
General Government							
Capital Outlay				1,047,852	999,363	48,489	
Debt Service							
Principal Retirement	222,322	222,322	4.040				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	108,255	103,445	<u>4,810</u>				
Total Expenditures	330,577	325,767	4,810	1,047,852	999,363	48,489	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(11,988)	(11,607)	381	(370,772)	(822,881)	(452,109)	
Other Financing Sources							
Sale of Fixed Assets							
Other Financing Sources							
Transfers-In	79,800	79,800		520,021	520,021		
Advances-In					<u>48,174</u>	<u>48,174</u>	
Total Other Financing Sources	79,800	79,800	0	520,021	568,195	48,174	
Other Financing Uses							
Other Financing Uses Transfers-Out				104 710	104 740		
Advances-Out				124,713	124,713		
Total Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	124,713	124,713	0	
Excess of Revenues and Other							
Financing Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	67,812	68,193	381	24,536	(379,399)	(403,935)	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	579,481	579,481	0	959,723	959,723	0	
Prior Period Adjustments							
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>1,000</u>	1,000	<u>o</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8,177</u>	( <u>8,176</u> )	
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	648,293	648,674	<u>381</u>	984,260	<u>588,501</u>	( <u>412,111</u> )	

# Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (Continued)

All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Trust Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Expendable Trust Funds		Total (I	Total (Memorandum Only)			
			Variance			Variance	
	Revised		Favorable	Revised		Favorable	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues							
Local Taxes				2,832,527	2,770,111	(62,416)	
Intergovernmental Revenues				1,315,370	927,315	(388,055)	
Special Assessments				25,155	22,275	(2,880)	
Charges for Services				46,892	47,262	370	
Fines, Licenses and Permits				130,079	134,255	4,176	
Interest Earnings	800	1.113	313	186,900	187,390	490	
Miscellaneous	1,600	1,621	21	14,089	14,393	304	
Total Revenues	2,400	2,734	334	4,551,012	4,103,001	(448,011)	
Expenditures							
Current:							
Security of Person and Property				2,096,197	1,824,055	272,142	
Public Health Services				186,505	137,063	49.442	
Leisure Time Activities				132,462	83,767	48,695	
Community Environment				87,811	73,828	13,983	
Transportation				946,648	676,162	270,486	
General Government	5,000		5,000	906,316	691,003	215,313	
Capital Outlay	3,000		3,000	1,378,441	1,219,959	158,482	
Debt Service				1,376,441	1,219,909	130,462	
Principal Retirement				222,322	222,322		
Interest and Fiscal Charges				108,255	103,445	4,810	
Total Expenditures	5,000	0	5,000	6,064,957	5,031,604	1,033,353	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,600)	2,734	5,334	(1,513,945)	(928,603)	585,342	
Other Financing Sources							
Sale of Fixed Assets				2,000	2,382	382	
Other Financing Sources				182,000	184,814	2,814	
Transfers-In	100,000	100,000		907,534	907,534	,	
Advances-In	,	,		/	48,174	48,174	
Total Other Financing Sources	100,000	100,000	0	1,091,534	1,142,904	51,370	
Other Financing Uses							
Other Financing Uses				297,106	35,326	261,780	
Transfers-Out				907,534	907,534	,	
Advances-Out					48,174	(48,174)	
Total Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	1,204,640	991,034	213,606	
Excess of Revenues and Other							
Financing Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	97,400	102,734	5,334	(1,627,051)	(776,733)	850,318	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	62,131	62,131	0	3,957,322	3,955,838	(1,484)	
	02,131	02,131	·	5,557,522	3,333,030	(1,404)	
Prior Period Adjustments					2,095	2,095	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>0</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>0</u>	397,510	405,686	( <u>8,176</u> )	
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	159,531	164,865	5,334	2,727,781	3,586,886	842,753	

# Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings/Fund Balance

### Proprietary Fund Type and Non-Expendable Trust Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Type	
	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Non- Expendable <u>Trust Funds</u>	Totals (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$1,698,266	\$7,500	\$1,705,766
Interest Revenue Other	2.040	2,849	2,849
	2,040 4 700 306	4,356	6,396
Total Operating Revenues	1,700,306	14,705	1,715,011
Operating Expenses			
Personal Services	296,088		296,088
Travel/Transportation	4		4
Contractual Services	1,221,101		1,221,101
Supplies and Materials	28,875		28,875
Depreciation	402,994		402,994
Other	102,003		102,003
Total Operating Expenses	2,051,065	0	2,051,065
Operating Income	(350,759)	14,705	(336,054)
Non-Operating Expenses			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	<u>69,686</u>		69,686
Total Non-Operating Expenses	69,686	0	69,686
Net Non-Operating Revenues/Expenses	(69,686)	0	(69,686)
Net Income/Loss	(420,445)	14,705	(405,740)
Retained Earnings - January 1	9,297,067	<u>117,146</u>	9,414,213
Retained Earnings - December 31	\$ <u>8,876,622</u>	\$ <u>131,851</u>	\$ <u>9,008,473</u>

#### **Combined Statement Of Cash Flows**

#### Proprietary Fund Types and Non-ExpendableTrust Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	Tatala
	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Non-Expendable <u>Trust</u>	Totals (Memorandum <u>Only)</u>
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services Cash Payments for Contractual Services Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits Cash Payments for Travel/Transportation Other Operating Revenues	\$1,734,622 (28,895) (1,308,558) (288,009) (4) 2,040	\$13,950	\$1,748,572 (28,895) (1,308,558) (288,009) (4)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	111,196	13,950	2,040 <b>125,146</b>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Proceeds from the Issuance of Notes Purchase of Fixed Assets Principal Payments-General Obligation Bonds Interest Payments-General Obligation Bonds	27,045 (127,563) (117,512) (68,817)		27,045 (127,563) (117,512) (68,817)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(286,847)		(286,847)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(175,651)	13,950	(161,701)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	3,350,958	116,838	3,467,796
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ <u>3,175,307</u>	\$ <u>130,788</u>	\$ <u>3,306,095</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Operating Income Adjustments:	(350,760)	14,704	(336,056)
Depreciation (Increase)/Decrease in Assets:	402,994		402,994
Accounts Receivable Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities:	36,356	(754)	35,602
Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Compensated Absences Payable	14,392 2,066 1,498		14,392 2,066 1,498
Intergovernmental Payable  Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	4,649 111,195	13,950	4,649 <b>125,145</b>
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Balance Sheet:			
Trust and Agency Funds Less: Agency Funds Nonexpendable Trust Fund		357,125 (226,337) <b>130,788</b>	

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Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 1 - Description of the City and Reporting Entity**

The City of Canfield (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1852, and adopted its first charter in 1968. The form of government provided in this Charter is known as the "Council-Manager Plan". The Charter provides for a council of five members consisting of the mayor and four other persons elected from the Municipality at large. All members of the Council are elected for overlapping terms of four years. The Mayor does not serve as President of the Council and does not have any veto power over the actions of the Council.

The Manager is appointed by the Council and is the chief executive, administrative, and law enforcement officer of the Municipality. The Director of Finance is appointed by the Manager, with the approval of Council. The Director of Finance is the fiscal officer of the City.

A reporting entity includes the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Canfield, this includes police protection, street maintenance and repairs, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, water and wastewater. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

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

Prior to 1990, the Fire Department of Canfield was solely operated by the City. The Cardinal Joint Fire District is a jointly managed organization with the Township of Canfield. The City and Township appoint two each of the five member board. The fifth board member is selected by the other four members. The Cardinal Joint Fire District is supported by its own millage.

The Canfield City School District has been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for this organization nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes or the issuance of debt for this organization.

#### **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities provided they do

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

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

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

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

For Financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

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

**Special Revenue Funds** These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to major capital projects) that are legally restricted expenditures for specified purposes.

**Debt Service Funds** These funds are used to account for the accumulations of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

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

**Proprietary Fund Type** Proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

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

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

**Fiduciary Fund Types** Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. There are two types of fiduciary funds, trust and agency. The following are the City's fiduciary fund types:

**Expendable Trust Funds** These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. Expendable trust funds account for assets where both principal and interest may be spent.

**Nonexpendable Trust Funds** These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. Nonexpendable trust funds account for assets where the principle may not be spent.

**Agency Funds** Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results or operations.

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

**General Fixed Assets Account Group** This account group accounts for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in proprietary funds.

**General Long-Term Obligations Account Group** This account group accounts for all unmatured long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of proprietary funds.

#### **B.** Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

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

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, state-levied locally shared taxes, (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures and income tax withheld by employers.

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

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

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

#### C. Budgetary Process

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

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

**Estimated Resources** The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31,

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. This certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that the estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amount reported on the budgetary statement reflects the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2002.

Appropriations A Temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year, as new information becomes available, provided that the total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. None of these supplemental appropriations had any significant affect on the original appropriations. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

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

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

#### D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to certain special revenue funds, certain expendable trust funds, water enterprise funds and nonexpendable trust funds.

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

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### E. Inventory

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while the inventory of the proprietary funds is stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental fund which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets. Since the inventory balance at December 31, 2002 was not significant, an amount was not reported on the combined balance sheet.

#### F. Interfund Assets and Liabilities

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

#### G. Fixed Assets

General fixed assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental type funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the general fixed assets account group. Public domain ("infrastructure") general fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems are capitalized along with other general fixed assets.

Fixed assets utilized in the proprietary funds are capitalized in these funds.

Fixed asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1996, by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not determinable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain fixed assets, the estimates were calculated by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one hundred dollars.

Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of general fixed assets is also not capitalized.

Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. Improvements to fund fixed assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets. Depreciation in the proprietary fund types is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Water and Sewer Lines	50 years
Buildings	50 years
Improvements other than buildings	7-20 years
Equipment	3-20 years
Vehicles	5 years

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 2002, interest costs incurred on construction projects in the proprietary funds were not material.

#### H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

Long-term debt and other obligations financed by proprietary funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate proprietary funds.

#### I. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributed to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The City records a liability for accumulated unused sick and vacation time after 10 years of service.

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

#### J. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Grants, entitlements or shared revenues received for proprietary fund

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

operating purposes are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

#### K. Fund Equity

Reserves for retained earnings represent those portions of fund equity not available for appropriation or legally segregated for a specific future use. Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from customers. Fund balance reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances.

#### L. Estimates

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

#### M. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

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

#### **Note 3 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting**

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

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

- 3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types and as note disclosure in the proprietary fund types (GAAP).
- 4. Proceeds from and principal payments on notes are reported on the operating statement (budget) rather than as balance sheet transactions.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements on a fund type basis.

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

		Special	Debt	Capital	Expendable
_	General	Revenue	Service	Projects	Trust
_					
GAAP Basis	(57,053)	31,780	72,707	273,795	102,734
Net Adjustment for					
Revenue Accruals	(13,740)	(16,847)	(4,514)	0	0
Advance In	0	0	0	48,174	0
Net Adjustment for					
Expenditure Accruals	1,350	(143,535)	883	0	0
Advance Out	0	(48, 174)	0	0	0
Encumbrances	(291,932)	(30,110)	(883)	(701,368)	0
_					
Budget Basis	(361,375)	(206,886)	68,193	(379, 399)	102,734

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 4 - Deposits and Investments**

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement exceeds the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR OHIO).

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

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

Investments are stated at a cost that approximates market.

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

**Deposits** At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits were (\$114,512) and the bank balance was \$28,261. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. Cash on hand is \$1,710.

**Investments** Investments are classified under the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 3 into three categories. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name. STAR Ohio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

The classification of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9 which classifies investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents.

	Category	Category	Carrying	Market
	1	3	Value	Value
Anthem Stock	159,577		159,577	159,577
Repurchase Agreements		3,429,204	3,429,204	3,429,204
STAR Ohio			4,663,828	4,663,828
Total Investments	159,577	3,429,204	8,252,609	8,252,609
STAR Ohio	159,577		4,663,828	4,663,82

A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classification per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents/	
	Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement No. 9	7,980,231	
Cash on hand	(1,710)	
Anthem Stock		159,577
Investments of the		
cash management pool:		
Repurchase Agreements	(3,429,204)	3,429,204
STAR Ohio	(4,663,828)	4,663,828
GASB Statement No. 3	(114,512)	8,252,609

#### Note 5 - Taxes

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property, and tangible personal (used in business) property located in the City. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date.

Assessed values are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The latest reappraisal in Mahoning County was completed in 1999. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20, unless extended.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility property) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values on December 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 twenty-five percent of its true value. Amounts paid by single-county taxpayers are due September 20. Multi-county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

The Mahoning County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of all taxing districts within the county including the City of Canfield. The Mahoning County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2002, was \$4.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2002 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property 168,595,040
Public Utility Property 2,915,230
Tangible Personal Property 10,364,740

Total Valuation 181,875,010

#### **B.** Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of one percent as follows:

**Residents:** Individuals 18 years of age and over pay the tax on income from all sources no matter where derived. The following is taxable, but is not limited to, gross salaries, gross wages, commissions, tips, gratuities and other compensation. The tax is paid on earnings, payments, bonuses, commissions, and fees received by professionals, brokers and independent contractors. The net profits from businesses, rents and farms. Also taxable is income from Sub S Corp., and partnerships. Royalties and gambling winnings over \$5,000 are taxable.

Residents who pay another city income tax are given a credit of ½ of 1% of the wage on which the other city tax is paid.

**Resident business:** Businesses located within the City must withhold the 1% tax on the gross compensation of all employees 18 years of age and older. They must also provide copies of all 1099 Miscellaneous Income Forms issued since the tax is not withheld on that compensation.

Taxes are paid on the net profit of the business.

**Non-Residents**: Taxes are paid on income and wages earned from a business located in the City. The employer must withhold the City income tax on the wages paid all employees. Income earned while working within the city limits is taxable to the City and the employer (even when located outside of the City) must withhold the city tax on these wages.

Independent contractors pay on earnings, payments, bonuses, commissions and/or fees received. Since they are not employees, the tax is not withheld by an employer and they file and pay their own taxes.

**Non-Resident business**: The tax is withheld on the individuals working within the City limits.

Taxes are paid on the net profit of the portion of the business conducted within the City of Canfield or for the City of Canfield.

Income tax proceeds are received by the general fund.

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 6 - Receivables**

Receivables at December 31, 2002, primarily consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services including unbilled utility services), interfund, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues and interest on investments. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
General Fund:	
Revenue Assistance	11,079
Local Government	66,156
Estate Tax	36,527
Federal Grant-HIDTA Reimbursement	3,745
Total General Fund	117,507
Special Revenue Funds:	
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	134,652
State Highway	8,969
Cops In School Grant	3,360
Total Special Revenue Funds	146,981
Debt Service Funds:	
GO Debt Retirement Fund	9,405
Storm Water Debt Retirement Fund	7,315
Total Debt Service Funds	16,720
Capital Project Funds:	
Intermodel ODOT Grant-Sidewalks	40,719
E Main St Safety Upgrade - Phase 2	1,987
Total Capital Project Funds	42,706
Total	323,914

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 7 - Contingencies**

#### A. Grants

The City receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2002.

#### B. Litigation

The City of Canfield is a party to legal proceedings. The City management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

#### **Note 8 - Fixed Assets**

A summary of the enterprise funds; property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2002, follows:

	Balance		Balance
_	1/01/2002	Additions	12/31/2002
Land	9,140		9,140
Buildings	1,547,674		1,547,674
Equipment	339,551	46,307	385,858
Infrastructure	17,216,522	41,728	17,258,250
Construction in Progress	5,000	92,897	97,897
Total	19,117,887	180,932	19,298,819
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(5,777,831)	(402,994)	(6,180,825)
Net Fixed Assets	13,340,056	(222,062)	13,117,994

A summary of changes in general fixed assets follows:

	Balance			Balance
_	1/01/2002	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2002
Land	609,560			609,560
Buildings	2,132,069	16,266		2,148,335
Imrpovements Other Than Buildings	54,865	722		55,587
Equipment	2,290,010	119,872	(66,421)	2,343,461
Infrastructure	10,996,038	5,779		11,001,817
Construction in Progress	16,339	260,168	(270)	276,237
Total	16,098,881	402,807	(66,691)	16,434,997
•				

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

### **Note 9 - Long-term Obligations**

The original issuance amounts for the City's long-term obligations and changes in the City's long-term obligations during 2002 are as follows:

	İ	Ī	l	Ī	1	l	1	l
	D		Original	., .	Principal	Additions	Reductions	Principal
	Date of Issuanc	Interest	Issue	Year of	Outstanding	During	During	Outstanding
Debt Issue	е	Rate	Amount	Maturity	12/31/2001	Year	Year	12/31/2002
Enterprise Fund Obligations								
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans:		No						
Sawmill Sanitary Main Replacement	2002	Interest	360,230	2021	351,224		18,012	333,213
Sawmill Sanitary Main Lining	2002	No Interest				27,045		27,045
Subtotal	2002	intorest			351,224	27,045	18,012	360,258
						,	,,,	
General Obligation Bonds:								
Water Main Construction	09/01/94	6.25%	250,000	2014	162,500		12,500	150,000
Water Storage Tank	12/01/92	6.00%	750,000	2012	417,000		37,000	380,000
Northwest Interceptor	05/01/86	7.75%	570,000	2006	150,000		30,000	120,000
Sewer System Improvement	03/01/96	5.00%	500,000	2015	402,000		20,000	382,000
Subtotal					1,131,500	0	99,500	1,032,000
Total Enterprise Fund Obligations					1,482,724	27,045	117,512	1,392,258
0								
General Long Term Obligations (GLTDAG)								
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans:	4000	0.000/						54400
Hillside Drive Replacement	1992	3.00% No	141,123	2008	64,095		9,903	54,192
Brookpark Storm Water Imp.	1994	Interest	55,432	2015	34,103		2,728	31,375
Hillside Storm Water Imp.	1994	No Interest	157,839	2014	94,469		7,872	86,596
·	2000	No		2020				
Court St Area Storm Water Imp. Subtotal	2000	Interest	286,367	2020	264,890	0	14,318	250,571
Subtotal					457,556	U	34,822	422,734
General Obligation Bonds:								
Storm Water Improvement	12/01/92	6.00%	500,000	2012	275,000		25,000	250,000
Water System Improvement	05/01/86	7.75%	2,500,000	2006	625,000		125,000	500,000
Municipal Complex Improvement	09/01/94	6.25%	750,000	2014	487,500		37,500	450,000
Subtotal	07/01/74	0.2370	750,000	2014	1,387,500	0	187,500	1,200,000
0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0					1,007,000		101/000	1,200,000
Compensated Absences					112,764	5,682		118,446
Intergovernmental Payable					68,579	97,329	68,579	97,329
Total General Long Term Obligations (GLTDAG)					2,026,398	103,011	290,901	1,838,508
Total of All Types					3,509,123	130,056	408,413	3,230,766

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

User charges, impact fees and property taxes are used to pay the general obligation bonds reported in the enterprise fund. The remaining general obligation bonds and OPWC Loans will be paid from the proceeds of municipal income tax. Compensated absences and intergovernmental payables reported in the "compensated absences payable" and "intergovernmental payable" accounts will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$17,474,142 at December 31, 2002. Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2002, are as follows:

		Enter	prise		GLTDAG					
	OPWC Loan	Total P & I	GO Bond	Total P & I	OPWC Loan	Total P & I	GO Bond	Total P & I	Grand Total	
	P & I Due	Outstanding	Outstanding							
	Per Year	Per Year	Per Year							
2003	18,012	333,213	163,030	1,396,043	36,671	427,304	269,375	1,562,188	3,718,747	
2004	18,012	315,201	157,541	1,233,013	36,671	390,633	255,844	1,292,813	3,231,659	
2005	18,012	297,190	153,000	1,075,471	36,671	353,961	242,313	1,036,969	2,763,591	
2006	18,012	279,178	147,354	922,471	36,671	317,290	228,781	794,656	2,313,596	
2007	18,012	261,167	111,655	775,118	36,671	280,619	90,250	565,875	1,882,778	
2008	18,012	243,155	109,229	663,463	24,919	243,947	86,406	475,625	1,626,190	
2009	18,012	225,144	105,698	554,234	24,919	219,028	82,563	389,219	1,387,625	
2010	18,012	207,132	102,114	448,536	24,919	194,109	78,719	306,656	1,156,434	
2011	18,012	189,121	99,478	346,423	24,919	169,190	74,875	227,938	932,671	
2012	18,012	171,109	96,736	246,945	24,919	144,271	71,031	153,063	715,388	
2013	18,012	153,098	54,890	150,209	24,919	119,353	42,188	82,031	504,690	
2014	18,012	135,086	54,271	95,319	15,682	94,434	39,844	39,844	364,682	
2015	18,012	117,075	41,048	41,048	14,318	78,751		0	236,873	
2016	18,012	99,063		0	14,318	64,433		0	163,496	
2017	18,012	81,052		0	14,318	50,114		0	131,166	
2018	18,012	63,040		0	14,318	35,796		0	98,836	
2019	18,012	45,029		0	14,318	21,478		0	66,506	
2020	18,012	27,017		0	7,159	7,159		0	34,176	
2021	9,006	9,006		0		0		0	9,006	
2022		0		0		0		0	0	
Total	333,213		1,396,043		427,304		1,562,188			

The City has initiated another 0% interest OPWC Issue 2 Loan for lining another section of the Sawmill Sanitary Sewer. This project is under construction. The City has made one draw down from the OPWC for \$27,045 as of December 31, 2002. The loan amount could be up to \$500,000 and will be amortized over 20 years. After the entire project is completed and the final draw down occurs, the repayment schedule will be determined. The project is tentatively scheduled to be completed in 2004.

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 10 - Employee Benefits**

#### H. A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Earned unused vacation time up to a maximum of 200 hours is paid upon termination of employment. Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours per month. Sick leave accrual is continuous, up to 2000 hours. Upon retirement or death, an employee with 10 years of continuous service can be paid an amount equal to one fourth (1/4) the total number of accumulated, unused sick hours, not to exceed a maximum of 480 hours. As of December 31, 2002, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$149,229 for the entire City.

#### Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

All City full-time employees, other than Police and Firemen, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rates are 8.5% for employees other than law enforcement and public safety. The law enforcement classification consists of sheriff, deputy sheriffs, and township police with an employee contribution rate of 10.1%. Public safety division members contribute at 9%. The 2002 employer contribution rate for state employers was 13.31% of covered payroll. For local government employer units the rate was 13.55% of covered payroll. The law enforcement and public safety division employer rate was 16.70% of covered payroll. The City's required contribution to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$141,573, \$130,603, and \$107,543 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2001 and 2000. 74.05% has been contributed for 2002 with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and in the general long-term obligation account group.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

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 OP & F for the years ending December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$149,808, \$140,059, and \$133,751 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2001 and 2000. 72.08% has been contributed for 2002 with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and in the general long-term obligation account group.

#### **Note 12 – Post-employment Benefits**

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS) provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service employees with 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirees. Health care coverage for disability recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. The 2002 employer contribution rate was 13.31% of covered payroll; 5.0% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year. For local government employer units the rate was 13.55% of covered payroll for employees; 5.0% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 2002. The law enforcement and public safety employer rate for 2002 was 16.70% and 5.0% was used to fund health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS.

OPEB is financed through employer contributions and investment earnings there on. The contributions allocated to retiree health and Medicare care, along with investment income on allocated assets and periodic adjustments in health care provisions are expected to be sufficient to sustain the program indefinitely. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$16.4 billion and \$4.8 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2001, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future OPEB payments were \$11.6 billion. The total number of active contributing participants at December 31, 2002 was 402,041. The City's actual contributions for 2002, which were used to fund OPEB, were \$52,240. The assumptions and calculations were based on the System's latest Actuarial Review performed as of December 31, 2001. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of 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 2001 was 8.00%. An annual increase of 4.00% 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 4.00% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50% to 6.3%. Health care costs are assumed to increase 4.00% annually.

In December 2001, the Board adopted the Health Care "Choices" Plan in its continuing effort to respond to the rise in the cost of Health Care. The Choices Plan will be offered to all persons newly hired under OPERS after January 1, 2003, with no prior service credit accumulated toward health care coverage. Choices, as the name suggests, will incorporate a cafeteria approach, offering a more broad range of

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

health care options. The Plan uses a graded scale from ten to thirty years to calculate a monthly health care benefit. This is in contrast to the ten-year "cliff" eligibility standard for the present Plan.

The benefit recipient will be free to select the option that best meets their needs. Recipients will fund health care costs in excess of their monthly health care benefit. The Plan will also offer a spending account feature, enabling the benefit recipient to apply their allowance toward specific medical expenses, much like a Medical Spending Account.

#### I. B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of OP &F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing OP & F's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.50% and 7.75% of covered payroll in 2001 and 2002, respectively. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2001, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, are 13,174 for Police and 10,239 for Firefighters. The City's actual contributions for 2002 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$59,474 for Police. OP & F's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 2001, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, was \$122,298,771, which was net of member contributions of \$6,874,699.

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 13 - Risk Management**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2002, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows

Company	Type of Coverage	Deductible
State Auto Insurance Company	General Liability	None
	Umbrella Liability	None
	General Property Insurance	\$1,000
	Commercial Inland Marine	1,000
	Commercial Property	1,000
	Commercial Automobile	1,000
Western Surety/State Auto Insurance Company	Bonds - Employees & Officials	None
National Casualty	Law Enforcement Liability	10,000
	Public Officials Liability	10,000

Claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

#### **Note 14 – Enterprise Fund Contributed Capital**

During the year, enterprise fund contributed capital changed by the following amounts:

	Water Enterprise	Sanitary Sewer Enterprise	Storm Water Enterprise
	· ·	•	<u>'</u>
Contributed Capital, January 1, 2002	3,645,323	77,900	2,288,182
Contributions from State Government	0	0	0
Transfers from Fixed Asset Account Group	0	0	48,977
Contributed Capital, December 31, 2002	3,645,323	77,900	2,337,159

#### **Note 15 - Segment Information**

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of sewer and water services. The table below reflects, in a summarized format, the more significant data relating to the enterprise funds of the City of Canfield as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002:

### Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of sewer and water services.

	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total
Operating Revenues	783,884	861,880	54,541	1,700,305
Operating Expenses Before Depreciation	750,512	844,395	53,165	1,648,072
Depreciation Expense	202,295	121,443	79,257	402,995
Operating Income	(168,923)	(103,958)	(77,881)	(350,762)
Net Operating Revenues/Expenses	(35, 176)	(34,510)	0	(69,686)
Net Income	(204,099)	(138,468)	(77,881)	(420,448)
Plant additions	88,630	35,915	7,410	131,955
Net Working Capital	2,297,998	702,785	206,844	3,207,627
Total Assets	8,369,688	4,965,429	3,254,021	16,589,138
Long-term Liabilities	530,000	862,258	0	1,392,258
Total Equity	7,730,287	3,956,983	3,249,733	14,937,003
Encumbrances	(118,937)	(585,825)	(5,704)	(710,466)

Notes to The General Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2002

#### **Note 16 - Interfund Transactions**

The following are Interfund receivable or payable balances at December 31, 2002.

Funds	Due From	Due To	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
Special Revenue Funds Street C M & R Fund			48,174	
Capital Projects Funds Intermodel ODOT Grant - Sidewalks				48,174
Grand Total	0	0	48,174	48,174

#### Note 17 – Prior Period Adjustments

	Mayor's Court <u>Agency Fund</u>	
Retained Earnings December 31, 2001	\$0	
Add: Cash Balance to Books	\$2,783	
Adjusted Retained Earnings January 1, 2002	\$ <u>2,783</u>	

	General	Parks	Street C M & R
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>
Fund Equity December 31, 2001	\$2,067,512	\$117,665	\$592,047
Add: Prior Year Voided Checks	\$348	\$158	\$90
Add: Covert Cash Fund to Books	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Adjusted Fund Equity January 1, 2002	\$ <u>2,069,360</u>	\$ <u>117,823</u>	\$ <u>592,137</u>

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

City Of Canfield Mahoning County 104 Lisbon Street Canfield, Ohio 44406

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Canfield (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002 and have issued our report thereon dated February 10, 2005. 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 tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect 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 we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted a certain immaterial instance of noncompliance that we have reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated February 10, 2005.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting 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 other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report that we have reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated February 10, 2005.

Voinovich Government Center / 242 Federal Plaza W. / Suite 302 / Youngstown, OH 44503 Telephone: (330) 797-9900 (800) 443-9271 Fax: (330) 797-9949 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Canfield Mahoning County Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

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

**Betty Montgomery** 

Butty Montgomery

Auditor of State

February 10, 2005



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

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Facsimile 614-466-4490

#### **CITY OF CANFIELD**

#### **MAHONING 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 MARCH 15, 2005