## CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN SUMMIT COUNTY

## **REGULAR AUDIT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007



#### CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN SUMMIT COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of New Franklin Summit County 5611 Manchester Road Akron, Ohio 44319

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Franklin, Summit County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure 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 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Franklin, Summit County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Street Maintenance and Repair, Police District and Fire District Funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 3, Fund Balance at December 31, 2006 for the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual were restated to reflect the actual cash balances of the City for the general, street maintenance and repair, police district, and fire district funds.

City of New Franklin Summit County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 2, 2008, 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 grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

September 2, 2008

Our discussion and analysis of the City of New Franklin's (the City) financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities as of December 31, 2007.

Please read it in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements, which begin on page 14.

#### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2007 are as follows:

- The City's net assets increased \$.9 million as a result of this first full year of operations, which is an increase of 17.2% over the previous period.
- General revenues accounted for \$5.2 million or 77.9% of total governmental activities revenue and program revenues accounted for \$1.5 million or 22.1% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City made improvements to the fire station and repaved Renninger Road. Overall the City's capital assets increased \$.1 million.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (on pages 14 and 15) provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a long-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements begin on page 16. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most financially significant funds.

#### Reporting the City as a Whole

#### The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the City as a whole begins on page 6. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net assets* and changes in them. You can think of the City's net assets, the difference between assets, what the citizens own, and liabilities, what the citizens owe, as one way to measure the City's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the City's net assets are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors; however, such as changes in the City's property tax base, income tax base, and the condition of the City's capital assets (land, roads, building, etc...) to assess the *overall health* of the City.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities consist of governmental activities.

• Governmental Activities - The City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, street and highway maintenance, capital improvement, vehicle acquisition, parks and recreation, and general administrative. Income taxes, property taxes, undivided local government, ambulance user fees and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

#### Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, City Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The City's three kinds of funds, governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary, use different accounting approaches.

**Governmental Funds** - Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. 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 one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation alongside the fund financial statements.

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Street Maintenance and Repair, Police District and Fire District, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 14.

## City of New Franklin Summit County, Ohio

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

**Proprietary Funds** - When the City charges customers for the services it provides whether to outside customers or to other units of the City, these services are reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities.

The proprietary fund financial statements begin on page 22.

**Fiduciary Funds** - These 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 statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting for the fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements begin on page 25.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 27.

### The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2007 compared to 2006.

#### (Table 1) Net Assets

	Governmental Activities					
		2007	2006			
Assets	<u>.</u>		<u>_</u>			
Current and Other Assets	\$	7,535,765	\$	6,611,095		
Capital Assets, Net		3,037,031		2,901,428		
Total Assets		10,572,796		9,512,523		
Liabilities						
Current and Other						
Liabilities		3,440,064		3,348,156		
Long Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year		119,296		116,540		
Due in More than One Year		576,851		555,978		
Total Liabilities		4,136,211		4,020,674		
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital						
Assets Net of Debt		2,915,024		2,725,622		
Restricted		, ,		, ,		
Debt Service		2,183		2,183		
Police Operating		193,407		136,268		
Fire Operating		137,066		0		
Street Maintenance and Repair		1,122,934		819,506		
Other		384,573		302,304		
Unrestricted		1,681,398		1,505,966		
Total Net Assets	\$	6,436,585	\$	5,491,849		

### City of New Franklin Summit County, Ohio

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

The City's net assets changed during the period, *increasing* from \$5.5 million to \$6.4 million, or 17.2%. Unrestricted net assets, the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements increased from \$1.5 million in 2006 to \$1.7 million in 2007. Decreases in accounts and intergovernmental payables and deferred revenue have accounted for most of this change. Restricted net assets, those restricted mainly for debt service and special purposes such as street cleaning or maintenance, police and fire operating increased by \$.6 million. The majority of this increase is in the street maintenance and repair fund. The investments in capital assets, net of related debt category had \$.2 million increase in 2007.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for 2007 and 2006. This will enable readers to draw further conclusions about the City's financial status and possibly project future problems.

# Table 2Change in Net AssetsGovernmental Activities

	2007	2006
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 407,231	\$ 351,162
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,079,973	1,102,493
Total Program Revenues	1,487,204	1,453,655
General Revenue:		
Property Taxes	2,858,814	1,936,908
City Income Taxes	914,806	841,492
Grants and Entitlements	1,283,733	1,150,747
Interest and Investment Earnings	163,666	70,043
Other	18,038	37,499
Total General Revenues	5,239,057	4,036,689
Total Revenues	6,726,261	5,490,344
Program Expenses		
General Government	971,381	671,761
Security of Persons and Property	3,640,835	2,455,524
Public Health	123,511	117,413
Community Development	114,115	110,277
Transportation	889,008	987,019
Leisure Time	35,465	19,820
Interest and Fiscal Charges	7,210	8,772
Total Expenses	5,781,525	4,370,586
Change in Net Assets	\$ 944,736	\$ 1,119,758

#### **Governmental Activities**

Property taxes, the 1.0% income tax and the grants and entitlements are the largest sources of revenue for the City. Income tax revenues are allocated based on City ordinance. Income tax and all costs of collecting the taxes and administering the provisions were paid into the General Fund.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

	2007				2006			
	Total Cost		Cost Net Cost		Total Cost			Net Cost
General Government	\$	971,381	\$	858,810	\$	671,761	\$	592,989
Security of Persons and Property		3,640,835		3,094,983		2,455,524		2,135,411
Public Health		123,511		101,211		117,413		96,913
Community Development		114,115		113,596		110,277		91,047
Transportation		889,008		83,046		987,019		(22,921)
Lesiure Time		35,465		35,465		19,820		14,720
Interest and Fiscal Charges		7,210		7,210		8,772		8,772
Total Expenses	\$	5,781,525	\$	4,294,321	\$	4,370,586	_\$	2,916,931

# Table 3Governmental Activities

The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the City's taxpayers by each of these functions. The unfunded balance in the net cost demonstrates the inability to recover the increased cost of the program under the current revenue policies.

When looking at sources of income to support governmental activities, it should be noted that the charges for services are only 6.1% of revenue. Revenues provided by sources other than city residents in the form of operating grants comprise another 16.6%. The remaining revenues are primarily generated locally through property (42.5%), income taxes (13.6%) and grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs (19.9%). Miscellaneous revenues and interest comprise approximately 2.7%.

The City's Funds

#### **Governmental Funds**

Information about the City's major governmental funds begins on page 16. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All Governmental funds had total revenues of \$6.9 million and expenditures of \$5.8 million. The General Fund balance increased \$.5 million, the Street Maintenance and Repair Fund balance increased by \$.4 million, the Police District Fund increased \$.1 million and the Fire District Fund increased less than \$.2 million. The increase in taxes and intergovernmental revenues accounts for most of the increase in fund balance.

#### **Proprietary Fund**

The City's only proprietary fund is the Internal Service Fund which is rolled into in the government-wide financial statements.

Information about the City's proprietary fund begins on page 24.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and the Codified Ordinance of the City and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the Alternative Tax Budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriation Ordinance: all are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriations Ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

General Fund actual revenues were more than final estimated resources by \$.06 million and more than original estimated revenues by \$.9 million with taxes accounting for more than half of that amount. Actual expenditures were less than final appropriations by \$.3 million and less than original appropriations by \$.2 million with general government expenditures making up nearly \$.2 million of the difference.

#### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2007, the City had \$2.9 million invested in furniture and equipment, land, buildings and improvements, vehicles and infrastructure (see below). This amount represents a net decrease over last year. Table 4 shows 2007 balances compared with 2006.

#### (Table 4) Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities						
		2007		2006			
Land	\$	739,496	\$	739,496			
Buildings and Improvements		893,431		893,444			
Furniture and Equipment		732,758		501,129			
Vehicles		589,244		767,359			
Infrastructure		82,102		0			
Totals	\$	3,037,031	\$	2,901,428			

This year's major capital asset activity included the following:

- Improvements to the fire department building.
- Renninger Road repaying project.

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

#### Debt

At December 31, 2007, the City had no outstanding long term debt obligations, other than capital leases and compensated absences. See Note 13 for additional information.

#### Current Issues

It was our first full year of being a City. There have been growing pains but it is all working out. The charter was approved in November of 2006, and along with that changes had to be made. We had to divide the City into four wards, and then had an election to elect four Ward Council People who will begin office in 2008.

We are working with the Village of Clinton to join Fire Services so the West side will be served more effectively.

#### Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and 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 Director at 5611 Manchester Road, Akron, Ohio 44319.

Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 2007

	Governmental Activities				
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,290,052			
Receivables:					
Accounts		31,934			
Taxes		3,149,837			
Intergovernmental		1,058,334			
Special Assessments		5,608			
Noncurrent Assets:		720 406			
Land		739,496			
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		2,297,535			
Total Assets		10,572,796			
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable		210,303			
Intergovernmental Payable		178,788			
Accrued Wages		100,229			
Deferred Revenue		2,914,132			
Claims Payable		36,612			
Long Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year		119,296			
Due In More Than One Year		576,851			
Total Liabilities		4,136,211			
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		2,915,024			
Restricted for:					
Debt Service		2,183			
Police Operating		193,407			
Fire Operating		137,066			
Street Maintenance and Repair		1,122,934			
Other Purposes		384,573			
Unrestricted		1,681,398			
Total Net Assets	\$	6,436,585			

#### City of New Franklin, Summit County Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		 Program	 Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
	 Expenses	 Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions		 Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
General Government	\$ 971,381	\$ 107,571	\$	5,000	\$ (858,810)
Security of Persons and Property	3,640,835	276,841		269,011	(3,094,983)
Public Health	123,511	22,300		0	(101,211)
Community Development	114,115	519		0	(113,596)
Transportation	889,008	0		805,962	(83,046)
Lesiure Time	35,465	0		0	(35,465)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 7,210	 0		0	 (7,210)
Total Governmental Activities	 5,781,525	 407,231		1,079,973	 (4,294,321)
Totals	\$ 5,781,525	\$ 407,231	\$	1,079,973	 (4,294,321)

#### **General Revenues:**

Property Taxes Levied for:		
General Operations		155,198
Street Maintenance and Repair		380,941
Police and Fire Operations		2,322,675
Municipal Income Taxes Levied for:		
General Operations		867,283
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to		
Specific Programs		1,283,733
Interest and Investment Earnings		163,666
Other		18,038
Total General Revenues		5,239,057
Change in Net Assets		944,736
Net Assets Beginning of Year		5,491,849
	<u>^</u>	
Net Assets End of Year	\$	6,436,585

# City of New Franklin, Summit County Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds December 31, 2007

	 General	Street laintenance and Repair	 Police District	 Fire District
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,164,888	\$ 838,354	\$ 197,274	\$ 355,493
Receivables:				
Accounts	22,643	0	198	9,093
Taxes	348,111	395,904	722,957	1,682,865
Intergovernmental	328,723	343,478	43,017	108,687
Special Assessments	0	0	0	0
Due From Other Funds	 184,178	 0	 0	 0
Total Assets	\$ 2,048,543	\$ 1,577,736	\$ 963,446	\$ 2,156,138
Liabilities and Fund Balance				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,730	\$ 17,328	\$ 1,775	\$ 823
Intergovernmental Payable	17,402	15,656	41,084	104,646
Accrued Wages	12,776	14,282	31,829	41,342
Due to Other Funds	0	0	0	0
Deferred Revenue	 426,208	 633,795	 765,974	 1,791,552
Total Liabilities	 458,116	 681,061	 840,662	 1,938,363
Fund Balance				
Reserved for Encumbrances	25,127	221,499	0	12,013
Undesignated, Unreserved, Reported In:				
General Fund	1,565,300	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	0	675,176	122,784	205,762
Debt Service Fund	 0	 0	 0	 0
Total Fund Balances	 1,590,427	 896,675	 122,784	 217,775
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,048,543	\$ 1,577,736	\$ 963,446	\$ 2,156,138

#### Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to

Net Assets Governmental Activities

December 31, 2007

Other	Total ntal Governmental		Total Governmental Fund Balances			\$	3,095,741
Funds		Funds	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the				
			statement of net assets are different because:				
621,417	\$	3,177,426	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial				
0		31,934	resources and therefore are not reported in the funds				3,037,031
0		3,149,837	Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-				
234,429		1,058,334	period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.				
5,608		5,608	Delinquent Property Taxes	\$	48,887		
0		184,178	Municipal Income Tax		57,480		
			Miscellaneous		184,778		
861,454	\$	7,607,317	Intergovernmental		627,193		
			Special Assessments		5,608		
			Total		<u> </u>		923,946
188,647	\$	210,303	An internal service fund is used by management to charge the				
0		178,788	costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and				
0		100,229	liabilities of the internal service fund are included in				
184,178		184,178	governmental activities in the statement of net assets.				76,014
220,549		3,838,078					
			Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period				
593,374		4,511,576	therefore are not reported in the funds.				
			Compensated Absences		(574,140)		
			Capital Leases		(122,007)		
44,040		302,679	Total				(696,147)
0		1,565,300					
221,857		1,225,579	Net Assets of Governmental Activities			\$	6,436,585
2,183		2,183					
268,080		3,095,741					
	vernmental <u>Funds</u> 621,417 0 0 234,429 5,608 0 861,454 188,647 0 0 184,178 220,549 593,374 44,040 0 221,857 2,183	wernmental Funds  G    621,417  \$    621,417  \$    0  0    234,429  5,608    0  0    861,454  \$    188,647  \$    0  0    184,178  220,549    593,374  44,040    0  221,857    2,183	Governmental Funds  Governmental Funds $621,417$ \$ 3,177,426    0  31,934    0  3,149,837    234,429  1,058,334    5,608  5,608    0  184,178    861,454  \$ 7,607,317    188,647  \$ 210,303    0  178,788    0  100,229    184,178  184,178    220,549  3,838,078    593,374  4,511,576    44,040  302,679    0  1,565,300    221,857  1,225,579    2,183  2,183	vermmental FundsGovernmental FundsAmounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because: $621,417$ \$ $3,177,426$ Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds $0$ $3,1934$ Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. $234,429$ $1,058,334$ $5,608$ Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. $861,454$ \$ $7,607,317$ $861,454$ \$ $7,607,317$ $188,647$ \$ $210,303$ $0$ $0$ $178,788$ $0$ $0$ $100,229$ $184,178$ $184,178$ $220,549$ $3,838,078$ $20,549$ $44,040$ $302,679$ $0$ $1,565,300$ $221,857$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$	wermmental FundsGovernmental FundsAmounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:621,417\$ 3,177,426Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds031,934Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.234,4291,058,334Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.5,6085,608Municipal Income Tax MiscellaneousMiscellaneous861,454\$ 7,607,317Intergovernmental Special Assessments TotalS188,647\$ 210,303 0An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.593,3744,511,57601,565,300 2,18301,565,300 2,1832,1832,183	wermmental FundsGovernmental FundsAmounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because: $621,417$ \$ 3,177,426Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds03,149,837Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. $5,608$ 5,608S $5,008$ 5,608S $621,454$ \$ 7,607,317 $861,454$ \$ 7,607,317 $188,647$ \$ 210,303 0 $0$ 178,788 0 $0$ 1,565,300 221,857 $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $0$ 1,565,300 2,183 $2,183$ $2,183$ $18$ $184,178$ $184,178184,178184,178184,178184,178184,178184,178184,1781$	wermmental FundsGovernmental FundsAmounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because: $621,417$ \$ $3,177,426$ $621,417$ \$ $3,177,426$ $0$ $31,934$ $0$ $3,149,837$ $0$ $3,149,837$ $234,429$ $1,058,334$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $5,608$ $184,178$ $861,454$ \$ $5,7,607,317$ Intergovernmental Miscellancous $188,647$ \$ $21,813$ $21,0303$ $3,838,078$ $0$ $100,229$ $184,178$ $184,178$ $3,838,078$ $593,374$ $4,511,576$ $44,040$ $302,679$ $0$ $1,565,300$ $221,857$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$ $2,183$

\$

\$

861,454

7,607,317

City of New Franklin, Summit County Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Police District	Fire District	Other Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Local Taxes	\$ 1,059,502	\$ 413,726	\$ 756,995	\$ 1,690,685	\$ 47,523
Intergovernmental Revenue Fees, Licenses and Permits	844,348 107,571	729,308 0	124,160 0	327,735 0	320,051 555
Special Assessments	7,670	0	0	0	3,399
Charges for Services	217,565	0	59,240	0	22,300
Interest Income	122,848	32,205	0	0	8,613
Gifts and Donations	32	0	527	150	40
Miscellaneous	6,434	1,919	4,005	4,931	0
Total Revenues	2,365,970	1,177,158	944,927	2,023,501	402,481
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	902,692	0	0	0	7,286
Security of Persons and Property	727,866	0	834,587	1,770,313	17,939
Public Health	108,280	0	0	0	15,231
Community Development Transportation	113,419 0	715,923	0	0	0 78,146
Lesiure Time	8,170	/15,923	0	0	5,000
Capital Outlay	26,400	12,692	11,361	48,632	363,258
Debt Service:	20,100	12,072	11,501	10,052	505,250
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	21,922	31,877
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	4,011	3,199
Total Expenditures	1,886,827	728,615	845,948	1,844,878	521,936
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	479,143	448,543	98,979	178,623	(119,455)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	800	0	0
Transfers In	1,914	0	0	0	15,000
Transfers Out	(15,000)	0	0	0	(1,914)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(13,086)	0	800	0	13,086
Net Change in Fund Balance	466,057	448,543	99,779	178,623	(106,369)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,124,370	448,132	23,005	39,152	374,449
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,590,427	\$ 896,675	\$ 122,784	\$ 217,775	\$ 268,080

		<b>City of New Franklin, Summit County</b> Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2007									
	Total	Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$	1,086,633					
Go	overnmental										
	Funds	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the									
		statement of activities are different because:									
\$	3,968,431	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.									
	2,345,602	However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those									
	108,126	assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as									
	11,069	depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital									
	299,105	outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.									
	163,666	Capital Asset Additions	\$	467,075							
	749 17,289	Current Year Depreciation Total		(222,016)		245,059					
	17,289	1 otai				245,059					
	6,914,037	Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets									
	.,	to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the									
		statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each									
		disposal.				(109,456)					
	909,978										
	3,350,705	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide									
	123,511	current financial resources are not reported as revenues									
	113,419	in the funds.		(142,209)							
	794,069 13,170	Delinquent Property Taxes Municipal Income Taxes		(142,308) (32,012)							
	462,343	Grants		184,778							
	+02,5+5	Intergovernmental		(197,957)							
	53,799	Special Assessments		(277)							
	7,210	Total		<u> </u>		(187,776)					
	5,828,204	Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental									
		funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the									
	1,085,833	statement of net assets.				53 500					
		Capital Leases				53,799					
	800	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not									
	16,914	use the current financial resources and therefore are not reported									
	(16,914)	as expenditures in governmental funds.									
		Compensated Absences				(77,428)					
	800										
		The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs									
	1,086,633	of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the city-wide									
	2 000 100	statement of activities. The net revenue (expense) of internal service				((( 000)					
	2,009,108	funds is reported with governmental activities.				(66,095)					
\$	3,095,741										
	5,695,711	Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities			\$	944,736					
					~	,,					

#### City of New Franklin, Summit County

# **City of New Franklin, Summit County** Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	(	Driginal		Final		Actual		egative)
Revenues								
Local Taxes	\$	532,477	\$	1,037,477	\$	1,063,142	\$	25,665
Intergovernmental Revenue		729,530		875,114		877,995		2,881
Fees Licenses and Permits		52,200		109,700		109,216		(484)
Special Assessments		7,670		7,670		7,670		0
Charges for Services		93,500		186,000		219,355		33,355
Interest Income		0		120,000		122,848		2,848
Gifts and Donations		0		3,000		32		(2,968)
Miscellaneous		67,330		2,330		4,611		2,281
Total Revenues		1,482,707		2,341,291		2,404,869		63,578
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government		1,110,927		1,164,027		970,323		193,704
Security of Persons and Property		756,413		751,632		763,317		(11,685)
Public Health		108,300		108,300		108,280		20
Community Development		164,748		167,548		109,566		57,982
Lesiure Time		30,180		30,180		12,620		17,560
Capital Outlay		67,377		92,377		26,400		65,977
Total Expenditures		2,237,945		2,314,064		1,990,506		323,558
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(755,238)		27,227		414,363		387,136
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Other Financing Sources		0		2,000		1,823		(177)
Advances Out		0		(265,000)		(184,178)		80,822
Transfers In		0		1,914		1,914		0
Transfers Out		(297,477)		(41,141)		(15,000)		26,141
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(297,477)		(302,227)		(195,441)		106,786
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,052,715)		(275,000)		218,922		493,922
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (Restated, See Note 3)		841,042		841,042		841,042		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		78,907		78,907		78,907		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	(132,766)	\$	644,949	\$	1,138,871	\$	493,922

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -

Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

Street Maintenance and Repair For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	(	Driginal		Final	 Actual		Vegative)	
Revenues								
Local Taxes	\$	405,025	\$	405,025	\$ 413,726	\$	8,701	
Intergovernmental Revenue		540,851		644,862	701,434		56,572	
Interest Income		30,000		30,000	32,205		2,205	
Miscellaneous		2,978		2,978	 1,919		(1,059)	
Total Revenues		978,854		1,082,865	 1,149,284		66,419	
Expenditures								
Current:								
Transportation		1,214,100		1,214,100	755,110		458,990	
Capital Outlay		282,900		282,900	 224,266		58,634	
Total Expenditures		1,497,000		1,497,000	 979,376		517,624	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(518,146)		(414,135)	169,908		584,043	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (Restated, See Note 3)		398,860		398,860	398,860		0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		31,000		31,000	 31,000		0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	(88,286)	\$	15,725	\$ 599,768	\$	584,043	

City of New Franklin, Summit County Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Police District For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Budgeted	Amou	nts		with l	Variance Final Budget Positive
	0	riginal		Final	 Actual	()	legative)
<b>Revenues</b> Local Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue Charges for Services Gifts and Donations Miscellaneous	\$	697,898 90,752 59,240 1,000 9,760	\$	697,898 100,732 59,240 1,000 9,760	\$ 756,995 124,160 59,240 527 15,752	\$	59,097 23,428 0 (473) 5,992
Total Revenues		858,650		868,630	 956,674		88,044
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property Capital Outlay		899,930 30,000		917,646 12,284	 790,689 11,361		126,957 923
Total Expenditures		929,930		929,930	 802,050		127,880
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		(71,280)		(61,300)	154,624		215,924
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b> Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		0		0	 800		800
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		0	 800		800
Net Change in Fund Balance		(71,280)		(61,300)	155,424		216,724
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (Restated, See Note 3)		41,850		41,850	41,850		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		0		0	 0		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	(29,430)	\$	(19,450)	\$ 197,274	\$	216,724

**City of New Franklin, Summit County** Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Fire District For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

		Budgeted Amounts					Variance Final Budget Positive
	(	Driginal		Final	 Actual		Negative)
<b>Revenues</b> Local Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue Gifts and Donations Miscellaneous	\$	1,705,000 338,645 1,000 19,000	\$	1,705,000 358,892 1,000 6,000	\$ 1,690,685 327,735 150 4,931	\$	(14,315) (31,157) (850) (1,069)
Total Revenues		2,063,645		2,070,892	 2,023,501		(47,391)
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property Capital Outlay		1,931,460 68,300		1,931,460 68,300	 1,822,030 48,632		109,430 19,668
Total Expenditures		1,999,760		1,999,760	 1,870,662		129,098
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		63,885		71,132	152,839		81,707
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Advances Out		(2,223)		(2,223)	 0		(2,223)
Net Change in Fund Balance		61,662		68,909	152,839		83,930
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (Restated, See Note 3)		184,818		184,818	184,818		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		5,000		5,000	 5,000		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	251,480	\$	258,727	\$ 342,657	\$	83,930

Statement of Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2007

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Assets				
Current Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	112,626		
Total Assets		112,626		
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Claims Payable		36,612		
Total Liabilities		36,612		
Net Assets				
Unrestricted		76,014		
Total Net Assets	\$	76,014		
1010111011105010	Ψ	70,014		

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	A I	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund				
Operating Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$	846,782				
Total Operating Revenues		846,782				
Operating Expenses						
Contractual Service		42,787				
Claims		870,090				
Total Operating Expenses		912,877				
Change in Net Assets		(66,095)				
Net Assets at Beginning of Year		142,109				
Net Assets at the End of the Year	\$	76,014				

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b> Cash Received from Customers Cash Paid for Goods and Services Cash Paid for Claims	\$	846,782 (42,787) (867,367)		
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		(63,372)		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		175,998		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	112,626		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(66,095)		
Adjustments: Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities: Claims Payable		2,723		
Total Adjustments		2,723		
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$	(63,372)		

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2007

	Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	13,167	
Total Assets	\$	13,167	
Liabilities Undistributed Monies	\$	13,167	
Total Liabilities	\$	13,167	

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#### Note 1 – Description of the City and Reporting Entity

On January 1, 2005, the Village of New Franklin and New Franklin Township merged into one entity ("Village of New Franklin"). On March 6, 2006, the Village of New Franklin became the City of New Franklin (the "City") as a political body and corporation established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a charter as a home-rule municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City provides police and fire protection, emergency medical, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, and general administrative services to the citizens of the City.

#### **Reporting Entity**

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

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

The City participates in one public entity risk pool. This organization, Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP) is presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental 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 governmental activities and its proprietary fund provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

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 activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function 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, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limitations. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds: *General Fund* - The General Fund accounts 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.

*Street Maintenance & Repair Fund* – The Street Maintenance and Repair special revenue fund accounts for financial resources whose use is restricted to constructing, maintaining and repairing roads and bridges.

*Police District Fund* – The Police District special revenue fund accounts for financial resources whose use is restricted to police department expenditures. These resources are primarily generated through property tax.

*Fire District Fund* – The Fire District special revenue fund accounts for financial resources whose use is restricted to fire department expenditures. These resources are primarily generated through special levy tax money.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

**Proprietary Fund Type** Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. The following is the City's only proprietary fund type:

*Internal Service Fund* The Internal Service Fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. The City's only internal service fund accounts for a self-insurance program for employee medical, dental, prescription drug and life insurance benefits.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund 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 are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency fund accounts for the operations of the Franklin Park Civic Center.

#### **Measurement Focus**

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non fiduciary assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

#### Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide 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.

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of this fund is included on the statement of fund net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary fund activities.

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

#### **Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions**

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end. 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. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants, fees and rentals.

#### **Deferred** Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2007, but which were levied to finance year 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue on modified accrual only. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

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

#### **Budgetary Data**

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 alternative tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that the appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

*Alternative Tax Budget* – During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the annual operating budget for the following year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Fiscal Officer, 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 October 1. As part of this certification the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount 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 unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2007. The actual figures represent the year ended December 31, 2007.

*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 object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year by action of Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and personal services within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed, some of which were significant. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications for the 12 month period. The actual figures represent the year ended December 31, 2007.

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary and fiduciary funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records.

During 2007, investments included a repurchase agreement.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2007 amounted to \$122,848, which includes \$56,180, assigned from other city funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net assets/balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

#### Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of four thousand 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 life are not.

# City of New Franklin, Summit County

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

All reported capital assets are required to be depreciated except for land. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land Buildings and Improvements Furniture and Equipment Vehicles Infrastructure	N/A 10 - 50 Years 5 - 20 Years 5 - 16 Years 20 Years

#### Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

### **Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City had identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

## Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

## Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. As a result, encumbrances are recorded as a reservation of fund balance.

## 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 borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes primarily include amounts to operate special programs including recreation, cemetery, drug prevention and other neighborhood programs.

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

## **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the City, these revenues include charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

### 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. Interfund transfers are eliminated when reported in the entity wide financial statements. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures or expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund, and as a reduction of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

### 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 Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2007.

## Estimates

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

## Note 3 – Restatement of Fund Balance

The following is a summary of an adjustment to the beginning balance of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual for the general, street maintenance and repair, police district and fire district funds which is needed to remove the effects of prior year encumbrances which were double-counted.

	 General Fund	 Street aintenance nd Repair	 Police District	 Fire District
Fund Balance, December 31, 2006 Adjustment	\$ 841,055 (13)	\$ 535,271 (136,411)	\$ 61,881 (20,031)	\$ 239,058 (54,240)
Restated Fund Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 841,042	\$ 398,860	\$ 41,850	\$ 184,818

# Note 4 – Fund Deficits/Legal Compliance

The buffer zone protection program special revenue fund had a deficit fund balance of \$1,236 at December 31, 2007.

The deficit in this nonmajor governmental fund resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.39, the following funds had original appropriations in excess of original certification of estimated resources plus beginning balances.

	Deficit	
General Fund	\$	132,766
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund		88,286
Police District		29,430

The Police District fund had final appropriations in excess of final certification of estimated resources plus beginning balances of \$19,450.

## Note 5 – 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 City treasury. Active 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 5-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 with the City 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 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 agreements must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio and political subdivisions;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio)

- 7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons; and
- 3. Obligations of the City.

Effective September 27, 1996, investments in stripped principal or interest obligations are no longer allowed to be purchased. Reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are also 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.

*Deposits*: The carrying value of the City's deposits totaled \$(31,151) and the bank balances of the deposits totaled \$38,123. The entire bank balance was covered by depository insurance.

### Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2007, the City had the following investments:

			Investment Maturity	
Standard & Poor's	Investment	Fair Value	Less than One Year	Total Investments
N/A *	Repurchase Agreement	\$ 3,334,370	\$ 3,334,370	100.00%

\*Underlying securities exempt.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rate will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The City's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City.

Credit Risk: The City's investments credit ratings are summarized above.

**Concentration of Credit Risk:** The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. The investment percentages are listed above.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's \$3,334,370 investment in repurchase agreements is to be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities, held by the counterparty and not in the City's name, must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related purchase agreement. The City's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

## Note 6 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund and major Special Revenue Funds is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues and other sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures and other uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Unreported cash (cash on hand) represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund, Street Maintenance and Repair Fund, Police Fund and Fire District Fund.

# City of New Franklin, Summit County

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balance Street Maintenance Police Fire <u>General and Repair District District</u>								
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$	466,057	\$	448,543	\$	99,779	\$	178,623
Adjustments:								
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		38,899		(27,874)		11,747		0
Other financing sources		1,823		0		0		0
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(77,662)		(12,175)		43,898		(12,948)
Other financing uses		(184,178)		0		0		0
Encumbrances		(26,017)		(238,586)		0		(12,836)
Budget basis	\$	218,922	\$	169,908	\$	155,424	\$	152,839

### Note 7 – Transfers and Interfund Balances

Transfers are used to move resources from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2007, consisted of the following:

Transfer Out	Transfer In	A	Amount
General Fund Other Governmental	Other Governmental General Fund	\$	15,000 1,914
		\$	16,914

The CDBG fund completed a project and transferred the residual to the general fund. The general fund transferred money to the renninger road project fund for expenditures.

At December 31, 2007, the interfund obligations outstanding are advances from general fund to the assistance to firefighters fund and to the buffer zone fund. As of December 31, 2007, all interfund payables outstanding are anticipated to be repaid in 2008. The interfund balances consisted of the following:

	Due to Other Funds		
Due From Other Funds	Other Governmental		
General Fund	\$	184,178	

Interfund receivables and payables resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made.

#### Note 8 – Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2007, consisted of taxes, special assessments, accounts and intergovernmental receivables.

No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

#### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2007 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2006 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2007 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2007 taxes.

2007 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2007, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2007, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2007 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2008.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2007 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2006, are levied after October 1, 2007, and are collected in 2008 with real property taxes.

2007 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2006, on the value as of December 31, 2006. Collections are made in 2007. For 2007, tangible personal property is assessed at 12.5% for property including inventory. This percentage will be reduced to 6.25% for 2008 and zero for 2009.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In 2007-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$14.65 per \$1,000 of assessed value. After adjustment of the rate for inflationary increases in property values, the effective tax rate was \$9.86 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for real property classified as residential/agricultural and \$11.07 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for all other real property. Real property owners' tax bills are further reduced by homestead and rollback deductions, when applicable. The amount of these homestead and rollback reductions is reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio.

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2007 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

# City of New Franklin, Summit County

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Real Property - 2007 Valuation		
Residential/agricultural	\$ 300,228,830	94.41%
Commercial/industrial	 17,768,130	5.59%
	\$ 317,996,960	100.00%
Tangible Personal Property - 2006 Valuation		
General and public utilities	\$ 13,011,852	

Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the payment is due by December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single-county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30 with the remainder payable at September 20. The tangible personal property tax is being phased out – the assessment percentage for all property including inventory for 2007 is 12.5%. This will be reduced to 6.25% for 2008 and zero for 2009.

The Summit County Fiscal Officer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county. The County Fiscal Officer periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies, which are measurable as of December 31, 2007. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2007 operations. The receivable is offset by deferred revenue.

### Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. Effective March 3, 2006, the income tax rate was 1.0%. The Central Collection Agency (CCA) is the City's agent for administering income tax collecting and accounting.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on work done or services performed in the City by both residents and non-residents of the City. All individuals who work or conduct business in the City and do not have income tax withheld must file estimated tax returns using the 1.0% rate for 2007 and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. All businesses located in or doing business in the City must file a net profit estimate for 2007 using the 1.0% rate.

All residents, 16 years of age and over, working outside the City are subject to the 1.0% tax less the credit allowed for taxes paid to another taxing community. Residents are given full credit for taxes paid to another community up to the 1.0%.

Income tax revenues are allocated based on City ordinance. The parks and recreation fund gets 5% of the collections and the balance goes to the general fund. In 2007, all costs of collecting the taxes and administering and enforcing the provisions were paid into the general fund.

# Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	 Amount
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
Homestead/Rollback	\$ 187,884
Estate Tax	27,030
Auto Registration	64,060
Gasoline Tax	292,435
Permissive Tax	8,303
Local Government	291,220
Grants	 187,402
Total	\$ 1,058,334

# Taxes Receivable

A summary of taxes receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Real Estate and Personal Property Tax	\$ 2,963,019
Municipal Income Tax	186,818
Total	\$ 3,149,837

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

# Note 9 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2007, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/06	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/07
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 739,496	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 739,496
Land	\$ 755,470	\$ 0	\$ U	\$ 757,470
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	739,496	0	0	739,496
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,030,463	23,750	0	1,054,213
Furniture and Equipment	998,047	298,791	(33,332)	1,263,506
Vehicles	2,002,011	60,327	(170,403)	1,891,935
Infrastructure	0	84,207	0	84,207
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	4,030,521	467,075	(203,735)	4,293,861
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(137,019)	(23,763)	0	(160,782)
Furniture and Equipment	(496,918)	(67,162)	33,332	(530,748)
Vehicles	(1,234,652)	(128,986)	60,947	(1,302,691)
Infrastructure	0	(2,105)	0	(2,105)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,868,589)	(222,016)	94,279	(1,996,326)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	2,161,932	245,059	(109,456)	2,297,535
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,901,428	\$ 245,059	\$ (109,456)	\$ 3,037,031

Depreciation expense was charged to programs as follows:

Governmental Activities: General Government	\$ 15,605
Transportation Security of Persons and Property	 55,925 150,486
Total	\$ 222,016

### Note 10 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

All City full-time employees, other than Police and Firemen, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan (TP), a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan (MD) – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan (CO) – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and post-retirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and Combined plans; however, health care benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

Benefits are established by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a standalone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Plan members were required to contribute 9.5% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 13.85% for the year 2007. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The contribution rates are determined actuarially. The City's required contributions to OPERS were \$208,891 for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$204,304 for the year ended December 31, 2006, 87.79% has been contributed for 2007 and 100% has been contributed for 2006.

### **Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund**

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

Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and for 2007 the City was required to contribute 19.5% for police and 24.0% for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$13,934 and \$193,554 respectively for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$3,461 and \$185,956 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

# Note 11 – Postemployment Benefits

### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

In addition to providing pension benefits through Ohio Public Employee Retirement System ("System"), the System provides post retirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio Service Credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary service recipients is also available. The Ohio revised code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions to the System. For 2007, member and employer contribution rates were consistent for all three plans. For local government employer units, the rate was 13.85% of covered payroll; the portion of all employer contributions allocated to health care was 5.00% from January 1 through June 30, 2007 and 6.00% from July 1 through December 21, 2007. The portion that was used to fund health care for the year amounted to \$77,945.

The Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of OPEB adjusted for the effects of payroll increases and health care premium increases. The measure, which is an actuarial present value of credited projected benefits, is intended to help users assess the System's funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The system does not make separate measurements of assets and OPEB for individual employers.

The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 (the latest information available), the actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for future OPEB payments were \$12.0 billion. The Traditional Pension and Combined Plans has 374,979 active contributing participants as of December 31, 2007. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2006 valuation was 362,130.

On September 9, 2004 the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008 which allowed additional funds to the health care plan.

### **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 receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 6.75% of covered payroll was applied to the post-employment health care program during 2007 and 7.75% of covered payroll in 2006. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees and survivors were 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.

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

The City's actual contributions for 2007 that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$4,821 for police and \$54,389 for fire. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 (the latest information available) was \$120,373,722, which was net of member contributions of \$58,532,848. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2006, was 14,120 for police and 10,563 for firefighters.

#### Note 12 – Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated contracts, City ordinances and State laws. Employees earn two to five weeks of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Annual vacation eligibility is as of the date of hire and must be used in the year following the year earned.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1-1/4 hours for each calendar month of service. Currently, the maximum sick leave accumulation for firefighters is 4,134 hours, for patrolmen is 50% of their accumulation up to 200 hours and for non union employees it is 66% of their accumulation up to 240 hours. Sick leave is paid out at retirement not at termination except for patrolmen with at least 10 years of service who will be paid 20% of their accumulation.

Employees may elect to receive compensatory time off in lieu of overtime. Currently the maximum balance is 360 hours for firefighters, 400 hours for patrolmen and 240 hours for non union employees.

#### Note 13 – Long Term Obligations

Long term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/06	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/07	Due Within One Year
Long Term Obligations					
Capital Lease	175,806	0	53,799	122,007	56,126
Compensated Absences	496,712	173,837	96,409	574,140	63,170
Total Long Term Obligations	\$ 672,518	\$ 173,837	\$ 150,208	\$ 696,147	\$ 119,296

The capital leases are paid from the permissive motor vehicle and fire district funds and compensated absences are paid from the general fund, street maintenance and repair fund and the fire district fund.

### Note 14 - Capitalized Leases

Capital lease obligations relate to equipment which is leased under a long-term agreement. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 13 "Accounting for Leases". Capital lease payments in the governmental funds have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the basic financial statements for the fire district and permissive motor vehicle funds. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007.

Year		Amount	
2008	\$	61,010	
2009		43,473	
2010		25,934	
Total Minimum Lease Payments		130,417	
Less Amount Representing Interest		8,410	
Present Value of Minimum			
Lease Payments		122,007	

The assets being acquired have been capitalized in the governmental activities in the amount of \$806,486, which is the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of each lease.

### Note 15 – Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses and injuries to employees.

The City insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

### Risk Pool Membership

The City belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

### Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate year.

For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate year.

Governments can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides *excess of funds available* coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 (for claims prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (for claims on or after January 1, 2006) as noted above.

### Property Coverage

Beginning in 2005, APEEP established a risk-sharing property program. Under the program, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. This amount was increased to \$300,000 in 2007. For 2007, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$300,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. For 2006, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrance, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. For 2006, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurance, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000 in 2006, or \$100,000 and \$300,000 in 2007, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2007 was \$2,014,548.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

#### Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2007 and 2006 (latest information available):

	2007	2006
Assets Liabilities	\$ 37,560,071 17,340,825	\$ 36,123,194 16,738,904
Net Assets	\$ 20,219,246	\$ 19,384,290

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, casualty coverage liabilities noted above include approximately \$15.9 million and \$15.0 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$15.0 million and \$14.4 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 443 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The City's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$174,050. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the City terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to

# City of New Franklin, Summit County

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

	Contributions		
Year	to PEP		
2005 2006 2007	\$	73,281 78,075 87,025	

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP provided they give written notice to PEP 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's budgetary contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

#### Medical

The City is self-insured for its medical insurance, dental insurance, prescription drug program, and life insurance. Premiums are paid into the Self-Insurance Fund by all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves and administrative costs of the program. During the period ending December 31, 2007, a total expense of \$912,877 was incurred in benefits and administrative costs. An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$75,000. The liability for unpaid claims cost of \$36,612 reported in the fund at December 31, 2007 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims cost, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. Interfund premiums are based primarily upon the insured funds' claims experience and are reported as charges for services to other funds.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2007 and 2006 was:

	Beginning Balance	Claims	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
2007 2006	\$ 33,889 99,383	870,090 321,447	867,367 386,941	\$ 36,612 33,889

### Note 16 – Contingencies

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, based on prior experience, management believes such refunds, if any, would not be material.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

City of New Franklin Summit County 5611 Manchester Road Akron, Ohio 44319

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Franklin, Summit County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 2, 2008, wherein we noted the City restated its budgetary fund balances to reflect the actual cash balances of the City. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as we discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting: 2007-001.

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Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. We believe finding number 2001-001 is also a material weakness.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated September 2, 2008.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated September 2, 2008.

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the management and City Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

September 2, 2008

#### CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN SUMMIT COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

#### FINDING NUMBER 2007-001

#### Material Weakness - Financial Reporting

The following errors were noted in the financial statements that required audit adjustments:

- A total of \$109,980 of Tangible Property Tax Revenue was misclassified in multiple funds as Intergovernmental Revenue rather than Property Tax Revenue, which were \$4,548, \$45,480, and \$59,952 in the General Fund, Police District Fund, and Fire District Fund, respectively.
- \$9,655 of Liquor / Beer Permit Revenue was misclassified in the General Fund as Licenses, Permits, and Fees Revenue rather than Intergovernmental Revenue.
- \$818 of Permissive Tax Revenue was misclassified in the Permissive Tax Fund as Interest Income rather than in the State Highway Fund as Intergovernmental Revenue.
- \$65,000 of General Property Tax misclassified in the Police District Fund rather than the Fire District Fund.
- \$9,328 of Tangible and Public Utility Property Tax Reimbursements in the Street Fund was misclassified as Property Tax Revenue rather than Intergovernmental Revenue.

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the Clerk/Treasurer and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate.

To ensure the City's financial statements and notes to the statements are complete and accurate, the City should adopt policies and procedures, including a final review of the statements and notes by the Clerk/Treasurer to identify and correct errors and omissions. The Clerk/Treasurer should also review the accounting system chart of accounts to ensure that all accounts are being properly posted.

**Official's Response:** The City initiated a new procedure where the Clerk/Treasurer will verify Summit County's receipts before they are entered into the system, and will put the account codes on them. The Clerk/Treasurer will work closely with the complier to make sure the figures given them are properly classified.

### CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN SUMMIT COUNTY

## SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <b>Explain</b>
2006 - 001	Material Weakness – Capital Assets	No	Partially Corrected - See Management Letter





**CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN** 

SUMMIT COUNTY

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

Susan Babbitt

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 6, 2008

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