# City of Lyndhurst, Ohio

**December 31, 2010** 



Members of Council City of Lyndhurst 5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Lyndhurst, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

May 18, 2011



# City of Lyndhurst, Ohio

For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

Table of Contents	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	1
independent Additions Report	1
Management Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements: Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	12
Statement of Activities	13
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund	21
Statement of Assets and Liabilities – Fiduciary Funds	22
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	23
Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	53
Schedule of Findings	55
Corrective Action Plan	56





### **Independent Auditors' Report**

Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 20 to the financial statements, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 51, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets, GASB Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, and GASB Statement No. 58, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 27, 2011, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Ciuni & Panichi, Inc.
Joel Strom Associates LLC
C&P Wealth Management, LLC

25201 Chagrin Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio 44122.5683 p. 216.831.7171 f. 216.831.3020 www.cp-advisors.com



Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

Cumi & Panichi, Inc.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 11 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Cleveland, Ohio April 27, 2011

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Lyndhurst's (the City) financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### Key financial highlights for 2010 are as follows:

- ☐ In total, net assets decreased \$743,538, a less than 1% decrease from 2009.
- □ General revenues accounted for approximately \$15.2 million in revenue or 79% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 21% of total revenues of approximately \$19.2 million.
- □ The City had approximately \$19.9 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only approximately \$4.0 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of approximately \$15.2 million and reserves were adequate to provide for these programs.
- Among major funds, the general fund had approximately \$13.8 million in revenues and approximately \$12.4 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$559,512 to \$4,604,676.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Unaudited

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

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

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

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

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

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> The City's programs and services that are reported here include security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City has no business-type activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Unaudited

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

The presentation of the City's major funds begins on page 14. The City's major funds are the General Fund, General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund, the Permanent Improvement Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund.

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

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Governn Activi		
	2010	2009	
Current and other assets	\$27,186,178	\$26,328,560	
Capital assets, Net	72,684,022	75,044,472	
Total assets	99,870,200	101,373,032	
Long-term debt liabilities	3,846,435	4,459,772	
Other liabilities	5,876,096	6,022,053	
Total liabilities	9,722,531	10,481,825	
Net assets			
Invested in capital assets,			
net of related debt	69,353,928	71,688,260	
Restricted	13,498,060	13,337,538	
Unrestricted	7,295,681	5,865,409	
Total net assets	\$90,147,669	\$90,891,207	

This space intentionally left blank.

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2010 and 2009:

	Governm Activit	
	2010	2009
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,281,639	\$2,535,651
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,650,298	1,672,521
Capital Grants and Contributions	92,830	117,268
General revenues:		
Property Taxes	4,766,976	4,981,835
Municipal Income Taxes	6,132,037	6,117,228
Other Local Taxes	136,885	128,884
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	3,855,745	2,861,416
Investment Earnings	37,704	65,957
Miscel laneous	276,790	115,457
Total revenues	19,230,904	18,596,217
Program Expenses		
Security of Persons and Property	7,886,774	8,710,483
Public Health and Welfare Services	56,532	56,532
Leisure Time Activities	1,597,008	1,153,984
Community Environment	657,980	597,469
Basic Utility Services	3,147,896	3,957,095
Transportation	1,659,267	2,043,852
General Government	4,879,681	4,714,088
Interest and Fiscal Charges	89,304	106,831
Total expenses	19,974,442	21,340,334
Total Change in Net Assets	(743,538)	(2,744,117)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	90,891,207	93,635,324
Net Assets End of Year	\$90,147,669	\$90,891,207

#### Governmental Activities

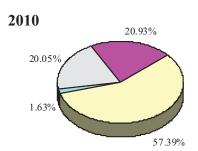
Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$743,538. Total revenues increased by 3.4% compared to 2009. Most predominant is the unrestricted grants and entitlements revenue, which accounts for 20% of total revenues. These revenues increased by 34.7% in 2010 as a result of a one-time significant estate tax settlement. Property tax revenues declined 4.3% as part of the national trend in deteriorating values and unemployment figures substantiate the increase in late payments. Another consequence of the national economy is the continued decline in investment earnings. Significant decreases in most program expenditures is by design and is a direct result of four years of planned modifications to most departments with a long term goal of cost reduction. These modifications included capital purchases, pension buyouts, benefit reallocation, and staff reductions. Increased spending in leisure time activities is another facet of the planned program modifications. A city pool (one of two) was closed and plans for a spray ground were funded. The capital outlay will support a vibrant community yet reduce the operational cost of supporting that amenity. Slowing the progressive pace of expenditures has counter-balanced the effect of the decline in some revenues.

Unaudited

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City. Residents who work outside the City and are subject to a municipal income tax receive a 50% credit against the income tax liability due to Lyndhurst.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 25% and 32%, respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2010. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating approximately 57.39% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2010	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$3,855,745	20.05%
Program Revenues	4,024,767	20.93%
General Tax Revenues	11,035,898	57.39%
General Other	314,494	1.63%
Total Revenue	\$19,230,904	100.00%



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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$16,074,633, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$15,534,317. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	(Decrease)
General	\$4,604,676	\$4,045,164	\$559,512
General Obligation Bond Retirement	1,231,308	1,455,339	(224,031)
Permanent Improvement	2,507,377	2,005,425	501,952
Capital Reserve	3,086,208	3,073,016	13,192
Other Governmental	4,645,064	4,955,373	(310,309)
Total	\$16,074,633	\$15,534,317	\$540,316

Unaudited

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

	2010	2009	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$8,970,855	\$9,015,228	(\$44,373)
Intergovernmental Revenue	2,729,797	2,586,147	143,650
Charges for Services	531,591	538,434	(6,843)
Licenses and Permits	34,602	28,102	6,500
Fines and Forfeitures	1,307,745	1,456,384	(148,639)
All Other Revenue	282,948	196,081	86,867
Total	\$13,857,538	\$13,820,376	\$37,162

General Fund revenues in 2010 increased less than 1% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2009. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was an increase in intergovernmental revenue. The notable increase was due to estate tax collections.

	2010 Expenditures	2009 Expenditures	Increase (Decrease)	
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,642,064	\$6,892,031	(\$249,967)	
Public Health and Welfare Services	56,532	56,532	0	
Lei sure Time Activities	677,420	678,426	(1,006)	
Community Environment	427,079	369,331	57,748	
Basic Utility Services	1,047,107	1,171,456	(124,349)	
General Government	3,603,082	4,136,925	(533,843)	
Total	\$12,453,284	\$13,304,701	(\$851,417)	

General Fund expenditures decreased by \$851,417 or 6.4% compared to the prior year. Expenditures in the General Fund were tightly controlled by several factors. Inasmuch as fuel, utilities, salaries and benefits experienced increases; the City moved towards its long-term goal to reduce spending. This was accomplished by using many different components, including a reduction in labor force as well as limiting outsourcing and professional services coupled with enhancing City services.

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

Unaudited

During the course of fiscal year 2010 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of approximately \$12.5 million did not change over the original budget estimates. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2010 the City had \$72,684,022 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings and machinery and equipment. The following table shows fiscal year 2010 and 2009 balances (net of accumulated depreciation):

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009	
Land	\$394,193	\$394,193	\$0
Construction in Progress	717,385	611,622	105,763
Buildings	9,742,784	9,742,784	0
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,502,932	2,502,932	0
Machinery and Equipment	8,677,541	8,717,303	(39,762)
Infrastructure	112,756,734	112,168,501	588,233
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(62,107,547)	(59,092,863)	(3,014,684)
Totals	\$72,684,022	\$75,044,472	(\$2,360,450)

The primary increases to capital assets occurred in infrastructure and construction in progress, which resulted from continuous programs for rehabilitation and improvements to both roads and sewers. Annual investments into these programs are crucial and have been a focal point of capital budgets for more than a decade. As part of a citywide objective to reduce operating costs capital funds were appropriated for a park project (the spray ground) which broke ground in 2010. The spray ground is an alternative amenity to a city pool. It is anticipated that the influx of capital for this project will provide an enhancement to the community while achieving the objective to reduce operational costs associated with City parks and recreation. Capital investments assist the City in maintaining a strong financial grasp during the tumultuous economic decline. The expenditures for many of the road improvements are substantially lower as interest rates, materials, and more efficient labor practices assist in driving down the costs. The near completion of a lower level Municipal Court annex, repurposing the existing municipal center facility has provided for the ongoing needs of the Municipal Court while relieving the taxpayers of the debt potential for new construction as well as the potential for multiple maintenance and operation costs that would be borne by an ancillary building. The annex is expected to serve the Court's needs well into the future without additional municipal operating costs. The acquisition of digital video systems, surveillance cameras, laptops, and four (4) new police cruisers in 2010 assisted safety forces in providing services and support at existing labor levels. These steady technological upgrades and improvements will contribute to the police forces ability to quickly retrieve and send data necessary to maintain the safety and security of the community. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7.

Unaudited

#### Debt

At December 31, 2010, the City had approximately \$1.7 million in bonds outstanding, \$185,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,680,000	\$1,855,000
Long-Term Notes	1,000,000	1,500,000
Captial Leases Payable	94	1,212
Compensated Absences	1,166,341	1,103,560
Total Governmental Activities	\$3,846,435	\$4,459,772

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the county in which Lyndhurst lies, is limited to 11.5 mills. At December 31, 2010, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 12 and Note 13.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The TRW Corporation, once a major employer in the City of Lyndhurst, was purchased by Northrop Grumman in late 2002. Upon the exit of TRW and in an effort to stabilize the city's economy, Legacy Village (a premier retail district) was erected and continues to trend the economic tax base of the City in a positive fashion. The footprint of Legacy Village combined with the presence of the Cleveland Clinic provide for an exclusive plan that was expected to take shape within the next few years. Due to the general state of the economy on both a Federal and State level, much of the anticipated impact to these changes for 2010 was stalled while investors slowed the pace of their financial influx but not their commitment to the plan. The Cleveland Clinic has added an estimated one hundred forty six (146) new employees to the existing site. Expectations are that the Lyndhurst site will continue to pilot wellness programs for the Cleveland Clinic with potential for future expansions. A most recent event adding to the future development of this southeast quadrant of the City is the sale of the Acacia Country Club (Acacia CC). Acacia CC, is a 160-acre property located in the City of Lyndhurst and adjacent to Legacy Village. The shareholders voted in 2008 to dissolve the club and sell this unique property. Acacia CC continues to be a vital element to the City's future vision and as such the land has been zoned as part of a mixed-use overlay district. The mixed-use overlay district was designed to encourage economic, residential and recreational development that is compatible with the existing and proposed character of the City. Most recently, a reported resolution to an outstanding legal issue has released the shareholders of Acacia CC to take a more confident approach to the sale of this unique land.

Unaudited

The City does continue to experience small bursts in new housing developments associated with the Legacy Village lifestyle center. Despite the sharp increase in sub prime mortgage delinquencies two new homes and one new commercial permit were issued in 2010 with a total estimated value of \$1.4 million dollars. Rivercreek continued development plans comprised of 33 single family and 3 duplex units all priced in the \$300,000 - \$400,000 range in which 19 of the 36 units are currently occupied and 1 unit under construction. Eagle Point Vintage Development has submitted plans for 42 free-standing cluster homes and 2 sets of 2 manor homes on 17-acres of land abutting the Acacia CC perimeter. Estimated values of theses homes and manors are in the \$400,000 - \$800,000 range. It can be projected that this original plan will adjust if and when Acacia CC completes a sale. Coupled with the residential outlook, a first term opening of Lincoln Hall, a \$12 million dollar 45,000 square foot expansion to the private Hawken School facility, took place in 2007. The opening of this new facility continues to draw a new and vital cultural and knowledge based interest to Lyndhurst. Most importantly was the level of continued improvement to existing commercial developments and the estimated three million dollar (\$3,000,000) remediation development of a new Key Bank. Sixteen permits were issued for commercial alterations in 2010 with an estimated \$2.1 million dollars in scheduled improvements and enhancements. Most recently Legacy has two (2) new retailers under construction, Crazy Eight and Yogurt V. This strong level of improvement confirms a long-term pattern of continued commercial dedication within the City of Lyndhurst. This commitment coupled with the engagement to new residential development will carry the City through the current wave of Federal and State economic downturns.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 440-442-5777 or writing to City of Lyndhurst Finance Department, 5301 Mayfield Road, Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124.

# Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2010

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 13,767,305
Investments	2,086,741
Receivables:	
Taxes	8,860,693
Accounts	214,116
Intergovernmental	951,684
Special Assessments	1,107,045
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	99,436
Prepaid Items	99,158
Capital Assets:	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,111,578
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	71,572,444
Total Assets	99,870,200
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	247,953
Accrued Wages and Benefits	686,577
Retainage Payable	34,238
Unearned Revenue	4,242,175
Accrued Interest Payable	15,153
General Obligation Notes Payable	650,000
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,386,875
Due in More Than One Year	2,459,560
Total Liabilities	9,722,531
Net Assets:	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	69,353,928
Restricted For:	
Capital Projects	7,573,322
Debt Service	1,993,392
Other Purposes	3,931,346
Unrestricted	7,295,681
Total Net Assets	\$ 90,147,669

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

		Expenses		harges for ervices and Sales	(	ram Revenue Operating Grants and ontributions	Сар	ital Grants and ntributions	R (	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in Net Assets overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities:										
Current:										
Security of Persons and Property	\$	7,886,774	\$	667,168	\$	15,322	\$	51,621	\$	(7,152,663)
Public Health and Welfare Services		56,532		0		0		0		(56,532)
Leisure Time Activities		1,597,008		155,147		0		0		(1,441,861)
Community Environment		657,980		47,323		210,993		0		(399,664)
Basic Utility Services		3,147,896		10,329		755,334		41,209		(2,341,024)
Transportation		1,659,267		27,541		668,649		0		(963,077)
General Government		4,879,681		1,374,131		0		0		(3,505,550)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		89,304		0		0		0	_	(89,304)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	19,974,442	\$	2,281,639	\$	1,650,298	\$	92,830		(15,949,675)
	Ge	neral Reven	ues							
	Pro	perty Taxes								4,766,976
	Mι	micipal Incom	e Tax	es						6,132,037
	Otl	her Local Tax	es							136,885
	Gra	ants and Entitl	emen	ts not Restric	ted to	Specific Pros	rams			3,855,745
		estment Earni								37,704
		scellaneous	J							276,790
	To	tal General Re	venu	es						15,206,137
	Ch	ange in Net A	ssets							(743,538)
	Ne	t Assets Begi	nning	of Year						90,891,207
	Ne	t Assets End	of Ye	ar					\$	90,147,669

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2010

	 General	Obl	General igation Bond etirement	_	ermanent aprovement	Cap	ital Reserve
Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,977,176	\$	1,019,298	\$	2,096,613	\$	2,554,814
Investments	602,363		212,010		436,089		531,394
Receivables:							
Taxes	6,549,851		1,972,672		0		0
Accounts	187,077		0		4,899		0
Intergovernmental	518,779		92,599		2,331		0
Special Assessments	95,086		106		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	32,211		0		0		0
Prepaid Items	 99,158		0		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 11,061,701	\$	3,296,685	\$	2,539,932	\$	3,086,208
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 128,601	\$	0	\$	31,096	\$	0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	451,833		0		0		0
Retainage Payable	34,238		0		0		0
Deferred Revenue	5,842,353		2,065,377		1,459		0
Accrued Interest Payable	0		0		0		0
General Obligation Notes Payable	0		0		0		0
Total Liabilities	6,457,025		2,065,377		32,555		0
Fund Balances:							
Reserved for Encumbrances	151,025		0		319,195		0
Reserved for Prepaid Items	99,158		0		0		0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	32,211		0		0		0
Reserved for Debt Service	0		1,231,308		0		0
Undesignated/Unreserved in:							
General Fund	4,322,282		0		0		0
Special Revenue Funds	0		0		0		0
Capital Projects Funds	0		0		2,188,182		3,086,208
Total Fund Balances	4,604,676		1,231,308		2,507,377		3,086,208
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 11,061,701	\$	3,296,685	\$	2,539,932	\$	3,086,208

	Other		Total			
Governmental		G	I otal Governmental			
GC	Funds	G	Funds			
	1 tilids		1 unus			
\$	5,119,404	\$	13,767,305			
	304,885		2,086,741			
	338,170		8,860,693			
	22,140		214,116			
	337,975		951,684			
	1,011,853		1,107,045			
	67,225		99,436			
	0		99,158			
\$	7,201,652	\$	27,186,178			
\$	88,256	\$	247,953			
Ф	234,744	Ф	686,577			
	234,744		34,238			
	1,580,631		9,489,820			
	2,957		2,957			
	650,000		650,000			
	2,556,588		11,111,545			
	2,330,366		11,111,545			
	634,640		1,104,860			
	0		99,158			
	67,225		99,436			
	0		1,231,308			
	0		4,322,282			
	2,404,698		2,404,698			
	1,538,501		6,812,891			
	4,645,064		16,074,633			
\$	7,201,652	\$	27,186,178			

# Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2010

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>	\$ 16,074,633
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	72,684,022
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	5,247,645
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(3,858,631)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$90,147,669

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	General	General Obligation Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Capital Reserve
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,806,261	\$ 1,327,286	\$ 0	\$ 0
Municipal Income Tax	6,164,594	0	0	0
Other Local Taxes	0	0	73,659	0
Intergovernmental Revenues	2,729,797	235,002	960,540	0
Charges for Services	531,591	0	0	0
Licenses and Permits	34,602	0	0	0
Investment Earnings	0	5,047	2,928	13,192
Special Assessments	0	106	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	1,307,745	0	0	0
All Other Revenue	282,948	0	2,000	0
Total Revenue	13,857,538	1,567,441	1,039,127	13,192
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	6,642,064	0	111,411	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	56,532	0	0	0
Leisure Time Activities	677,420	0	54,674	0
Community Development	427,079	0	0	0
Basic Utility Services	1,047,107	0	138,891	0
Transportation	0	0	149,850	0
General Government	3,603,082	12,205	88,513	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	1,675,000	0	0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	104,267	0	0
Total Expenditures	12,453,284	1,791,472	543,339	0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	1,404,254	(224,031)	495,788	13,192
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	6,164	0
General Obligation Notes Issued	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	(830,000)	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(830,000)	0	6,164	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	574,254	(224,031)	501,952	13,192
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,045,164	1,455,339	2,005,425	3,073,016
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	(14,742)	0	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 4,604,676	\$ 1,231,308	\$ 2,507,377	\$ 3,086,208

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
¢ 227.524	¢ 4261.001
\$ 227,534	\$ 4,361,081
0	6,164,594
63,226	136,885
631,007	4,556,346
0	531,591
0	34,602
16,537	37,704
1,011,973	1,012,079
277,148	1,584,893
72,442	357,390
2,299,867	18,777,165
1,005,366	7,758,841
0	56,532
238,257	970,351
226,046	653,125
742,884	1,928,882
1,308,737	1,458,587
848,265	4,552,065
76,078	76,078
1,118	1,676,118
2,998	107,265
4,449,749	19,237,844
(2,149,882)	(460,679)
2,277	8,441
1,000,000	1,000,000
830,000	830,000
0	(830,000)
1,832,277	1,008,441
(317,605)	547,762
4,955,373	15,534,317
7,296	(7,446)
\$ 4,645,064	\$ 16,074,633
Ψ ¬,υ¬,υυ¬	Ψ 10,077,033

### Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 547,762
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(1,770,346)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(590,104)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	445,298
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	676,118
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	17,961
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(70,227)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (743,538)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	inal Budget		Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:		giidi Daaget		nui Buaget		7 Tottuti		regutive)
Property Taxes	\$	2,675,145	\$	2,675,145	\$	2,806,261	\$	131,116
Municipal Income Tax		5,640,000		5,640,000		6,075,181		435,181
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,806,524		1,951,524		3,065,453		1,113,929
Charges for Services		487,451		497,451		522,259		24,808
Licenses and Permits		28,100		28,100		34,602		6,502
Fines and Forfeitures		1,487,500		1,487,500		1,326,147		(161,353)
All Other Revenues		157,043		225,543		283,113		57,570
Total Revenues		12,281,763		12,505,263		14,113,016		1,607,753
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		7,070,242		7,114,743		6,697,251		417,492
Public Health and Welfare Services		56,532		56,532		56,532		0
Leisure Time Activities		708,208		718,976		682,803		36,173
Community Environment		516,996		493,210		432,279		60,931
Basic Utility Services		1,324,414		1,350,112		1,118,352		231,760
General Government		4,224,918		4,282,640		3,623,859		658,781
Total Expenditures		13,901,310		14,016,213	_	12,611,076		1,405,137
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,619,547)		(1,510,950)		1,501,940		3,012,890
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		19,000		19,000		0		(19,000)
Transfers In		59,600		32,000		0		(32,000)
Transfers Out		(830,000)		(830,000)		(830,000)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(751,400)		(779,000)		(830,000)		(51,000)
Net Change In Fund Balance		(2,370,947)		(2,289,950)		671,940		2,961,890
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,433,797		2,433,797		2,433,797		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		192,894		192,894		192,894		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	255,744	\$	336,741	\$	3,298,631	\$	2,961,890

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2010

	Agency	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	648,136
Total Assets	648,136	
Liabilities:		
Intergovernmental Payable		133,898
Due to Others		514,238
Total Liabilities	\$	648,136

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

The City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the City) was incorporated on January 16, 1951 and is a home rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates a Mayor-Council form of government.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City are presented as of December 31, 2010 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial</u> Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

#### A. Reporting Entity

A legally separate organization is a component unit of the primary government if (1) the primary government is financially accountable for the organization, (2) the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization are such that the exclusion would cause the reporting entity's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete, or (3) the organization is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: fire and police protection, emergency medical response, parks, recreation, planning, zoning, street construction and maintenance, refuse collection and other governmental services.

The City is associated with three organizations, two are defined as joint ventures and one is defined as a jointly governed organization. The joint venture organizations are the Tri-City Consortium on Aging and the South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission. The jointly governed organization is the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council. These organizations are presented in Notes 15 and 16 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund</u> - This fund is used for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on general obligation debt.

<u>Permanent Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

<u>Capital Reserve Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources set aside by other capital projects funds to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Agency Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a government unit as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has two agency funds. The funds are the Municipal Court Fund, which accounts for monies that flow through the municipal court office and the Payroll Agency Fund, which accounts for monies withheld from payroll for both employee and employer taxes as well as other payroll deductions.

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The City has no activities considered business-type activities.

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

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

#### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers and miscellaneous revenues, is recorded as revenue when received in cash because it is generally not measurable until received.

The City reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent periods when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed form the balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2010, but which are not intended to finance 2010 operations or are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

#### E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only the General Fund is required to be reported. Budgetary modifications above the major object level by fund may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

#### 1. Tax Budget

The Mayor submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

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

#### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2010.

#### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level, and may be modified during the year by ordinance of the City Council. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the object level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—General Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

#### 4. Encumbrances

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

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

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

### 6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance		
	General Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$574,254	
Increase (Decrease):		
Accrued Revenues at		
December 31, 2010		
received during 2011	(1,508,440)	
Accrued Revenues at		
December 31, 2009		
received during 2010	1,745,516	
Accrued Expenditures at		
December 31, 2010		
paid during 2011	614,672	
Accrued Expenditures at	ŕ	
December 31, 2009		
paid during 2010	(582,028)	
2009 Prepaids for 2010	108,467	
2010 Prepaids for 2011	(99,158)	
2009 Municipal Court Cash	99,565	
2010 Municipal Court Cash	(81,163)	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(199,745)	
Budgetary Basis	\$671,940	
- *		

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

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio) and short-term certificates of deposit. The certificates of deposit are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and cash equivalent account. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

#### **G.** Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2010. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2010.

#### H. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds. The cost of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased.

### I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2010, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

#### J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

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

### 2. Depreciation

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

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	15 - 50
Improvements other than Buildings	25
Infrastructure	10 - 65
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10

#### K. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund
Long-Term Note	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Capital Lease	Community Center Fund

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

#### L. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

#### M. Net Assets

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

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

#### N. Pensions

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

#### O. 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

#### P. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for supplies inventory, prepaid items and encumbered amounts that have not been accrued at year end.

#### Q. Estimates

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

#### R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2010.

## NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$986,172
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	2,239,421
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	808,805
Charges for Services	106,202
Special Assessment Revenue	1,107,045
	\$5,247,645

Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:

General Obligation Bonds Payable	(\$1,680,000)
Capital Leases Payable	(94)
Accrued Interest on Long-TermDebt	(12,196)
Long-Term Notes Payable	(1,000,000)
Compensated Absences Payable	(1,166,341)
	(\$3,858,631)

## NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$2,060,402 (3,830,748)
· P	(\$1,770,346)
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	(\$32,557)
Increase in Delinquent Property Tax	405,895
Decrease in Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	(16,630)
Increase in Charges for Services	16,426
Increase in Special Assessment Revenue	72,164
	\$445,298
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resour	ces:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$62,781)
Decrease in supplies inventory	(7,446)
	(\$70,227)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

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

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

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

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

#### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS** (Continued)

#### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. Protection of City cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,253,838 and the bank balance was \$4,362,616. Federal depository insurance covered \$1,329,992 of the bank balance and \$3,032,624 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	<u>Balance</u>
Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$3,032,624
Total Balance	\$3,032,624

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

			Investment
			Maturities
			(in Years)
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1
Repurchase Agreements	\$486,741	$AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}$	\$486,741
STAR Ohio	11,761,603	AAAm¹	11,761,603
Total Investments	\$12,248,344		\$12,248,344

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Standard & Poor's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Moody's Investor Service

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

#### **B. Investments** (Continued)

*Interest Rate Risk* – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer.

Credit Risk – The City's investment policy addresses credit risk by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, pre-qualifying financial institutions, brokers, intermediaries and financial advisors and by diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed income generated from the remaining portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the City's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

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

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less are treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$14,415,441	\$2,086,741
Certificates of Deposit		
(with maturities of more than 3 months)	1,600,000	(1,600,000)
STAR Ohio	(11,761,603)	11,761,603
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$4,253,838	\$12,248,344

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 4 - TAXES**

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009 on assessed values as of January 1, 2009, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years, and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2006. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder is payable by June 20.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2010 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2010 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009 on values as of December 31, 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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 railroad property was eliminated for calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 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 calendar years 2006-2010, the City was fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 4 – TAXES** (Continued)

#### A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$11.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2010 levy was based was \$460,780,660. This amount constitutes \$456,158,330 in real property assessed value and \$4,622,330 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 1.15% (11.5 mills) of assessed value.

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

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, residents of the City are required to pay City income tax on income they earn outside the City. However, the City allows a credit of a maximum of 50% of the first one and one-half percent of income tax paid to another municipality.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees compensation and remit the tax either monthly or quarterly, as required, to the Regional Income Tax Agency which serves as the City's agent for collection of their income tax. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. All income tax proceeds are received by the General Fund.

#### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2010 consisted of taxes, special assessments, interest, accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 6 - TRANSFERS**

The following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2010:

	Transfers In:		
	Other		
	Governmental		
Transfers Out:	Funds	Total	
General Fund	\$830,000 \$830,000		

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization.

#### **NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

## A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2010:

#### Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2009	Additions	Deletions	2010
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$394,193	\$0	\$0	\$394,193
Construction in Progress	611,622	949,452	(843,689)	717,385
Subtotal	1,005,815	949,452	(843,689)	1,111,578
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,742,784	0	0	9,742,784
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,502,932	0	0	2,502,932
Machinery and Equipment	8,717,303	483,030	(522,792)	8,677,541
Infrastructure	112,168,501	1,471,609	(883,376)	112,756,734
Subtotal	133,131,520	1,954,639	(1,406,168)	133,679,991
Total Cost	\$134,137,335	\$2,904,091	(\$2,249,857)	\$134,791,569
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2009	Additions	Deletions	2010
Buildings	(\$3,442,912)	(\$156,672)	\$0	(\$3,599,584)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(1,496,635)	(101,743)	0	(1,598,378)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,203,114)	(814,553)	16,280	(7,001,387)
Infrastructure	(47,950,202)	(2,757,780)	799,784	(49,908,198)
Total Depreciation	(\$59,092,863)	(\$3,830,748) *	\$816,064	(\$62,107,547)
Net Value:	\$75,044,472			\$72,684,022

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

Security of Persons and Property	\$268,508
Leisure Time Activities	212,102
Community Development	2,805
Basic Utility Services	1,257,449
Transportation	1,769,816
General Government	320,068
Total Depreciation Expense	\$3,830,748

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2010, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2010 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2010, from January 1 through March 31, 2009 5.5% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations, and from April 1 through December 31, 2010 5.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$571,086, \$556,145 and \$510,124, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2010, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$430,683, \$453,545 and \$452,303 for police and \$482,070, \$479,004 and \$455,435 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

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

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

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

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the ORC.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2010, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. For 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 5.5% of covered payroll from January 1 through March 31, 2010 and 5.0% from April 1 through December 31, 2010. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$209,057, \$322,763 and \$255,062, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, was effective 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 be allocated to the health care plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

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

Plan Description – The City contributes to the OP&F sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 742 of the ORC.

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5% and 24.0% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The ORC states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$149,083, \$156,996 and \$156,566 for police and \$135,582, \$134,720 and \$128,091 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 10 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

The costs of vacation and sick leave benefits are recorded as they are earned. Employees earn sick and vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon retirement, and in certain instances, termination, an individual will be compensated for their accumulated sick leave at a maximum rate of 45% of the balance.

At December 31, 2010, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,166,341, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

#### **NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE**

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

	Balance				Balance
	Issue	December 31,			December 31,
_	Date	2009	Issued	(Retired)	2010
Capital Projects Fund Note Payable:					
1.25% Recreation Improvement	8/19/10	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$650,000
Total Capital Project Fund Notes Payable:		0	650,000	0	650,000
Total Notes Payable		\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$650,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2010 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Due
		December 31,			December 31,	Within
		2009	Issued	(Retired)	2010	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2.000% Recreational Facilities	2003	\$1,855,000	\$0	(\$175,000)	\$1,680,000	\$185,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		1,855,000	0	(175,000)	1,680,000	185,000
Long-Term Notes:						
2.000% Permenant Improvement	2009	500,000	0	(500,000)	0	0
2.000% Street Improvement	2009	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)	0	0
2.000% Street Improvement	2010	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Long-Term Notes		1,500,000	1,000,000	(1,500,000)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Compensated Absences		1,103,560	1,166,341	(1,103,560)	1,166,341	201,781
Capital Leases		1,212	0	(1,118)	94	94
Total Governmental Activities		\$4,459,772	\$2,166,341	(\$2,779,678)	\$3,846,435	\$1,386,875

Special assessment debt service is financed by assessments to affected property owners. However, the City is ultimately responsible for the debt service if the assessments are not collected. Delinquent special assessments related to outstanding special assessment bonded debt at year-end were \$41,734.

The City's future long-term obligation funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2010, follow:

	General Obligation Bonds			
Years	Principal	Interest		
2011	\$185,000	\$68,752		
2012	190,000	61,722		
2013	195,000	54,408		
2014	205,000	46,706		
2015	215,000	38,506		
2016-2018	690,000	60,700		
Totals	\$1,680,000	\$330,794		

#### **NOTE 13 – CAPITAL LEASES**

The City has entered into an agreement to lease equipment. The original cost of the equipment was \$5,043. Such agreements are, in substance, lease purchases (capital leases) and are classified as long-term obligations in the financial statements. The costs of these assets are included in the capital asset balances of the Governmental. The capital leases payable are recorded in Governmental Activities in the amount of \$94.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2010:

	Governmental
Year Ending December 31,	Activities
2011	\$97
Minimum Lease Payments	97
Less: amount representing	
interest at the City's incremental	
borrowing rate of interest	(3)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$94

#### **NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. During 2010 the City contracted with several different insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible	
USSIC	Property	\$1,000	
USSIC	Inland Marine	\$500	
USSIC	Crime	\$500	
USSIC	General Liability	\$0	
USSIC	Public Officials	\$10,000	
USSIC	<b>Employee Practices</b>	\$0	
USSIC	Law Enforcement	\$10,000	
USSIC	Auto Liability	\$0	
USSIC	Auto Physical Damage	\$250 Comprehensive; \$1,000	
	_	Collision	
USSIC	Umbrella	\$10,000	
USSIC	Boiler	\$1,000	
USSIC	EDP	\$500	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

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

Workers' compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

#### **NOTE 15 – JOINT VENTURES**

#### A. Tri-City Consortium on Aging:

The Tri-City Consortium on Aging (Consortium) is a joint venture among the Cities of South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Highland Heights, formed for the purpose of coordinating among the Cities all matters related to assistance and programs for the aged. Consortium revenues consist of contributions from the member Cities and federal grants. The Consortium is controlled by the Council of Governments composed of the Mayors of the Cities of South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Highland Heights, with the advice of a nine member commission. Continued existence of the Consortium is dependent on the City. However, the City of Lyndhurst has no explicit and measurable equity in the Consortium. The Consortium is not accumulating financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress, which would cause additional financial benefit or burden on the City. In 2010, the City contributed \$169,846. To obtain a copy of the Consortium's financial statements, write to the Tri-City Consortium on Aging, 1370 Victory Drive, South Euclid, Ohio 44121.

#### **B. South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission:**

The South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission (SELREC) is a joint venture that is jointly owned and operated by the Cities of South Euclid and Lyndhurst and the South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District for the purpose of operating the Cities and School District's play fields and indoor recreation centers. Each of these governments supports SELREC through funds that are appropriated in their budgets and each shares in the equity of SELREC. In 2010, the City contributed \$24,949 to SELREC.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 15 – JOINT VENTURES** (Continued)

#### **B. South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission:** (Continued)

The operation of the SELREC is controlled by a nine member board consisting of the following: one member appointed by the Mayor of the City of South Euclid and one member appointed by the Mayor of the City of Lyndhurst, three members that are residents of the City of South Euclid, three members that are residents of the City of Lyndhurst and one member that is a resident of the South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District and that lives in either the City of South Euclid or the City of Lyndhurst (jointly appointed by the Mayors of the City of South Euclid and Lyndhurst). The City has an ongoing financial responsibility because the continued existence of the joint venture depends on the City's continued participation. The City also has measurable equity interest in SELREC because the joint venture agreement stipulates that the participants have a claim to assets and sets forth the method of distribution upon dissolution of the joint venture. SELREC has no capital assets. SELREC is audited on a two-year basis; the latest reported is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. Financial statements can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent, South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District, 6044 Mayfield Road, Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124.

On July 1, 2010, the YMCA of Greater Cleveland assumed operational control of SELREC. The YMCA assumed financial control of SELREC on October 1, 2010. On October 21, 2010, the Fiscal Agent provided a cash reconciliation to the YMCA and also provided them the revenue received for their summer programs totaling \$77,524. On October 31, 2010, SELREC had a negative fund balance of \$168,909 on the books of its formal fiscal agent. The South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District and the Cities of South Euclid and Lyndhurst have contributed payments equivalent to 40%, 36% and 24%, respectively, of the remaining negative fund balance to cover the deficit.

#### NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIATION

#### **Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council:**

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity and natural gas. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 112 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity and natural gas on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity and natural gas at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity and natural gas to the citizens of its member communities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### **NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIATION** (Continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each County then elect one person to serve on the eight-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Lyndhurst did not contribute to NOPEC during 2010. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Joseph Migliorini, the Board Chairman, at 175 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308 or at the website www.nopecinfo.org.

#### **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### **NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On March 9, 2011 the City issued \$750,000 in one year General Obligation Notes to pay for Street Improvements. The notes had an interest rate of 1.1%.

#### **NOTE 19 - OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT**

The City is committed under an operating lease for four copiers located in the Court and Community Center at a monthly rate of \$431. Under the terms of the lease, the City is responsible for any damage to the copiers and for insuring the copiers. The length of the lease is thirty-nine months. The end of lease purchase option is fair market value. This lease began on March 1, 2010 and is scheduled to end on June 1, 2013. This lease is considered for accounting purposes to be an operating lease. Lease expenditures for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, amounted to \$3,879.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

#### NOTE 20 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2010, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 51, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets", GASB Statement No. 53, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments", and GASB Statement No. 58, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies".

GASB Statement No. 51 provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets. The City has no intangible assets and thus, the implementation of this Statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 53 addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. The City has no derivatives and thus, the implementation of this Statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 58 provides accounting and financial reporting guidance for governments that have petitioned for protection from creditors by filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. The City did not file for Chapter 9 bankruptcy and thus, the implementation of this Statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.



## Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 27, 2011 wherein we noted the City adopted *GASB Statement Nos. 51, 53 and 58*. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

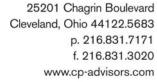
In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting: 2010-001. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Ciuni & Panichi, Inc.
Joel Strom Associates LLC
C&P Wealth Management, LLC





Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

## **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City, in a separate letter dated April 27, 2011.

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

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

Cleveland, Ohio April 27, 2011

Penn & Paruchi Inc.

## **City of Lyndhurst**

## **Schedule of Findings**

#### **December 31, 2010**

## 1. Summary of Auditors' Results

Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
Were there any significant deficiencies reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
Was there any material weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
Was there any material noncompliance reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No

## 2. Findings Related To The Financial Statements Required To Be Reported In Accordance With GAGAS

2010-001 - Significant Deficiency

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the City Finance Director and the City Council and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate. The lack of controls over the posting of financial transactions and financial reporting can result in errors and irregularities that may go undetected and decreases the reliability of financial data throughout the year.

The following audit adjustments were made to the financial statements:

1. Adjusted construction in progress and infrastructure to actual.

The lack of controls over financial reporting can result in errors and irregularities that may go undetected and decreases the reliability of financial data at year-end.

We recommend the City adopts policies and procedures for controls over year-end financial reporting to help ensure the information accurately reflects the activity of the City thereby increasing the reliability of the financial data at year-end. The City's management needs to review the statements to be sure that all items are being properly recorded.

#### 3. Other Findings

None.

## City of Lyndhurst

## 5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124 (440) 442-5777

Response to Findings Associated with Audit Conducted In Accordance with Government Auditing Standards For The Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Planned	Anticipated	Responsible
Finding	Corrective	Completion	Contact
Number	Action	Date	Person
2010-001	Prior to releasing the requested information	N/A	Mary Kovalchik,
	from the City Engineer's office, the Engineer		Finance Director
	will review and approve all reporting prepared		
	by his office. Upon receipt of the Engineers		
	report, the Finance Director will match the		
	open projects to the most recent construction		
	request for payments to determine the		
	reasonableness of the percentage of		
	completion. Additionally, the Finance		
	Director will log and track all known change		
	orders as well as project close outs and		
	complete that portion of the worksheet before		
	submitting it to the Engineer for his reporting		
	and review.		

#### **CITY OF LYNDHURST**

#### **CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MAY 31, 2011