



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Bedford Heights Cuyahoga County 5661 Perkins Road Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146

To the members of City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Fire Levy and Issue 24 Levy Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis*, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 1, 2013, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine 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* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

November 1, 2013

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The discussion and analysis of the City of Bedford Heights' financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- The assets of, the City of Bedford Heights exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$27,454,258. Of this amount, \$5,727,767 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total assets decreased by \$1,015,443, which represents a decrease of approximately 2.53 percent from 2011. The two largest decreases were accounts receivable of \$1,042,329 and capital assets, net of \$732,625. These changes were offset by an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1,319,520.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$1,138,442, which represents a decrease of approximately 8.87 percent over 2011. The main factors contributing to this change were decreases in deferred revenue of \$365,456 and long term liabilities of \$550,898.
- In total, net position in governmental activities increased by \$726,100 during 2012. This represents a 3.87 percent increase from 2011.

Using this Annual Financial Report

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bedford Heights' basic financial statements. The City of Bedford Heights' basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements – Reporting the City of Bedford Heights as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the City of Bedford Heights' assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Bedford Heights is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base, change in property and income tax laws, and the condition of the capital assets should also be considered. Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities use the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities: most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration. Income tax, state and county taxes, licenses, permits and charges for services finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities: the City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's sewer system is reported here.

Fund Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Bedford Heights' Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The City of Bedford Heights, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Bedford Heights can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. 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 fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

The City of Bedford Heights maintains 25 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for the general fund, fire levy special revenue fund, and the capital improvements capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Proprietary Funds

The City of Bedford Heights maintains three proprietary funds; one enterprise fund and two internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses the enterprise fund to account for its sewer operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. Because these activities benefit governmental rather than business functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 28 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 32 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis - City of Bedford Heights as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole and can prove to be a useful indicator of the City's financial position.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)
- Program Expenses and Revenues
- General Revenues
- Net Position Beginning and End of Year

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Table 1

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2012 as compared to 2011.

Net Position											
		ntal Activities		ype Activities		otal					
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011					
Assets: Current and Other Assets	\$ 13,073,890	\$ 12,840,905	\$ 1,717,953	\$ 2,233,756	\$ 14,791,843	\$ 15,074,661					
Capital Assets, Net	17,031,202	<u>17,548,149</u>	7,325,040	7,540,718	<u>24,356,242</u>	<u>25,088,867</u>					
Total Assets	30,105,092	<u>30,389,054</u>	9,042,993	9,774,474	<u>39,148,085</u>	40,163,528					
Liabilities:											
Current Liabilities and Other											
Liabilities	5,113,037	5,673,088	149,372	176,865	5,262,409	5,849,953					
Long-term Liabilities											
Due Within One Year	1,857,621	1,883,668	204,220	205,614	2,061,841	2,089,282					
Due In More Than One Year	r <u>3,659,083</u>	4,083,047	710,494	809,987	4,369,577	4,893,034					
Total Liabilities	10,629,741	<u>11,639,803</u>	1,064,086	1,192,466	<u>11,693,827</u>	12,832,269					
Net Position:											
Net Investment in											
Capital Assets	13,968,505	14,252,400	6,686,440	6,807,618	20,654,945	21,060,018					
Restricted for:											
Debt Service	66,597	22,009	-	-	66,597	22,009					
Capital Projects	449,715	632,808	-	-	449,715	632,808					
Streets	290,349	284,612	-	-	290,349	284,612					
Public Safety	262,798	227,323	-	-	262,798	227,323					
Other purposes	2,087	39,422	-	-	2,087	39,422					
Unrestricted	4,435,300	3,290,677	1,292,467	1,774,390	5,727,767	5,065,067					
Total Net Position	\$ <u>19,475,351</u>	\$ <u>18,749,251</u>	\$ <u>7,978,907</u>	\$ <u>8,582,008</u>	\$ <u>27,454,258</u>	\$ <u>27,331,259</u>					

Total assets decreased \$1,015,443. Accounts receivable and capital assets, net decreased by \$1,042,329 and \$732,625, respectively, and were offset by an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1,319,520. The decrease in accounts receivable was mainly due to decreases in the sewer billing open receivable and in prisoner housing during 2012.

The total net position of the City increased \$122,999. The following factors were responsible for this increase:

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1,319,520
- An decrease in accounts receivable of \$1,042,329
- A decrease in capital assets of \$732,625
- A decrease in unearned revenue of \$365,456
- A decrease in long-term liabilities of \$550,898

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The City makes concerted efforts to maximize the return on investments of its cash and cash equivalents and uses these funds to provide liquidity for planned future capital purchases. Due to the interest rates in the past, the investments have remained in liquid money market accounts, i.e. STAR Ohio and Huntington National Bank. However, even though the State Code allows for investments with maturities of five years or less, the City has not invested in any instrument with a maturity of more than one year.

Another tool used by the City to reduce its long-term liability is to pay off accumulated sick leave for police and fire employees. Upon the request of a police or fire employee with over ten years of service, accumulated sick time may be paid out on an annual basis. This allows the City to pay accumulated sick hours at the current hourly rate as opposed to paying for it at a higher rate in the future at the time of retirement. The employees benefit by having funds available to them currently with the opportunity to invest them and potentially gain a higher rate of return as opposed to receiving payment at a future date.

The City of Bedford Heights is also a member of N.O.R.M.A. Self Insurance Pool, Inc. for liability insurance and workers compensation. Significant savings in premiums have resulted from being a member of the above referenced insurance pool. In addition the City conducts random drug testing of employees with CDL licenses which aids in reducing workers compensation premiums.

The net position of the business-type activities decreased approximately 7.03 percent in 2012. The City generally can only use this net position to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for the current year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Changes in Net Position										
	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-T	ype Activities	То	tal				
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011				
Program Revenues										
Charges for Services	\$ 3,800,362	\$ 4,318,774	\$ 2,227,069	\$ 2,738,368	\$ 6,027,431	\$ 7,057,142				
Operating Grants	193,181	148,839	-	-	193,181	148,839				
Capital Grants	37,918	944,184	-	-	37,918	944,184				
Total Program Revenues	4,031,461	5,411,797	2,227,069	2,738,368	6,258,530	8,150,165				
General Revenues										
Property Taxes	4,583,391	5,123,192	-	-	4,583,391	5,123,192				
Income Taxes	8,567,738	7,861,087	-	-	8,567,738	7,861,087				
Grants and Entitlements	1,547,569	2,192,864	-	-	1,547,569	2,192,864				
Investment Earnings	526	1,006	150	89	676	1,095				
Miscellaneous	161,614	19,421	17,867	16,537	179,481	35,958				
Total Revenues	<u>18,892,299</u>	20,609,367	2,245,086	2,754,994	<u>21,137,385</u>	23,364,361				
Program Expenses										
General Government	3,689,554	3,731,659	-	-	3,689,554	3,731,659				
Security of										
Persons and Property	9,998,692	10,674,485	-	-	9,998,692	10,674,485				
Public Health and Welfare	366,965	384,536	-	-	366,965	384,536				
Leisure Time Activities	1,046,349	1,593,836	-	-	1,046,349	1,593,836				
Community Development	443,766	433,382	-	-	443,766	433,382				
Basic Utility Services	681,479	677,440	-	-	681,479	677,440				
Transportation	1,784,211	1,651,457	-	-	1,784,211	1,651,457				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	120,279	151,458	-	-	120,279	151,458				
Sewer			2,883,091	3,019,142	2,883,091	3,019,142				
Total Program Expenses	<u>18,131,295</u>	<u>19,298,253</u>	2,883,091	3,019,142	<u>21,014,386</u>	22,317,395				
Increase (Decrease) in										
Net Position before Transfers	5 761,004	1,311,114	(638,005)	(264,148)	122,999	1,046,966				
Transfers	(34,904)	(363,407)	34,904	363,407						
Change in Net Position	726,100	947,707	(603,101)	99,259	122,999	1,046,966				
Net Position, Beginning										
of Year	<u>18,749,251</u>	<u>17,801,544</u>	8,582,008	8,482,749	27,331,259	26,284,293				
Net Position, End of Year	\$ <u>19,475,351</u>	\$ <u>18,749,251</u>	\$ <u>7,978,907</u>	\$ <u>8,582,008</u>	\$ <u>27,454,258</u>	\$ <u>27,331,259</u>				

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City's property and income tax being the largest contributors. The City's income tax revenue source is the largest contributor with a rate of two percent on gross income which has not changed since 1982. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive a 100 percent tax credit on their City tax for 100 percent, the credit limit being two percent. During 2012, the revenues generated from this tax amounted to \$8,567,738. The City continues to enforce a delinquent letter program and the subpoena program to ensure compliance with the local tax laws.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Security of Persons and Property and General Government are the major activities of the City generating 75.5 percent of the governmental expenses. As of December 31, 2012 the fire department is comprised of 26 members. There is one fire chief, one assistant fire chief, three captains, three lieutenants, and 18 firefighters. All members of the department are certified paramedics and the department's roster will never have less than 18. This allows for the response of two ambulances that can provide advance lifesaving skills. Three members of the department are on the regional hazardous material response team and one is a HCO (Hazardous Command Officer). The staffing of the department is done in three shifts that rotate 24 hour tours. During this time they conduct daily training that consists of building walkthroughs, attending continuing education classes, performing joint exercises with neighboring departments and watching training videos. After large or difficult emergencies the shifts do a post incident critique to improve services. Additionally, the department sends out random surveys (10%) to those who have received fire department services and, based on the responses, the department has maintained an approval rating in the high 90 percentile. In fiscal year 2012, the department responded to 1,979 calls with 77 percent relating to emergency medical services.

The department is very proactive in public education efforts. Fire extinguisher training and CPR/first aid training is provided to the business community regularly. Additionally, the department teaches at schools, safety town and has assisted residences with installing working smoke detectors in their homes.

The department aggressively pursues available funding through state and federal grants. In 2012, the department was awarded \$969,100 in intergovernmental grants for an upcoming Joint Dispatch Center project. The grants are comprised of three awards: \$720,000 from FEMA, \$60,000 from the Department of Homeland Security, and \$189,100 from Cuyahoga County. No grant revenue was received as of December 31, 2012. During 2012, the amount the department spent on overtime expenses was \$150,913 as compared to \$153,963 during 2011. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS department during 2012 was \$2,834,330, which is in the Fire Levy Fund. The City annually transfers into the Fire Levy Fund the difference between the revenue generated from the 3 mill fire levy and the operating expenses incurred. In 2012, the transfer from the general fund was \$2,025,000.

The City spent approximately \$430,000 on its annual road program entailing major and minor resurfacing of the various streets in Bedford Heights. The annual road program is funded from the 2-mill Street Construction Levy.

Business-Type Activities

The Business-Type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, decreased the City's net position by \$603,101.

Net program expenses exceeded program revenue in the amount of \$656,022 for the sewer operations for 2012. This is mainly due to the cost of maintain the sewer system and is shown as depreciation expense and the decrease in operating revenues during the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

Information about the City's major funds starts on page 18. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$24,142,342 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$23,282,578. The net change in fund balance for the year in the City's most significant fund, the general fund, showed a decrease in fund balance of \$133,885 which resulted in a year-end fund balance of \$3,641,923. The decrease in fund balance was mainly due to the decrease in intergovernmental revenues related to cuts at the State level.

The Capital Improvements Fund had a significant increase in fund balance. The Capital Improvements Fund reflected an increase in fund balance of \$403,081, which resulted in a fund balance of \$1,035,889. The increase can be attributed to a decrease in road projects during 2012.

The Issue 24 Safety Levy Fund and the total non-major governmental funds increased \$264,137 and \$369,678, respectively, while the Fire Levy Fund decreased \$43,247. The main source for the increase in the Issue 24 Safety Levy Fund was the increase in transfers in from the general fund coinciding with a decrease in security of persons and property expenses. The increase in fund balance in the non-major governmental funds was caused by a decrease in security of persons and property expenses and property expenses related to the commissary and a decrease in transportation expenses in the street construction, repairs and maintenance.

Overall the revenue base continued to meet City obligations. To combat the uncertain economic times, the City has taken cost-cutting measures to ensure its viability for many years to come. Revenue forecasting will become more difficult as estimates are more imprecise now than they have been in the recent past. The City's expectation is that it will lose property taxes due to the decrease in home values and income taxes due to the decrease in workforce.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. An annual appropriation budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council is provided with a detailed line item budget for all departments and after a discussion at a regularly held council meeting, which is open to the public; the budget is adopted by City Council. Council must approve legislation for any revisions in the budget that alter totals or the total appropriations for any department or fund. The finance department watches all the departmental budgets closely to monitor compliance with allocated budgets and provides monthly reports to City Council depicting monthly and year-to-date activity.

For the general fund, final budget-basis revenue and other financing sources of \$13,248,693 was mostly unchanged from the original budget estimates of \$13,248,360. The original appropriations for the general fund were \$14,029,350, including other financing uses. The final appropriations, including other financing uses, were \$14,042,683. The City historically budgets to expend nearly 100 percent of their available resources, when actually 106 percent of available resources were budgeted to be expended in 2012. The City's actual expenditures ended \$641,932 below the final budgeted amount.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The City's ending unobligated budgetary fund balance was \$1,116,392 higher than the final budgeted amount mostly due to higher than anticipated income tax revenues and lower security of persons and property, general government and leisure time activities expenditures.

Business-Type Funds

The City's major Enterprise fund consists of the Sewage Treatment Fund. The basic financial statements for the major fund are included in this report.

Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Sewage Treatment Fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on page 28 through 30 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2012, the City of Bedford Heights had \$24,356,242 invested in land, buildings, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2012 balances of Capital Assets as compared to 2011:

	Governi Activ			Business-Type Activities			21			Fotals		
	2012 2011		2012	2011			2012		2011			
Land \$	1,786,987 \$	5 1,786,987	\$	99,200	\$	99,200	\$	1,886,187	\$	1,886,187		
Buildings and improvements	18,916,038	18,728,031		4,165,644		4,026,475		23,081,682		22,754,506		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,254,312	2,742,359		7,557,343		7,534,901		10,811,655		10,277,260		
Vehicles	3,225,585	3,292,157		357,181		387,181		3,582,766		3,679,338		
Infrastructure	14,865,870	14,775,878		6,851,320		6,816,416		21,717,190		21,592,294		
Construction in progress	276,984	276,984		-		-		276,984		276,984		
Less: accumulated depreciation	(25,294,574)	(24,054,247)	_	(11,705,648)		(11,323,455)		(37,000,222)		(35,377,702)		
Total Capital Assets	<u>17,031,202</u> \$	<u> 17,548,149</u>	\$	7,325,040	\$	7,540,718	\$	24,356,242	\$	25,088,867		

Table 3Capital Assets at December 31

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. Vehicles such as fire trucks and ambulances are planned for well in advance by the respective department heads and a scheduled maintenance and replacement timetable is followed to provide peak performance for the maximum time frame (5 to 6 years). The City's practice is to replace three-to-four police vehicles each year to replenish the safety fleet. The older vehicles are either traded in to the dealers or sold to the highest bidder at auction.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

With regards to the infrastructure, the City's engineering, public works and water reclamation departments maintain a comprehensive listing of all the streets and sewer lines in the City. As part of the City's annual road maintenance program, the engineer evaluates the condition of each street after each winter and prepares a list of streets to be either resurfaced or cracksealed and in the case of concrete roads, either replaced or repaired. After approval from council, the projects are bid in early to late spring to get the best possible pricing from contractors. This program is paid for out of the street construction levy fund and capital improvements fund of the City. Capital assets for business-type activities decreased \$215,678 due to limited capital outlay during the year to try and keep cash expenditures down during the year.

The City is committed to a long-term goal of meeting the needs of its infrastructure and facilities. We have a five-year capital plan in place that provides for street, sanitary and storm improvements and maintaining our current structures. See Note 9 for more information on capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2012, the City of Bedford Heights had \$6,431,418 in outstanding debt, compensated absences, and claims payable, of which \$2,670,000 was in general obligation bonds. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City.

	Governmental					Business-Type							
	Activities					Activities				Totals			
		2012	2011			2012		2011		2012		2011	
General obligation bonds	\$	2,031,400	\$	2,736,900	\$	638,600	\$	733,100	\$	2,670,000	\$	3,470,000	
Capital leases payable		509,943		334,996		-		-		509,943		334,996	
OPWC loans payable		696,158	223,853			-		-		696,158		223,853	
Compensated absences		1,752,936		1,793,762	3,762 276,114		282,501	01 2,029,050			2,076,263		
Claims payable		526,267		877,204		-		-		526,267		877,204	
Total	\$	5,516,704	\$	\$ 5,966,715		914,714	\$	1,015,601	\$	6,431,418	\$	6,982,316	

Table 4 Outstanding Debt at Year End

At December 31, 2012, the City's overall legal debt margin was \$22,881,562. At year-end, the outstanding general obligation debt was \$2,670,000. Other obligations include capital leases, accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Notes 10 and 11 of the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Current Related Financial Activities

In November 2010, the citizens of Bedford Heights approved a Charter Amendment to establish a levy of 8.9 mills to be used to pay the costs and expenses of operating the City's police, fire and emergency medical services, commencing in 2010 and first collections beginning in 2011. The levy of 8.9 mills, known as Issue 24 on the November 2, 2010 ballot, was passed by 69.9% of the voters. First year collections in 2011 were \$2,134,270. During fiscal year 2012, collections from this levy were \$2,149,721. In addition, the City of Bedford Heights' systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded and the City is well prepared to meet the challenges of the future. In conclusion, management has been committed to provide the residents of the City of Bedford Heights with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

Contacting the City of Bedford Heights' Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the finance department, City of Bedford Heights, 5661 Perkins Road, Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146, telephone (440) 786-3200.

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Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2012

	Primary (mment			
	Governmental Activities		Business - Type Activities	-	Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,994,318	\$	914,338	\$	5,908,656
Cash held in escrow account	174,804		-		174,804
Accounts receivable	520,742		706,102		1,226,844
Intergovernmental receivable	611,380		-		611,380
Supplies and materials inventory	94,456		60,013		154,469
Prepaid assets	61,167		37,500		98,667
Property taxes receivable	4,735,846		-		4,735,846
Income taxes receivable	1,881,177		-		1,881,177
Non-depreciable capital assets	2,063,971		99,200		2,163,171
Depreciable assets, net	14,967,231	-	7,225,840	-	22,193,071
Total assets	30,105,092	-	9,042,993	-	39,148,085
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	246,979		45,863		292,842
Accrued wages and benefits	604,104		53,782		657,886
Intergovernmental payable	106,679		47,957		154,636
Unearned revenue	4,143,388		-		4,143,388
Accrued interest payable	11,887		1,770		13,657
Long term liabilities:					
Due within one year	1,857,621		204,220		2,061,841
Due in more than one year	3,659,083	-	710,494	-	4,369,577
Total liabilities	10,629,741	-	1,064,086	-	11,693,827
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	13,968,505		6,686,440		20,654,945
Restricted for:					
Debt service	66,597		-		66,597
Capital projects	449,715		-		449,715
Streets	290,349		-		290,349
Public safety	262,798		-		262,798
Other purposes	2,087		-		2,087
Unrestricted	4,435,300	-	1,292,467	-	5,727,767
Total net position	\$ 19,475,351	\$	7,978,907	\$	27,454,258

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

					Program Revenues	
			-		Operating Grants	Capital Grants
				Charges for	and	and
	-	Expenses		Services	Contributions	Contributions
Government activities:						
General government	\$	3,689,554	\$	424,252	\$ 187,425	\$ -
Security of persons and property		9,998,692		635,220	5,756	-
Public health and welfare		366,965		2,228,715	-	-
Leisure time activities		1,046,349		261,661	-	37,918
Community development		443,766		250,514	-	-
Basic utility services		681,479		-	-	-
Transportation		1,784,211		-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	_	120,279		_		
Total governmental activities		18,131,295		3,800,362	193,181	37,918
Business-type activities:						
Sewer	-	2,883,091		2,227,069		
Total	\$	21,014,386	\$	6,027,431	\$ 193,181	\$ 37,918

General revenues: Property taxes and other local taxes levied for: General purposes Special revenues Debt service Capital projects Income taxes levied for: General purposes Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs Investment income Miscellaneous income Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

8	und C	(Expense) Revenu <u>Changes in Net Pos</u> mary Government		1
	ΓΠ	Business		
Governmental		Туре		
Activities	-	Activities	-	Total
\$ (3,077,877)	\$	-	\$	(3,077,877)
(9,357,716)		-		(9,357,716)
1,861,750		-		1,861,750
(746,770)		-		(746,770)
(193,252)		-		(193,252)
(681,479)		-		(681,479)
(1,784,211)		-		(1,784,211)
(120,279)		-		(120,279)
(14,099,834)		-	-	(14,099,834)
	-	(656,022)	-	(656,022)
(14,099,834)	-	(656,022)	-	(14,755,856)

	1,185,043		-		1,185,043
	2,574,507		-		2,574,507
	411,921		-		411,921
	411,920		_		411,920
	111,920				111,920
	8,567,738		_		8,567,738
	0,507,750				0,507,750
	1,547,569		-		1,547,569
	526		150		676
	161,614		17,867		179,481
	,				177,401
	(34,904)		34,904		
	14 925 024		52 021		14.070.055
	14,825,934		52,921		14,878,855
	70 (100		(602 101)		122 000
	726,100		(603,101)		122,999
	10 5 10 5 5 1		0.500.000		25 224 250
	18,749,251		8,582,008		27,331,259
¢	10 475 251	¢	7 070 007	¢	07 454 050
\$	19,475,351	\$	7,978,907	\$	27,454,258

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2012

			Fire Levy	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,229,071	\$	56,386
Cash held in escrow account		174,804		-
Accounts receivable		214,625		-
Intergovernmental receivable		151,249		29,830
Supplies and materials inventory		12,408		-
Prepaid assets		61,167		-
Property taxes receivable		1,167,775		648,764
Income taxes receivable		1,881,177		
Total assets	\$	5,892,276	\$ _	734,980
Liabilities and fund balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	196,241	\$	15,505
Accrued wages and benefits		146,218		42,567
Intergovernmental payable		57,240		4,015
Deferred revenue		1,850,654		678,594
Total liabilities		2,250,353	_	740,681
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable		77,176		-
Restricted		217,535		-
Committed		163		-
Assigned		1,042,065		-
Unassigned (deficits)		2,304,984		(5,701)
Total fund balances (deficits)		3,641,923	_	(5,701)
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	5,892,276	\$ _	734,980

	Issue 24 Safety Levy	-	Capital Improvements	_	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	_	Total Governmental Funds
\$	247,749	\$	1,030,483	\$	960,749	\$	4,524,438
	-		-		-		174,804
	8,642		22,822		274,653		520,742
	88,550		24,513		317,238		611,380
	-		-		82,048		94,456
	-		-		-		61,167
	1,924,556		432,490		562,261		4,735,846
		-		-		-	1,881,177
\$	2,269,497	\$ _	1,510,308	\$ _	2,196,949	\$ _	12,604,010
\$	2,924 49,068 5,517 2,013,106	\$	17,417 457,002	\$	14,892 366,251 5,547 978,481	\$	246,979 604,104 72,319 5,977,837
	2,070,615	-	474,419	-	1,365,171	_	6,901,239
	_		-		82,048		159,224
	198,882		387,360		544,834		1,348,611
	-		648,529		498,049		1,146,741
	-		-		-		1,042,065
_		-		-	(293,153)	-	2,006,130
	198,882	-	1,035,889	-	831,778	_	5,702,771

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities

December 31, 2012			
Total Governmental fund balances		\$	5,702,771
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			17,031,202
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Charges for services Intergovernmental	\$ 632,240 552,274 183,541 466,394		
Total			1,834,449
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			(11,887)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such Worker's Compensation Insurance and Health Insurance that are not reported in the Governmental Funds. The net revenue (expense) of the Internal Service Fund is reported with Governmental Activities.			(90,747)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.			
General obligation bonds OPWC loans payable Capital lease payable Compensated absences	 (2,031,400) (696,158) (509,943) (1,752,936)		
Total		_	(4,990,437)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ _	19,475,351

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	_	General	-	Fire Levy
Revenues:	<i>•</i>	1 0 1 5 5 40	<i>•</i>	60 4 0 40
Property taxes	\$	1,215,762	\$	634,949
Municipal income taxes		8,158,302		-
Intergovernmental		509,722		101,614
Charges for services		2,411,452		-
Licenses and permits		263,355		-
Fines and forfeitures		170,005		-
Investment income		376		-
Miscellaneous income		229,122	-	29,520
Total revenues	_	12,958,096	-	766,083
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property		2,575,744		2,834,330
Public health and welfare		362,708		-
Leisure time activities		1,182,491		-
Community development		455,599		-
Basic utility services		667,847		-
Transportation		8,526		-
General government		3,683,841		-
Capital outlay		-		-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		-	-	-
Total expenditures	_	8,936,756	-	2,834,330
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	_	4,021,340	-	(2,068,247)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers – in		-		2,025,000
Transfers – out		(4,468,812)		-
Inception of capital lease		305,709		-
Loan proceeds		-		-
Sale of capital assets	_	7,878	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(4,155,225)	-	2,025,000
Net change in fund balances		(133,885)		(43,247)
Fund balances (deficits) at beginning of year		3,775,808	-	37,546
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year	\$ _	3,641,923	\$ _	(5,701)

_	Issue 24 Safety Levy	<u>Im</u>	Capital provements	-	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	_	Total Governmental Funds
\$	1,883,672	\$	423,297	\$	550,289	\$	4,707,969
	-		-		-		8,158,302
	266,049		159,212		1,001,430		2,038,027
	-		-		284,271		2,695,723
	-		157,079		31,501		451,935
	-		-		2,680		172,685
	-		91 20 514		-		467
	82,459		20,514	-	283,598	-	645,213
	2,232,180		760,193	-	2,153,769	-	18,870,321
	3,108,043		-		1,358,060		9,876,177
	-		-		-		362,708
	-		119,129		1,087		1,302,707
	-		-		380		455,979
	-		-		-		667,847
	-		403,407		755,449		1,167,382
	-		23,562		25,412		3,732,815
	-		280,902		-		280,902
	-		8,635		833,845		842,480
				-	124,769	-	124,769
	3,108,043		835,635	-	3,099,002	-	18,813,766
	(875,863)		(75,442)	-	(945,233)	-	56,555
	1,140,000		-		1,303,812		4,468,812
	, ,		-		-		(4,468,812
	-		-		-		305,709
	-		478,523		-		478,523
				-	11,099	_	18,977
	1,140,000		478,523	-	1,314,911	-	803,209
	264,137		403,081		369,678		859,764
	(65,255)		632,808	-	462,100	-	4,843,007
\$	198,882	\$	1,035,889	¢	831,778	\$_	5,702,771

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, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 859,764
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay 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 outlays in the current period.		
Capital outlay Depreciation Total	\$ 930,459 (1,423,383)	(492,924)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(24,023)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Charges for services Total	(124,578) 409,436 (258,531) (4,408)	21,919
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net .		711,718
Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Inception of capital lease Loan proceeds Total	(305,709) (478,523)	(784,232)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of certain activities, such as worker's compensation insurance and health insurance. The net revenue (expense) of the Internal Service Funds is reported with the Governmental Activities.		257,800
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences Capital leases payable Accrued interest payable Total	40,826 130,762 <u>4,490</u>	176,078
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 726,100

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – General

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

		lget		Variance with Final Budget Positive
D	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	¢ 1 017 405	¢ 1017405	ф <u>101576</u> 0	¢ (1.722)
Property taxes	\$ 1,217,495	\$ 1,217,495	\$ 1,215,762	\$ (1,733) 246 001
Municipal income taxes	8,008,503 573,278	8,008,731 573,294	8,254,822 590,910	246,091 17,616
Intergovernmental Charges for services	2,473,809	2,473,879	2,549,896	76,017
Licenses and permits	2,475,809	2,475,879 255,945	2,349,896 263,810	7,865
Fines and forfeitures	255,958 174,299	235,945 174,304	179,660	5,356
Miscellaneous income	<u> </u>	216,802	223,464	<u> </u>
Total revenues	12,920,117			357,874
Total revenues	12,920,117	<u>12,920,450</u>	13,278,324	
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property	3,058,935	2,916,835	2,701,325	215,510
Public health	395,359	409,509	364,155	45,354
Leisure time activities	1,367,538	1,374,138	1,231,473	142,665
Community development	399,867	456,917	445,652	11,265
Basic utility services	719,141	699,041	672,616	26,425
Transportation	12,730	17,730	8,543	9,187
General government	3,607,780	3,697,169	_3,505,643	191,526
Total expenditures	9,561,350	9,571,339	8,929,407	641,932
Total expenditures			0,727,107	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,358,767	3,349,111	4,348,917	999,806
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	7,643	7,643	7,878	235
Transfers – in	300,000	300,000	300,000	-
Advances – in	20,600	20,600	20,600	-
Transfers – out	<u>(4,468,000)</u>	<u>(4,471,344)</u>	(4,468,812)	2,532
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(4,139,757)</u>	<u>(4,143,101)</u>	<u>(4,140,334)</u>	2,767
Net change in fund balance	(780,990)	(793,990)	208,583	1,002,573
Fund balance at beginning of year	836,662	836,662	836,662	-
Encumbrances at end of year			113,819	113,819
Fund balance at end of year	\$ <u>55,672</u>	\$42,672	\$ <u>1,159,064</u>	\$ <u>1,116,392</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Fire Levy

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			<u>dget</u>					/ariance with Final Budget Positive
_		Original		Final		Actual		(Negative)
Revenues:	.		÷		÷		÷	
Property taxes	\$	676,387	\$	676,387	\$	634,949	\$	(41,438)
Intergovernmental		823,312		65,856		101,614		35,758
Miscellaneous income		239,181		19,132		29,520		10,388
Total revenues		1,738,880		761,375		766,083		4,708
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance:		2 974 475		2 808 620		2 955 090		42 5 40
Security of persons and property		3,874,475		2,898,620		2,855,080		43,540
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(2,135,595)		(2,137,245)		(2,088,997)		48,248
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers – in		2,025,000		2,025,000		2,025,000		
Net change in fund balance		(110,595)		(112,245)		(63,997)		48,248
Fund balance at beginning of year		112,245		112,245		112,245		-
Encumbrances at end of year						8,138		8,138
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,650	\$		\$	56,386	\$	56,386

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – Issue 24 Levy

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	<u>Bu</u>	<u>dget</u>	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:					<u> </u>
Property taxes	\$ 2,006,614	\$	2,006,614	\$ 1,883,672	\$ (122,942)
Intergovernmental	124,612		66,538	266,049	199,511
Miscellaneous income	34,574		18,462	73,817	55,355
Total revenues	2,165,800		2,091,614	2,223,538	131,924
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance: Security of persons and property	3,294,175		3,294,175	3,197,408	96,767
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,128,375)		(1,202,561)	(973,870)	228,691
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers – in	1,140,000		1,140,000	1,140,000	
Net change in fund balance	11,625		(62,561)	166,130	228,691
Fund balance at beginning of year	67,726		67,726	67,726	-
Encumbrances at end of year				13,893	13,893
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 79,351	\$	5,165	\$ 247,749	\$ 242,584

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2012

Assets:	Business-Type <u>Activities</u> Sewer Treatment Fund	Governmental <u>Activities</u> Internal Service Fund
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 914,338	\$ 469,880
Accounts receivable	706,102	-
Supplies and materials inventory	60,013	-
Prepaid assets	37,500	-
Total current assets	1,717,953	469,880
Noncurrent assets:		
Non-depreciable capital assets	99,200	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	7,225,840	
Total noncurrent assets	7,325,040	-
Total assets	9,042,993	469,880
Liabilities: Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	45,863	-
Accrued wages and benefits	53,782	-
Intergovernmental payable	47,957	34,360
Accrued interest payable	1,770	-
Claims payable	_	228,263
Accrued compensated absences	107,570	-
General obligation bond payable	96,650	-
Total current liabilities	353,592	262,623
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion): Claims payable		298,004
Accrued compensated absences	168,544	270,004
General obligation bond payable	541,950	_
Total long-term liabilities	710,494	298,004
Total liabilities	1,064,086	560,627
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	6,686,440	-
Unrestricted	1,292,467	(90,747)
Total net position	\$	\$ (90,747)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type <u>Activities</u> Sewer Treatment Fund	-	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Operating revenues: Charges for services Other	\$ 2,227,069 17,867	\$	1,893,183
Total operating revenues	2,244,936	-	1,893,183
Operating expenses: Personal services Travel and education Contractual services Supplies and materials Claims Depreciation Total operating expenses Operating (loss) income Non-operating revenues (expenses): Investment income Loss on disposal of capital assets Interest and fiscal charges	$1,710,330 \\ 10,079 \\ 568,731 \\ 159,064 \\ - \\ 409,193 \\ 2,857,397 \\ (612,461) \\ 150 \\ (1,853) \\ (23,841) \\ (25,544)$	-	- - - 1,635,442 - 1,635,442 257,741 59 - -
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(25,544)	-	257 800
(Loss) gain before contributions	(638,005)		257,800
Capital contributions	34,904	-	
Change in net position	(603,101)		257,800
Net position at beginning of year	8,582,008	_	(348,547)
Net position at end of year	\$ 7,978,907	\$ _	(90,747)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund Types

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Cash flows from operating activities Cash received from customers Cash received from interfund services Cash payments for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services and benefits Cash payments for materials and supplies	\$ Business-Type Activities Sewer Treatment Fund 3,111,450 - (420,663) (1,736,766) (311,730)	\$	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund - 2,132,262 - - -
Cash payments for claims Cash received for other operating activities	- 17,867	-	(1,952,019)
Net cash provided by operating activities	660,158	-	180,243
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Acquisition and construction of assets Sale of capital assets Principal paid Interest paid	(161,611) 1,147 (94,500) (24,078)	_	- - - -
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(279,042)	-	
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received	150	-	59
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	381,266		180,302
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	533,072	-	289,578
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 914,338	\$	469,880
<i>Reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>			
Operating (loss) income	\$ (612,461)	\$	257,741
Adjustments: Depreciation	409,193		-
Changes in assets/liabilities Decrease in accounts receivable Decrease in intergovernmental receivable Decrease in supplies and materials inventory Decrease in prepaid assets Decrease in accounts payable Increase in accrued wages and benefits Decrease in claims payable Decrease in accrued compensated absences Increase in intergovernmental payable	884,381 2,307 10,381 (61,497) 6,593 - (6,387) 27,648	-	239,079 - - (350,937) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 660,158	\$	180,243

Schedule of non-cash investing, capital, and financing activities:

As of December 31, 2012, the Sewer Fund received \$34,904 as contributions to capital assets from governmental activities.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Agency Funds

December 31, 2012

	Agency
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>51,678</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 5,790
Intergovernmental payable	45,888
Total liabilities	\$ <u>51,678</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

The City of Bedford Heights is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a mayor-council form of government, was adopted January 1, 1960.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Bedford Heights this includes police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, refuse collection and general administrative services. The City's departments include a public safety department, a public service department, a street maintenance department, a sanitation system department, a parks and recreation department, a planning and zoning department, and a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation of each of these activities and entities is directly controlled by the City Council through the budgetary process.

The Mayor's Court (the Court), which provides judicial services, is responsible for the levying and collecting of fines and forfeitures under state and local laws, and their subsequent distribution to various government agencies. The City budgets and appropriates funds for the operation of the Court and is ultimately responsible for any operating deficits sustained by the Court. The City's share of the fines collected by the Court, along with its share of the Court's administrative and operating costs, is recorded in the City's general fund. Due to this relationship, the Court is not considered a component unit of the City but rather as part of the primary government unit itself. Monies held by the Court in a fiduciary capacity are recorded as an agency fund in the accompanying financial statements.

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

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City of Bedford Heights have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Codification, Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position 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 activity of the internal service funds are eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues 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 governmental function or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources.

Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of Bedford Heights and/or the general laws of Ohio.

Fire Levy Fund – Accounts for three (3) mills for each one dollar of assessed valuation for the purpose of operating, equipping and housing the City's own division of fire.

Issue 24 Safety Levy Fund – Accounts for 8.9 mills for each one dollar of assessed valuation for the purpose of operating the City's safety services.

Capital Improvements Fund – This fund is used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

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

Proprietary Funds - The proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either Enterprise or Internal Service.

Enterprise Fund – Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's major enterprise fund is the Sewer Treatment Fund. This fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Internal Service Funds – Internal service funds account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City maintains two separate internal service funds to account for its worker's compensation self-insurance activity and medical self-insurance activity.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds are for the Veterans Memorial, Glenwillow Sanitary Sewer Maintenance and Repair, Youth Scholarship, K-9 Program, Mobile Pantry Program and the Mayor's Court.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position, except for fiduciary funds.

Fund Financial Statements

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

This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Available period for the City is sixty days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned.

Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7).

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures, licenses and permits, interest, grants and rentals.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, but which were levied to finance year 2013 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than Agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the function and object level. Line item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the Mayor, Finance Director, and respective department head. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter appropriations at the function and object level.

The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Fiscal Officer, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20th of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews revenue estimates. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for annual appropriations measure.

On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31. Further amendments are made during the year if the Finance Director determines that revenue to be collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimates and the budget commission finds the revised estimates to be reasonable. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as original represent the amounts in the first official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012. The amounts reported in the budgetary as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Annual Estimate

The Mayor, with the assistance of the Finance Director, is required by Charter to submit to Council, on or before December 1 of each fiscal year, an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of each fund of the City for the next succeeding fiscal year. The annual estimate serves as the basis for appropriations (the appropriated budget) in each fund.

Appropriations

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriated budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds must be legally enacted on or about January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the official Amended Certificate of Estimated Resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by Council action. During the year, three supplemental appropriation measures were necessary. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget for each fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried over for the subsequent year's expenditures and is reappropriated.

Budgeted Level of Expenditure

Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed line-item budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. For all funds, Council appropriations are made to personal services, travel and education, contractual services, supplies and materials, capital outlay, debt principal and interest payments, and transfer accounts for each department. The appropriations set by Council must remain fixed unless amended by Council ordinance. More detailed appropriation allocations may be made by the Finance Director as long as the allocations are within Council's appropriated amount.

Encumbrances

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet.

During fiscal year 2012, the City invested in STAR Ohio, money market accounts and municipal savings accounts.

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

The City has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal year 2012. 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, 2012.

Following Ohio statutes, City Council has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Individual investments are specifically identified as to which fund or funds the investment relates, and which funds are to be credited with the related interest earnings. During 2012, interest revenue credited to the general fund amounted to \$376.

For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

G. Inventory

Inventories for all governmental funds are valued using the first-in/first out method. The purchase method is used to account for inventories. Under the purchase method, inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased; however, material amounts of inventories at period-end are reported as assets of the respective fund.

Inventories of proprietary funds are valued using the first-in/first-out method and expensed when used rather than when purchased.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2012, are recorded as prepaid items using the allocation method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City's capitalization threshold is five thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of streets and sanitary and storm sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure the City chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets by estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year. As the City constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	6 to 50 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3 to 40 years
Vehicles	5 to 15 years
Infrastructure:	
Streets	15 to 20 years
Sewer lines	50 to 75 years

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received and from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "*Accounting for Compensated Absences.*" Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at fiscal year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable: The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance (continued)

Restricted: Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (City ordinances).

Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party-such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by City Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints are not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance.

Unassigned: Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is 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 government-wide statement of net position reports \$1,071,546 of restricted net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation.

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are reimbursements for the sewer-treatment plant. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither item occurred in 2012.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

R. Estimates

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

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles

For 2012, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements* and GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.*

GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the FASB and AICPA pronouncements which do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and have been implemented by the City. The implementation of this statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 63 provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and have been implemented by the City. The implementation of this statement has no material impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 4: Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances		General		Fire Levy		Issue 24 Levy		Capital Improvements		Nonmajor Governmental		Total Governmental
Non-spendable:	۵	(1.1.(7	¢		¢		٩		٩	đ		(1.1.67
Prepaids	\$	61,167	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	>	61,167
Inventory		12,408		-		-		-		82,048		94,456
Unclaimed Monies		3,601		-		-		-		-	_	3,601
Total non-spendable		77,176		-		-				82,048	_	159,224
Restricted for:												
Issue 24 levy		-		-		198,882		-		-		198,882
State highway		-		-		-		-		76,697		76,697
Street construction		-		-		-		-		235,405		235,405
Law enforcement trust		-		-		_		-		2,544		2,544
DUI enforcement		-		-		_		-		3,140		3,140
JAG Byrne grant		-		-		_		-		948		948
COPS grant		-		-		_		-		97,613		97,613
Commissary		_		-		_		-		109,901		109,901
Mayor's court										10,,,01		10,,001
computer		-		-		_		-		11,933		11,933
Local law enforcement										11,955		11,955
block grant	-	-		-		_		-		829		829
Juvenile community										02)		02)
diversion		_		_		_		_		3,669		3.669
Sobriety checkpoint		_		_		_		_		68		68
Garden club		_		_		_				2,087		2,087
Capital improvements						_		387,360		2,007		387,360
Tax incentive review		19,992				_						19,992
Other purposes		197,543		-		-		-		-		197,543
Total restricted		217,535		-	-	198,882		387,360		544,834		1,348,611
10tal lestificieu				-	-	190,002		387,500			_	1,546,011
Committed to:												
Capital improvements		-		-		-		648,529		-		648,529
Safety department								,				,
equipment		-		-		-		-		76,718		76,718
Ambulance billing		-		-		-		-		365,006		365,006
Cable TV program		-		-		-		-		56,325		56,325
Termination benefits		163		-		-		-		_		163
Total committed		163		-		-		648,529		498,049		1,146,741
					•					<u>.</u>		
Assigned to:												
Other purposes		1,042,065		-		-		-				1,042,065
Unassigned (deficit)		2,304,984		(5,701)	-	-		-		(293,153)		2,006,130
T (1 C 1 1 1	¢	2 (11 022	¢	(5 701)	¢	100.000	¢	1 025 000	¢	021 770 4		5 700 771
Total fund balance	\$	3,641,923	\$	(5,701)	\$	198,882	\$	1,035,889	\$	831,778) =	5,702,771

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

The Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are identified as follows:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund, fire levy fund and issue 24 levy fund.

	Net Change in Fund Balances						
			Fire	Issue 24			
	_	General	Levy	Levy			
GAAP basis	\$	(133,885) \$	(43,247) \$	264,137			
Increase (Decrease) due to:							
Revenue accruals		708,306	-	(8,642)			
Expenditure accruals		(118,900)	(12,612)	(75,572)			
Encumbrances		(113,819)	(8,138)	(13,893)			
To reclassify the net change in fund balance							
for funds combined with the general fund							
for GASB 54	_	(133,119)					
Budget basis	\$ _	208,583 \$	(63,997) \$	166,130			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily;
- 4. Investment grade obligations of state and local governments, and public authorities;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and,
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution. In accordance with Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, any public depository receiving deposits pursuant to an award of City funds shall be required to pledge as security for repayment of all public moneys.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$5,314,934 and the bank balance was \$5,499,452. Of the bank balance, \$3,434,622 was covered by Federal depository insurance and \$2,064,830 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name. The City also has \$250 in petty cash on hand.

B. Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. The City follows GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investments Pools", and reports all its investments at fair value. As of December 31, 2012, the City had the following investments:

		Weighted
		Average
		Maturity
	Fair Value	(Days)
STAR Ohio	\$819,954	55.4

Interest Rate Risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than one year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

Custodial Risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed.

Credit Risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. All investments of the city are registered and carry a "AAAm" money market rating by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2012:

Percentage of Investments

100%

Investment Issuer STAR Ohio

Note 7: Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2012 consisted primarily of taxes, accounts, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2012 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2011 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2012 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer at 35 percent of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years with a triennial update. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2012 affecting collections beginning in 2013.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due mid-January with the remainder payable by mid-July. Taxes not paid become delinquent after December 31 of the year in which payable. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits earlier or later payment dates to be established.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

A. Property Taxes (continued)

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected during the calendar year were levied in the preceding calendar year based on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date.

Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was phased out – the assessment percentage for all property including inventory is zero. Amounts for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes may still be collected. Under Ohio law, personal property taxes do not attach as a lien on the personal property.

While property tax rates are levied by the City, the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer is statutorily responsible for administering and collecting real property taxes on the behalf of all taxing authorities in the county, including the City.

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2012 tax collections are as follows:

Assessed Value	
Category	
Real estate	\$ 238,229,250
Public utility	5,118,960
Total	\$ <u>243,348,210</u>

The tax rate levied to finance the City's services for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$21.90 per \$1,000 of real estate and personal property valuation.

B. Income Tax

The City levies and collects an income tax of two percent on all income earned within the City as well as on income of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality, not to exceed the amount owed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least monthly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually. The City, by ordinance, allocates income tax revenues and expenditures for collecting, administering, and enforcing the tax to the general fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

C. Intergovernmental

A summary of intergovernmental receivables is as follows:

Governmental activities:	Α	mounts
Local governmental	\$	97,555
Homestead and rollback		217,823
Gasoline tax		187,223
Motor vehicle license		79,100
CAT tax		21,643
Permissive auto registration		8,036
Total	\$	611,380

Note 8: Interfund Transactions

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following:

	<u>Transfer from</u>
	General
Transfer to	Fund
Fire levy fund	\$ 2,025,000
Issue 24 levy fund	1,140,000
Non-major governmental funds	1,303,812
Total	\$4,468,812

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed. The City had no transfers that were inconsistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 9: Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2012 follows:

	Balance 12/31/11		Additions		Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Governmental activities:					-	
Non-depreciable assets:						
Land	\$	1,786,987	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 1,786,987
Construction in progress	-	276,984		-		276,984
Total non-depreciable assets	-	2,063,971		-		2,063,971
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings and improvements		18,728,031	188,007		-	18,916,038
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		2,742,359	511,953		-	3,254,312
Vehicles		3,292,157	140,507		(207,079)	3,225,585
Infrastructure:						
Streets	_	14,775,878	89,992	-		14,865,870
Total depreciable assets	-	39,538,425	930,459	-	(207,079)	40,261,805
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements		(10,604,927)	(511,435)		-	(11,116,362)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		(2,079,843)	(134,318)		-	(2,214,161)
Vehicles		(2,397,092)	(214,314)		183,056	(2,428,350)
Infrastructure:						
Streets	-	(8,972,385)	(563,316)	-		(9,535,701)
Total accumulated depreciation	-	(24,054,247)	(1,423,383)	-	183,056	(25,294,574)
Total depreciable assets, net	-	15,484,178	(492,924)	-	(24,023)	14,967,231
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ _	17,548,149	\$ (492,924)	\$ _	(24,023)	\$ 17,031,202

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 9: Capital Assets (continued)

	Bala 12/3		_	Additions	_	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Business-type activities:						-	
Non-depreciable assets: Land	\$	9 <u>,200</u>	\$		\$		\$ 99,200
Depreciable assets:							
Buildings and improvements	4,02	26,475		139,169		-	4,165,644
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		34,901		22,442		-	7,557,343
Vehicles	38	37,181		_		(30,000)	357,181
Infrastructure:							
Sewers	6,81	6,416	_	34,904	_	-	6,851,320
Total depreciable assets		54 <u>,973</u>	_	196,515	-	(30,000)	18,931,488
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings and improvements	(2.89)	91,115)		(85,198)		-	(2,976,313)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		30,547)		(184,547)		-	(6,415,094)
Vehicles		36,809)		(4,662)		27,000	(314,471)
Infrastructure:							
Sewers	(1,86	54,984)	-	(134,088)	-	-	(1,999,770)
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,32	23,455)	_	(409,193)	-	27,000	(11,705,648)
Total depreciable assets, net	7,44	1,518	_	(212,678)	-	(3,000)	7,225,840
Business-type capital assets, net	\$	0,718	\$ _	(212,678)	\$ _	(3,000)	\$ 7,325,040

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

\$	190,239
	312,250
	9,225
	317,010
	377
	23,240
_	571,042
\$	1,423,383
	\$ \$

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 10: Long-Term Debt

A. Original Issues

The original issue date, interest rates and original issuance amount for each of the City's bonds and loans notes follows:

	Original		Original
Debt Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rate	Issue Amount
General Obligation Bonds:			
Community Center Expansion	1994	4.90% - 6.00%	\$ 3,700,000
Jail Facilities	2004	2.00% - 4.00%	3,300,000
Various Purpose Bonds	2008	3.00% - 3.63%	1,352,800
Various Purpose Bonds	2008	3.00% - 3.63%	982,200
OPWC Loan:			
Sunset Drive Improvements	2009	0.00%	248,727
Columbia Drive Improvements	2012	0.00%	538,699

B. Bonded Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations

Bonded debt and other long-term obligations payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/12	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:					
Community center expansion,					
due through 2014	\$ 840,000	\$ -	\$ (265,000)	\$ 575,000	\$ 280,000
Refunded jail facilities improvement,					
due through 2018	890,000	-	(310,000)	580,000	320,000
Various purpose bonds,					
due through 2018	1,006,900		(130,500)	876,400	133,350
Total general obligation bonds	2,736,900		(705,500)	2,031,400	733,350
Ohio Public Works Commission loans:					
Sunset Drive improvements,					
due through 2030	223,853	-	(6,218)	217,635	12,436
Columbia Drive improvements,					
due through 2031		478,523		478,523	
Total Ohio Public Works					
Commission loans	223,853	478,523	(6,218)	696,158	12,436
Other long-term obligations:					
Claims payable	877,204	2,061,970	(2,412,907)	526,267	228,263
Capital leases payable	334,996	305,709	(130,762)	509,943	180,774
Accrued compensated absences	1,793,762	801,234	(842,060)	1,752,936	702,798
Total other long-term obligations Total governmental activities	3,005,962	3,168,913	<u>(3,385,729</u>)	2,789,146	1,111,835
long-term liabilities	\$ 5,966,715	\$ 3,647,436	\$ <u>(4,097,447</u>)	\$ 5,516,704	\$ 1,857,621

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 10: Long-Term Debt (continued)

B. Bonded Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations

		Balance 12/31/11		Additions		Deletions	Balance 12/31/12		Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:									
General obligation bonds:									
Various purpose bonds,	ф	722 100	Φ.		<i>ф</i>	(0.4.500)	CO O (00)	ф.	06.650
due through 2018	\$	733,100	\$	-	\$	(94,500) \$	638,600	\$	96,650
Other long-term obligations:									
Accrued compensated absences		282,501		118,374		(124,761)	276,114		107,570
Total business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$	1,015,601	\$	118,374	\$	<u>(219,261</u>) S	5 <u>914,714</u>	\$	204,220

At December 31, 2012, the City obtained partial proceeds for the Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") loan related to the Columbia Drive Improvements project to be repaid in semi-annual principal payments. The City has not collected the total proceeds of the loan, and as a result, the debt maturity schedule does not reflect any amounts for the principal or interest. When the loan is finalized, the principal and interest will be included in the annual debt service schedule.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

		OPWC Loans						
	Gover	nm	ental	_	Busine	ess-	Governmental	
Year	Principal		Interest		Principal	_	Interest	Principal
2013	\$ 733,350	\$	81,434	\$	96,650	\$	21,243	\$ 12,436
2014	626,200		51,054		98,800		18,344	12,436
2015	159,050		23,500		105,950		15,256	12,436
2016	161,900		18,219		108,100		11,813	12,436
2017	167,600		12,661		112,400		8,164	12,436
2018-2022	183,300		6,720		116,700		4,230	62,180
2023-2027	-		-		-		-	62,180
2028-2030	_					-	_	31,095
Totals	\$ 2,031,400	\$	193,587	\$	638,600	\$ _	79,050	\$ 217,635

General obligation bonds and notes are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment.

In the event that revenues are not sufficient to meet annual principal and interest requirements, the City has reserved the right to levy property tax millage in an amount necessary to retire principal and interest.

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund, street maintenance and repair fund, fire pension fund and sewer treatment fund.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$22,881,562 at December 31, 2012.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 10: Long-Term Debt (continued)

B. Bonded Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations (continued)

In 2008, the City issued a par amount of \$2,335,000 of Various Improvement bonds with a variable coupon rate ranging from 3.00 to 3.63 percent. The bonds were issued for the purposes of improving buildings and wastewater treatment systems, including, but not limited to upgrades to lighting fixtures, HVAC modifications and various additional building improvements to conserve energy.

In 2004, the City issued a par amount of \$3,300,000 of Jail Facilities bonds with an average coupon rate of 2.518 percent to advance refund the portion of the 1995 Prior Issue stated to mature on December 1, 2018 in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,340,000 with an interest rate of 2.9 percent. The net proceeds from the issuances of the general obligation bonds and cash payment of \$49,496 were used to purchase U.S Government Securities in the amount of \$1,442,145 and those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until the Jail Facilities bonds are called on December 1, 2014. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the Jail Facilities bonds were removed from the City's government-wide financial statements. As of December 31, 2012, the amount of defeased debt outstanding but removed from the financial statements amounted to \$340,000.

Note 11: Capital Leases

The City has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing which relate to various equipment and vehicles. These leases are long-term agreements which meet the criteria of a capital lease in accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC. These amounts represent the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

	(Governmental Activities
Assets:		
Vehicles	\$	868,196
Equipment		14,008
Less: accumulated depreciation	_	(459,853)
Total	\$ _	422,351

At December 31, 2012 proceeds in the amount of \$174,804 are in escrow for a lease signed during 2012, but the equipment was not delivered as of this date.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 11: Capital Leases (continued)

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

	(Governmental
Year	-	Activities
2013	\$	198,354
2014		198,354
2015	-	145,599
Total minimum lease payments		542,307
Less: Amount representing interest	-	(32,364)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	509,943

Lease payments are made from the Street Maintenance and Repair fund, Safety Department Equipment fund, Ambulance Billing fund, and Capital Improvements fund. The lease payments will be paid with current, available resources that have accumulated in the fund.

Note 12: Compensated Absences

Tity accrues vacation and compensatory time benefits as earned by its employees if the leave is attributable to past service and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Likewise, the City accrues for sick pay benefits as earned by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future. These compensated absences are measured using the pay rates in effect at December 31, 2012. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

Vacation leave is earned at rates that vary depending upon length of service and standard workweek. The City's current vacation policy specifies that accumulated vacation leave must be used prior to December 31 of the year following the year in which it is earned unless approved by Council.

Each department earns sick leave at a negotiated rate per month. Each employee with the City is paid a portion of the employee's earned unused sick leave, with a maximum number of hours per department specifications, upon retirement from the City with 10 years of service. The Police and Fire Departments are able to accumulate compensatory time in lieu of being paid overtime, to be taken anytime or paid at the time of separation.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 13: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City of Bedford Heights participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed 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 Member-Directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml</u>, writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2012, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the members in state and local classifications of all three plans were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 11.5 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively. The employer contribution rate for state and local employers for 2012 was 14.0 percent of covered payroll. The law enforcement and public safety division employer contribution rate was 18.1 percent of covered payroll.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$517,173, \$551,258, and \$489,201, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 92.2 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 13: Pension Plans (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the Fund for police and firefighters were \$281,903 and \$364,423, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$277,000 and \$368,138, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$277,000 and \$368,138, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 77.1 percent for police and 76.7 percent for firefighters has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Note 14: Postemployment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (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 members 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 meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

The Ohio Revised Code 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 Ohio Revised Code.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <u>https://www.opers/org/investments/cafr.schtml</u>, writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH, 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care 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 2012, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of covered payroll and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 14: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

OPERS' Post-Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of the post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0 percent during calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05 percent during calendar year 2012. Effective January 1, 2013, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was lowered 1.0 percent for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS Actuary. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree, or their surviving beneficiaries, to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$206,855, \$222,438, and \$278,535, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 92.2 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 19, 2012, with a transition plan commencing January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under SB 343 and the approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4.0 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City of Bedford Heights contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment 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 statutory survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the Plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. That report is also available on OP&F's website at www.op-f.org.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 14: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F (defined benefit pension plan). 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 percent and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of the covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. One for health care benefits under an IRS Code Section 115 trust and one for Medicare Part B reimbursements administered as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

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 the year ended December 31, 2012, the employer contribution allocated to health care plan was 6.75 percent 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 1150 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 to OP&F for police and fire for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$431,146 and \$507,024, \$418,684 and \$508,898, and \$481,006 and \$531,397, respectively, of which \$149,243 and \$142,601, \$144,929 and \$143,128, and \$166,502 and \$149,455, respectively, was allocated to the healthcare plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 77.1 percent for police and 76.7 percent for firefighters has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Note 15: Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The Northern Ohio Risk Management Association (NORMA) is a shared risk pool comprised of the Cities of Bedford Heights, Eastlake, Highland Heights, Hudson, Maple Heights, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, Solon and South Euclid and the Village of Chagrin Falls. NORMA was formed to enable its members to obtain property and liability insurance, including vehicles, and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as NORMA, Inc. to administer the pool. NORMA is governed by a board of trustees that consists of the Mayor from each of the participating members.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 15: Risk Management (continued)

A. Property and Liability (continued)

Each entity must remain a member for at least three years from the commencement date of October 1, 1987, with the exception of the Cities of Eastlake and Solon whose commencement date is October 1, 1989, the City of Maple Heights, whose commencement date is October 1, 1993, and the City of University Heights, whose commencement date is October 1, 2008. After the initial three years, each City may extend its term in three-year increments.

Each member provides operating resources to NORMA based on actuarially determined rates. In the event of losses, the first \$2,500 of any valid claim will be paid by the member. The next payment, a maximum of \$100,000 per occurrence, will come from the self-insurance pool with any excess paid from the specific stop-loss coverage carried by the pool. The self-insurance pool will pay up to \$750,000 per policy year before the aggregate stop-loss coverage takes over. If the aggregate claims paid by the pool exceed the available resources, the pool may require the members to make additional supplementary payments up to a maximum of the regular annual payment.

In 2012, the City of Bedford Heights paid a total of \$185,973 in premiums from the general and sewer treatment funds, which represents 11% of the total premiums paid by all members. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent, the Finance Director of the City of Maple Heights, 5353 Lee Road, Maple Heights, Ohio, 44137.

B. Workers' Compensation Program

Historically, under the Ohio Workers' Compensation System for public employer taxing districts, a city could be fully insured against worker compensation claims. The City paid a premium determined by the "base rate" as modified by the "experience factor". Prior to 2008, the City was a part of the fully insured program.

Ohio law was amended to permit a plan based on a so called "Retrospective Rating." Ohio employers that meet the eligibility requirements and standards are able to participate in this plan which transfers a certain portion of the claim risk to the employer. Under the terms of the Retrospective Rating Plan, an employer is required to make three forms of payment.

- First a minimum premium payment, which is a fraction of the premium it would have been under the fully insured plan.
- Second, the employer is responsible for all selection year claims paid by the Bureau within the next ten years upon leaving the Retrospective Rating Plan.
- Third, at the end of the ten-year period, the Bureau will compute a final premium liability for all remaining, unresolved claims.

The City applied for and was accepted into the Retrospective Rating Plan in 2008. The City's Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (an Internal Service Fund) is used to account for and pay Workers' Compensation claims from the accumulated assets of the fund. The City's Retrospective Rating Plan provided for a \$200,000 catastrophic limit per claim and an aggregate claim limit of 200% fully insured premium that would have been payable by the City for the year in which the injury occurred.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 15: Risk Management (continued)

B. Workers' Compensation Program (continued)

The claims liability of \$351,621 reported in the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund is based on the requirements of Governmental Standards Board No. 30, which requires a liability for the unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported.

Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in 2012 were as follows:

		2012	_	2011
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$	683,635	\$	463,858
Incurred claims and changes in estimate		(92,935)		363,146
Claims payments	_	(239,079)	_	(143,369)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$ _	351,621	\$	683,635

C. Health Insurance Benefits

On March 1, 2009 the City began providing health, dental and vision insurance to its employees through a self-insurance plan. The City pays a monthly administrative premium, including a stop-loss fee, for the self-insurance plan. The City contracts with a third party administrator to direct this program. During 2012, self-insurance was in effect for claims up to \$100,000 per covered individual. Any claims exceeding this threshold are covered by stop-loss.

The claims liability of \$174,646 as estimated by the third party administrator and reported in the Hospitalization Reserve Fund (an Internal Service Fund) at December 31, 2012, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 30 which requires a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate was not affected by incremental claims adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the Fund's claims liability amount in 2012 were as follows:

	_	2012	2011
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$	193,569	\$ 196,783
Incurred claims and changes in estimate		2,154,905	1,589,404
Claims payments	_	(2,173,828)	(1,592,618)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$	174,646	\$ 193,569

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 16: Contingencies/Pending Litigation

The City is currently involved in a variety of litigation. It is the opinion of the City's management that the ultimate settlement of such litigation will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position and results of operations.

Note 17: Accountability

Fund balances at December 31, 2012 included the following individual funds deficits:

	Deficit			
Funds	Fund Balance			
Fire Levy Fund	\$ 5,701			
Nonmajor special revenue funds:				
Police Pension Fund	115,840			
Fire Pension Fund	177,311			
Debt Service Fund	2			

These fund deficits are the result of the recognition of liabilities in accordance with general accepted accounting principles. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Note 18: Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City uses a three-level fair value hierarchy that categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on the observability of the inputs utilized in the valuation. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore, requiring an entity to develop its own valuation assumptions. These inputs reflect management's judgment about the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing the asset and are based on the best available information, which has been internally developed.

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City has elected to not apply the provisions of topic 820, as discussed in paragraph 820-10-15-1A of the FASB ASC, no non-financial assets and liabilities, except for those items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis.

Financial assets consisted of the following:

	 Level 1	<u> </u>	evel 2	L	evel 3	12	2/31/2012
STAR Ohio Sweep/Money Market Accounts	\$ 207,352 469,880	\$	-	\$	-	\$	207,352 469,880
	\$ 677,232	\$		\$		\$	677,232

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 19: Jointly Governed Organizations

A. 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 energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 168 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

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 nine-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 Bedford Heights did not make any payments to NOPEC during 2012. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31320 Solon Rd, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139.

B. Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments

The Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments operates the Chagrin/Southeast HazMat Response Team. The team was formed in 1990 to assist local fire departments in responding to incidents involving industrial chemicals. In 2012, the City contributed \$3,500 to the organization. The Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Finance Director of the Village of Glenwillow, Ohio.

The Council has established two subsidiary organizations, the West Shore Hazardous Materials Committee which provides hazardous material protection and assistance, and the West Shore Enforcement Bureau which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a Swat Team.

Note 20: Other Significant Commitments

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. The amount of the encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

	Encumb	
General	\$	59,057
Fire levy		8,138
Issue 24 levy		10,969
Capital improvements		88,758
Nonmajor governmental		20,815
Total other significant commitments	\$	187,737

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Dave Yost · Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Bedford Heights Cuyahoga County 5661 Perkins Road Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146

To the members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 1, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Lausche Building, 615 Superior Ave., NW, Twelfth Floor, Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1801 Phone: 216-787-3665 or 800-626-2297 Fax: 216-787-3361 www.ohioauditor.gov City of Bedford Heights Cuyahoga County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

are yout

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

November 1, 2013



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS

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.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 14, 2013

> 88 East Broad Street, Fourth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490 www.ohioauditor.gov