# CITY OF WICKLIFFE

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

**AUDIT REPORT** 

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012





City Council City of Wickliffe 28730 Ridge Road Wickliffe, Ohio 44092

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 30, 2013



# CITY OF WICKLIFFE Lake County, Ohio Audit Report For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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Certified Public Accountants

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

City of Wickliffe Lake County 28730 Ridge Road Wickliffe, Ohio 44092

To the 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 Wickliffe, Lake 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.

City of Wickliffe, Lake County Independent Auditors' Report Page 2

#### **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 Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

As described in Note 4 to the financial statements, during 2012, the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, and GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

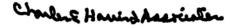
## **Other Matters**

## 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 June 26, 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.



Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 26, 2013

## Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wickliffe's 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 should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- ☐ In total, net position decreased \$4,008,834. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$4,083,237 from 2011. Net position of business-type activities increased \$74,403 from 2011.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$14.5 million in revenue or 76% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 24% of total revenues of \$19 million.
- □ The City had \$21 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only about \$2.5 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$14.5 million and reserves were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$11.7 million in revenues and \$13.3 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$1,795,359 to \$8,687,614.
- □ Net position for enterprise funds increased by \$74,403.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

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

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net position between 2012 and 2011:

Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
\$14,240,604	\$16,672,874	\$1,966,164	\$1,535,742	\$16,206,768	\$18,208,616
87,586,246	89,273,311	3,518,704	3,689,233	91,104,950	92,962,544
101,826,850	105,946,185	5,484,868	5,224,975	107,311,718	111,171,160
3,577,850	3,534,245	0	0	3,577,850	3,534,245
1,459,978	3,467,927_	185,490	0	1,645,468	3,467,927
5,037,828	7,002,172	185,490	0	5,223,318	7,002,172
1,928,246	0	0	0	1,928,246	0
85,616,246	87,276,214	3,518,704	3,689,233	89,134,950	90,965,447
736,857	1,737,138	0	0	736,857	1,737,138
8,507,673	9,930,661	1,780,674	1,535,742	10,288,347	11,466,403
\$94,860,776	\$98,944,013	\$5,299,378	\$5,224,975	\$100,160,154	\$104,168,988
	2012 \$14,240,604 87,586,246 101,826,850 3,577,850 1,459,978 5,037,828 1,928,246 85,616,246 736,857 8,507,673	Activities           2012         2011           \$14,240,604         \$16,672,874           87,586,246         89,273,311           101,826,850         105,946,185           3,577,850         3,534,245           1,459,978         3,467,927           5,037,828         7,002,172           1,928,246         0           85,616,246         87,276,214           736,857         1,737,138           8,507,673         9,930,661	Activities         Activities           2012         2011           \$14,240,604         \$16,672,874         \$1,966,164           87,586,246         89,273,311         3,518,704           101,826,850         105,946,185         5,484,868           3,577,850         3,534,245         0           1,459,978         3,467,927         185,490           5,037,828         7,002,172         185,490           1,928,246         0         0           85,616,246         87,276,214         3,518,704           736,857         1,737,138         0           8,507,673         9,930,661         1,780,674	Activities         Activities           2012         2011         2012         2011           \$14,240,604         \$16,672,874         \$1,966,164         \$1,535,742           87,586,246         89,273,311         3,518,704         3,689,233           101,826,850         105,946,185         5,484,868         5,224,975           3,577,850         3,534,245         0         0           1,459,978         3,467,927         185,490         0           5,037,828         7,002,172         185,490         0           1,928,246         0         0         0           85,616,246         87,276,214         3,518,704         3,689,233           736,857         1,737,138         0         0           8,507,673         9,930,661         1,780,674         1,535,742	Activities         Activities         Total           2012         2011         2012         2011         2012           \$14,240,604         \$16,672,874         \$1,966,164         \$1,535,742         \$16,206,768           87,586,246         89,273,311         3,518,704         3,689,233         91,104,950           101,826,850         105,946,185         5,484,868         5,224,975         107,311,718           3,577,850         3,534,245         0         0         3,577,850           1,459,978         3,467,927         185,490         0         1,645,468           5,037,828         7,002,172         185,490         0         5,223,318           1,928,246         0         0         0         1,928,246           85,616,246         87,276,214         3,518,704         3,689,233         89,134,950           736,857         1,737,138         0         0         736,857           8,507,673         9,930,661         1,780,674         1,535,742         10,288,347

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## Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

Changes in Net position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2012 and 2011:

	Governmental		Busines	Business-type		
	Activ	ities	Activi	ties	Tot	al
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,682,163	\$1,627,517	\$2,025,914	\$2,075,895	\$3,708,077	\$3,703,412
Operating Grants and Contributions	797,263	843,406	0	0	797,263	843,406
Capital Grants and Contributions	7,403	118,006	0	0	7,403	118,006
General revenues:			0	0	0	
Property Taxes	2,367,434	2,434,459	0	0	2,367,434	2,434,459
Municipal Income Taxes	9,628,056	14,075,672	0	0	9,628,056	14,075,672
Other Local Taxes	228,893	203,472	0	0	228,893	203,472
Grants and Entitlements	2,029,251	2,506,773	0	0	2,029,251	2,506,773
Investment Earnings	12,584	18,649	0	0	12,584	18,649
Miscellaneous	298,403	123,584	0	0	298,403	123,584
Total revenues	17,051,450	21,951,538	2,025,914	2,075,895	19,077,364	24,027,433
Program Expenses:						
Security of Persons and Property	7,264,877	6,793,902	0	0	7,264,877	6,793,902
Public Health and Welfare Services	79,610	398,704	0	0	79,610	398,704
Leisure Time Activities	1,665,074	778,060	0	0	1,665,074	778,060
Community Environment	302,881	241,369	0	0	302,881	241,369
Basic Utility Services	1,219,558	1,335,319	0	0	1,219,558	1,335,319
Transportation	5,634,531	6,012,955	0	0	5,634,531	6,012,955
General Government	4,880,216	4,525,753	0	0	4,880,216	4,525,753
Interest and Fiscal Charges	87,940	91,569	0	0	87,940	91,569
Sewer	0	0	1,951,511	2,146,315	1,951,511	2,146,315
Total expenses	21,134,687	20,177,631	1,951,511	2,146,315	23,086,198	22,323,946
Total Change in Net Position	(4,083,237)	1,773,907	74,403	(70,420)	(4,008,834)	1,703,487
Beginning Net Position	98,944,013	97,170,106	5,224,975	5,295,395	104,168,988	102,465,501
Ending Net Position	\$94,860,776	\$98,944,013	\$5,299,378	\$5,224,975	\$100,160,154	\$104,168,988

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$4,083,237. The primary influencing factor was the 31.5% decrease in income tax receipts from 2011 to 2012. In 2011 the Lubrizol Corporation was purchased by Berkshire Hathaway, which forced all employees who held stock options to exercise them. The proceeds of stock options are taxable to the City at a rate of 2%, resulting in a "windfall" of \$2.1 million in income tax revenue for 2011. This resulted in a significant revenue decrease in 2012.

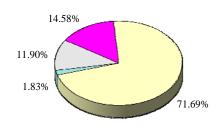
## Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 2% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 13.9% and 56.5% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2012. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 71.69% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2012	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$2,029,251	11.90%
Program Revenues	2,486,829	14.58%
General Tax Revenues	12,224,383	71.69%
General Other	310,987	1.83%
Total Revenue	\$17,051,450	100.00%



## **Business-Type Activities**

Net position of the business-type activities increased by \$74,403. The only business-type activity the City operates is the Sewer Fund. Sewer charges, calculated as a function of metered sewer flow, can vary considerably from one year to the next while revenue is a function of water consumption. Significant rainfall can result in higher sewer charges to the City because water from the rain infiltrates the sanitary sewer system. Expenses for processing waste water were lower in 2012 than in 2011 because 2012 was a much "dryer" year in terms of rainfall. This resulted in lower cost which in turn increased the net position of the Sewer Fund.

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,931,935, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$11,852,403. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase	
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	(Decrease)	
General	\$8,687,614	\$10,478,477	(\$1,790,863)	
Debt Service	116,054	113,117	2,937	
Captial Projects	127,820	404,398	(276,578)	
Other Governmental	1,000,447	856,411	144,036	
Total	\$9,931,935	\$11,852,403	(\$1,920,468)	

## Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

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

	2012	2011	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$9,128,947	\$13,043,927	(\$3,914,980)
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,528,528	2,399,573	(871,045)
Charges for Services	374,596	313,113	61,483
Licenses and Permits	443,250	466,069	(22,819)
Fines and Forfietures	132,391	132,170	221
Investment Earnings	12,922	18,311	(5,389)
All Other Revenue	162,907	165,506	(2,599)
Total	\$11,783,541	\$16,538,669	(\$4,755,128)

General Fund revenues in 2012 decreased by 28.75% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2011. Tax revenues showed the most significant decreases. These decreases can be attributed to the reduction of income tax revenue as explained under "Governmental Activities" above.

	2012 Expenditures	2011 Expenditures	Increase (Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,178,316	\$6,054,328	\$123,988
Public Health and Welfare Services	10,304	9,186	1,118
Leisure Time Activities	276,614	245,084	31,530
Community Environment	280,302	206,560	73,742
Basic Utility Services	823,337	972,193	(148,856)
Transportation	1,298,537	1,263,990	34,547
General Government	4,496,600	4,307,465	189,135
Total	\$13,364,010	\$13,058,806	\$305,204

General Fund expenditures increased approximately 2.3% compared to the prior year, primarily due to a 2.5% contract wage increase which was extended to non-bargaining employees as well. A 14.1% increase in the total cost of employee healthcare benefits was the second largest contributing factor.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

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

During the course of fiscal year 2012 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$13.2 million did not change over the original budget estimates of \$13.2 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

## CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2012 the City had \$91,104,951 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$87,586,247 was related to governmental activities and \$3,518,704 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2012 and 2011 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	
Land	\$19,162,320	\$19,066,338	\$95,982
Buildings	10,658,915	10,277,659	381,256
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,161,361	4,102,212	59,149
Machinery and Equipment	9,546,056	8,579,608	966,448
Infrastructure	75,751,898	78,027,404	(2,275,506)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(31,694,303)	(30,779,910)	(914,393)
Totals	\$87,586,247	\$89,273,311	(\$1,687,064)
	Business- Activit	• •	Increase (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$11,570,120	\$0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(8,051,416)	(7,710,358)	(341,058)
Totals	\$3,518,704	\$3,859,762	(\$341,058)

The primary decrease occurred in infrastructure. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

#### Debt

The City had \$1.8 million dollars in general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2012, \$110,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,820,000	\$1,925,000
OPWC Loans Payable	150,000	72,097
Compensated Absences	1,607,850	1,537,148
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$3,577,850	\$3,534,245

## Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Wickliffe lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2011, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS

Once again the City of Wickliffe has managed to maintain a strong financial position despite the current challenging economic environment. Increased income tax collections in 2011 were a major factor in maintaining that position. The City has been fortunate to have a strong commercial/industrial tax base that has continued to grow even in these tough economic times.

In spite of a strong financial position, the City has approached each new budget as an opportunity to reduce expenditures without sacrificing basic City services and 2012 was no exception. However, continued reductions in State funding are a reality that we continue to address by using the funds available in the most efficient manner possible.

In addition to dealing with balancing the annual operating budget, the Mayor and Administration have worked with City Council on a capital plan to maintain and improve City buildings, parks and infrastructure. In 2011, a three year renovation project was begun to improve the exterior of the City Hall building, a.k.a. Coulby Mansion. This project will include a new roof, terra cotta repair and window replacement and will require an investment of approximately \$1.5 million.

An additional building was purchased in 2011 to improve working conditions for the Service Department. Work continued throughout 2012 to adapt the building to meet the City's needs.

Lastly, major road reconstruction and waterline replacement projects continued for both Worden and Lloyd Roads with completion dates in 2012 and 2013 respectively. All of the above will be completed by leveraging Capital Improvement monies with Ohio Public Works Commission grants and without taking on any long-term debt or increasing taxes.

The City of Wickliffe has managed to maintain a healthy General Fund balance despite the challenges presented by the current economy. The City will continue to make business decisions in a manner that will best serve our residents both now and in the foreseeable future.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 440-943-7117 or writing to City of Wickliffe Finance Department, 28730 Ridge Road, Wickliffe, Ohio 44092.

# Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,918,104	\$ 1,125,444	\$ 11,043,548
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	966	0	966
Receivables:			
Taxes	3,145,106	0	3,145,106
Accounts	34,394	840,720	875,114
Intergovernmental	979,379	0	979,379
Interest	515	0	515
Special Assessments	47,546	0	47,546
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	99,895	0	99,895
Prepaid Items	14,698	0	14,698
Capital Assets:			
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	19,162,320	0	19,162,320
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	68,423,927	3,518,704	71,942,631
Total Assets	101,826,850	5,484,868	107,311,718
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	633,584	185,490	819,074
Accrued Wages and Benefits	818,603	0	818,603
Matured Bonds & Interest Payable	966	0	966
Accrued Interest Payable	6,825	0	6,825
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	283,249	0	283,249
Due in More Than One Year	3,294,601	0	3,294,601
Total Liabilities	5,037,828	185,490	5,223,318
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	1,928,246	0	1,928,246
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	85,616,246	3,518,704	89,134,950
Restricted For:			
Debt Service	132,923	0	132,923
Other Purposes	603,934	0	603,934
Unrestricted	8,507,673	1,780,674	10,288,347
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 94,860,776	\$ 5,299,378	\$ 100,160,154

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			Program Revenues					
			Charges for		Operating		Capital Grants	
			Se	rvices and	G	rants and	and Contributions	
		Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions		
Governmental Activities:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property	\$	7,264,877	\$	499,043	\$	5,500	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare Services		79,610		1,300		38,632		0
Leisure Time Activities		1,665,074		384,700		75,890		0
Community Environment		302,881		258,195		0		0
Basic Utility Services		1,219,558		308,202		0		0
Transportation		5,634,531		0		677,241		7,403
General Government		4,880,216		230,723		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		87,940		0		0		0
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		21,134,687		1,682,163		797,263		7,403
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>								
Sewer		1,951,511		2,025,914		0		0
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>		1,951,511		2,025,914		0		0
Totals	\$	23,086,198	\$	3,708,077	\$	797,263	\$	7,403

### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Other Local Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

## Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

G	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities			Total	
				-	
\$	(6,760,334)	\$	0	\$	(6,760,334)
	(39,678)		0		(39,678)
	(1,204,484)		0		(1,204,484)
	(44,686)		0		(44,686)
	(911,356)		0		(911,356)
	(4,949,887)		0		(4,949,887)
	(4,649,493)		0		(4,649,493)
	(87,940)		0		(87,940)
	(18,647,858)		0		(18,647,858)
	0		74,403		74,403
	0		74,403		74,403
_	(18,647,858)		74,403	-	(18,573,455)
	(10,011,020)		7 1,100		(10,070,100)
	2,367,434		0		2,367,434
	9,628,056		0		9,628,056
	228,893		0		228,893
	2,029,251		0		2,029,251
	12,584		0		12,584
	298,403		0		298,403
	14,564,621		0		14,564,621
	(4,083,237)		74,403		(4,008,834)
	98,944,013		5,224,975		104,168,988
\$	94,860,776	\$	5,299,378	\$	100,160,154

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2012

	General	General Debt Service		Capital Projects	
Assets:		•		•	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,184,070	\$	116,054	\$	1,712,185
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0		966		0
Receivables:					
Taxes	2,308,887		175,377		508,340
Accounts	34,394		0		0
Intergovernmental	558,123		12,779		94,641
Interest	515		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		0
Interfund Loans Receivables	1,200,000		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	99,895		0		0
Prepaid Items	14,698		0		0
Total Assets	\$ 11,400,582	\$	305,176	\$	2,315,166
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	189,543		0		441,965
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	814,264		0		0
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	0		966		0
Interfund Loans Payable	0		0		1,200,000
Total Liabilities	1,003,807		966		1,641,965
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Amounts	565,086		23,694		68,682
Property Tax for Next Fiscal Year	1,144,075		164,462		476,699
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	1,709,161		188,156		545,381
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	114,593		0		0
Restricted	0		116,054		0
Committed	16,837		0		127,820
Unassigned	8,556,184		0		0
Total Fund Balances	8,687,614	-	116,054		127,820
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources	 		<u> </u>	-	
and Fund Balances	\$ 11,400,582	\$	305,176	\$	2,315,166

Other Governmental Funds		G	Total overnmental Funds
\$	905,795 0	\$	9,918,104 966
	152,502		3,145,106
	0		34,394
	313,836		979,379
	0		515
	47,546		47,546
	0		1,200,000
	0		99,895
	0		14,698
\$	1,419,679	\$	15,440,603
	2,076 4.339		633,584
	4,339		818,603 966
	0		1,200,000
	6,415		2,653,153
	0,413		2,033,133
	269,807		927,269
	143,010		1,928,246
	412,817		2,855,515
	0		114,593
	368,703		484,757
	631,744		776,401
	0		8,556,184
	1,000,447		9,931,935
\$	1,419,679	\$	15,440,603

## Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2012

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 9,931,935
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	87,586,247
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenues in the funds.	927,269
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(3,584,675)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 94,860,776

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## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	 General	Debt Service		 Capital Projects
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,327,444	\$	196,216	\$ 682,165
Municipal Income Tax	7,572,610		0	2,117,838
Other Local Taxes	228,893		0	0
State Levied Shared Taxes	1,331,386		0	0
Intergovernmental Revenues	197,142		0	840,416
Charges for Services	374,596		0	0
Licenses and Permits	443,250		0	0
Investment Earnings	12,922		0	0
Special Assessments	0		0	7,403
Fines and Forfeitures	132,391		0	0
All Other Revenue	 162,907		0	11,574
Total Revenue	11,783,541		196,216	3,659,396
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	6,178,316		0	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	10,304		0	0
Leisure Time Activities	276,614		0	0
Community Environment	280,302		0	0
Basic Utility Services	823,337		0	0
Transportation	1,298,537		0	0
General Government	4,496,600		0	0
Capital Outlay	0		0	4,032,911
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0		105,000	72,097
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0		88,279	 0
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	13,364,010		193,279	4,105,008
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(1,580,469)		2,937	(445,612)

Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	203,196 0 0 639,695 111,315 273,696 0 0 343,546	\$ 2,409,021 9,690,448 228,893 1,971,081 1,148,873 648,292 443,250 12,922 350,949
	0 65,144	132,391 239,625
	1,636,592	17,275,745
	198,242 69,306 602,442 0 317,500 655,438 47,994	6,376,558 79,610 879,056 280,302 1,140,837 1,953,975 4,544,594 4,032,911
	0	177,097 88,279
	1,890,922	19,553,219
	(254,330)	(2,277,474) (Continued)

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			Capital
	General	Debt Service	Projects
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	17,932
OPWC Loans Issued	0	0	150,000
Transfers In	0	0	1,102
Transfers Out	(213,753)	0	0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(213,753)	0	169,034
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,794,222)	2,937	(276,578)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	10,482,973	113,117	404,398
Decrease in Inventory Reserve	(1,137)	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 8,687,614	\$ 116,054	\$ 127,820

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
190,211	208,143
0	150,000
212,651	213,753
0	(213,753)
402,862	358,143
148,532	(1,919,331)
851,915	11,852,403
0	(1,137)
\$ 1,000,447	\$ 9,931,935

## 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	\$ (1,919,331)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	1,162,340
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(2,849,405)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(432,438)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement	
of net position.	27,097
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	339
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(71,839)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (4,083,237)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
Revenues:						-	
Property Taxes	\$	1,330,700	\$	1,330,700	\$ 1,327,444	\$	(3,256)
Municipal Income Tax		9,200,500		9,200,500	8,405,473		(795,027)
Other Local Taxes		218,000		218,000	223,930		5,930
State Levied Shared Taxes		1,220,590		1,254,090	1,465,438		211,348
Intergovernmental Revenue		194,850		194,850	197,142		2,292
Charges for Services		364,000		364,000	380,540		16,540
Licenses and Permits		386,600		386,600	443,250		56,650
Investment Earnings		10,500		10,500	12,850		2,350
Fines and Forfeitures		131,000		131,000	133,802		2,802
All Other Revenues		144,460		144,460	161,865		17,405
Total Revenues		13,201,200		13,234,700	12,751,734		(482,966)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		6,252,056		6,252,056	6,181,146		70,910
Public Health and Welfare Services		12,200		12,200	10,304		1,896
Leisure Time Activities		291,389		291,389	282,218		9,171
Community Environment		278,449		278,449	256,037		22,412
Basic Utility Services		830,277		830,277	730,094		100,183
Transportation		1,363,502		1,363,502	1,322,476		41,026
General Government		4,523,318		4,523,318	 4,387,571		135,747
Total Expenditures		13,551,191		13,551,191	 13,169,846		381,345
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(349,991)		(316,491)	(418,112)		(101,621)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers Out		(254,045)		(254,045)	(249,753)		4,292
Advances Out		(1,200,000)		(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(1,454,045)		(1,454,045)	(1,449,753)		4,292
Net Change In Fund Balance		(1,804,036)		(1,770,536)	(1,867,865)		(97,329)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		8,302,191		8,302,191	8,302,191		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		49,664		49,664	 49,664		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	6,547,819	\$	6,581,319	\$ 6,483,990	\$	(97,329)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2012

		Business-Type Activities		
	,	Enterprise Fund		
	-	Sewer		
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,125,444		
Receivables:				
Accounts		840,720		
Total Current Assets		1,966,164		
Non Current Assets:				
Capital Assets, Net		3,518,704		
Total Assets		5,484,868		
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		185,490		
Total Liabilities		185,490		
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,518,704		
Unrestricted		1,780,674		
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	5,299,378		

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type		
	Activities		
	Enterprise Fund		
	Sewer		
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$	2,025,914	
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		2,025,914	
Operating Expenses:			
Contractual Services		1,780,982	
Depreciation		170,529	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		1,951,511	
Operating Income		74,403	
Net Position Beginning of Year		5,224,975	
Net Position End of Year	\$	5,299,378	

## Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities
	Enterprise Funds
	Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,848,745
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,595,492)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	253,253
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	253,253
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	872,191
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,125,444
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$74,403
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	170,529
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(177,169)
Increase in Accounts Payable	185,490
Total Adjustments	178,850
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$253,253

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

The City of Wickliffe, Ohio (the City) is a home-rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The current Charter, which provides for a Council-Mayor form of government was adopted on July 17, 1951, and has subsequently been amended.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, the results of operations of the various fund types, and the cash flows of the proprietary fund. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2012 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: police and fire protection, emergency medical, parks, recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and maintains the wastewater collection system which is reported as an enterprise fund. Wastewater treatment services are provided to the City of Wickliffe by the City of Euclid, Ohio, which owns and operates the wastewater treatment facilities.

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity and natural gas. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 100 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity and natural gas on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity and natural gas at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity and natural gas to the citizens of its member communities.

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

## A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eightmember 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 Wickliffe did not contribute to NOPEC during 2012. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Dan DiLiberto, Board Chairman, 35150 Lakeshore Boulevard, Eastlake, Ohio 44095.

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

## B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the principal and interest payments on the City's debt.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for 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.

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

## B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

## **Proprietary Funds**

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

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

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

## C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of 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 finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

## **D.** Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

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

resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenues considered susceptible to accrual at year end include income taxes, interest on investments, and state levied locally shared taxes, including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance. Other revenues, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded when received in cash, because generally these revenues are not measurable until received.

Special assessment installments, which are measurable, but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources – unavailable amount. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2012, but which are not intended to finance 2012 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources.

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

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

#### E. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

#### F. Budgetary Process

The annual budgetary process is prescribed by Charter and by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control for all funds involving operations is at the object level within each department. Certain funds are appropriated at the minimum level of budgetary control (personal services) as required by Ohio Revised Code section 5705.38 (c) due to the restricted nature of the use of these funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

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

#### F. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

#### 1. Tax Budget

By July 15, the Mayor submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, 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.

#### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1st of each year. As part of the certification process the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012.

#### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1st of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1st of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the object level within each department for all funds involving operations. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among funds at the object level within each department may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. The budgetary figures which appear in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual-General Fund is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

#### 4. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

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

#### F. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

Net Change In Fund Balance	
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$1,794,222)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2012 received during 2013	(3,012,804)
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2011 received during 2012	2,780,997
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2012 received during 2013	1,003,807
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2011	
paid during 2012	(766,688)
2011 Prepaids for 2012	11,281
2012 Prepaids for 2013	(14,698)
Encumbrances Outstanding	(62,268)
Perspective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassified	
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	(13,270)
Budget Basis	(\$1,867,865)

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

#### G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each had maintained its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary fund considers its share of equity in pooled certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less and STAR Ohio to be cash equivalents. See Note 5, "Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

#### H. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. Certificates of deposit with original maturities of more than three months are reported as investments in the basic financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools," the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost. See Note 5 "Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments." The City allocates all interest on pooled investments to the General Fund.

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 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.

During the year, the City invested in repurchase agreements, but at year end the City was not invested in any repurchase agreements.

#### I. Inventory

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

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

#### J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2012, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

#### K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by their ultimate use:

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

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. All infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments", has been reported.

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

#### K. <u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> (Continued)

#### 3. Depreciation

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

Governmental and
Business-Type Activities
Estimated Lives (in years)
15 - 40
65
10-50
5 - 10

#### L. Long-Term Obligations

Long-Term obligations are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund
General Obligation Bonds	Debt Service Fund

#### M. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

#### N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net 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 City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### O. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

*Nonspendable* – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 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 (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City has no formal policy authorizing a body or official to assign amounts for specific purposes.

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

#### O. Fund Balances (Continued)

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

#### P. Pensions

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

#### **Q.** Interfund Activity

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

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. In addition, interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Only transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities.

#### R. Estimates

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

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

#### S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2012.

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

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

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

\$72,565

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue

Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	196,624
Shared Revenues	610,533
Special Assessments	47,547
	\$927,269
Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:	
Compensated Absences Payable	(\$1,607,850)
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(1,820,000)
OPWC Loans Payable	(150,000)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(6,825)
	(\$3,584,675)

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

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$3,640,469 (2,478,129) \$1,162,340
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	1 7 - 7
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue Decrease in Delinquent Property Tax Decrease in Shared Revenue Decrease in Interest Revenue Decrease in Special Assesments	(\$62,392) (41,587) (293,440) (338) (34,681) (\$432,438)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resource Increase in Compensated Absences Payable Decrease in supplies inventory	(\$70,702) (1,137) (\$71,839)

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#### NOTE 3 - FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Supplies Inventory	\$99,895	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,895
Prepaid Items	14,698	0	0	0	14,698
Total Nonspendable	114,593	0	0	0	114,593
Restricted:					
Debt Service Payments	0	116,054	0	0	116,054
State Highway Improvements	0	0	0	11,990	11,990
City Highway Improvements	0	0	0	182,373	182,373
Weed Control	0	0	0	80,234	80,234
Street Lighting	0	0	0	19,620	19,620
Police Pension	0	0	0	11,383	11,383
Fire Pension	0	0	0	11,383	11,383
Law Enforcement Trust	0	0	0	51,720	51,720
Total Restricted	0	116,054	0	368,703	484,757
Committed:					
Litter Control	16,837	0	0	0	16,837
Capital Projects	0	0	127,820	0	127,820
Laketran	0	0	0	4,936	4,936
Senior Center	0	0	0	178,396	178,396
Insurance	0	0	0	369	369
Swimming Pool	0	0	0	62,275	62,275
Golf Course	0	0	0	241,945	241,945
Special Projects	0	0	0	35,844	35,844
Police, Fire and Disaster	0	0	0	5,066	5,066
Deposits	0	0	0	102,913	102,913
Total Committed	16,837	0	127,820	631,744	776,401
Unassigned	8,556,184	0	0	0	8,556,184
Total Fund Balances	\$8,687,614	\$116,054	\$127,820	\$1,000,447	\$9,931,935

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

#### NOTE 4 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2012 the City implemented GASB Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements," GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position" and GASB Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities".

Statement No. 62 incorporated into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Committee on Accounting Procedure issued on or before November 30, 1989 which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Statement No. 63 provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. GASB 63 standardizes the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's net position.

Statement No. 65 provides guidance on how to properly classify items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. In addition, guidance is provided on recognizing certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) or inflows of resources (revenues).

The implementation of these GASB Statements had no impact on beginning of year fund balance/net position.

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

Cash resources of a majority of individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and cash equivalents. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents."

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

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

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

Investment earnings of \$5,241 earned by other funds was credited to the General Fund as required by state statute.

#### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents or trustees, are collateralized with eligible securities. The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Collateral permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies, bonds of any state, and bonds and other obligations of any country, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of the State of Ohio, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,829,514 and the bank balance was \$7,302,292. Federal depository insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$7,052,292 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$7,052,292
Total Balance	\$7,052,292

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

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2012 are summarized below:

			Investment I	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3
STAR Ohio	\$4,215,000	$AAAm^1$	\$4,215,000	0

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

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no investment policy dealing with custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute which prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

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

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements is as follows:

Equivalents *	Investments
\$11,044,514	\$0
(4,215,000)	4,215,000
\$6,829,514	\$4,215,000
	(4,215,000)

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Cash with Fiscal Agent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property which is used in business, located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2012 were levied after October 1, 2011 on assessed values as of January 1, 2011, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property must be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2009. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of its true value and public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$8.02 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2012 property tax receipts were based was \$317,300,640. This amount constitutes \$309,777,090 in real property assessed value and \$7,523,550 in public utility assessed value.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

#### **NOTE 6 – TAXES** (Continued)

#### **A. Property Taxes** (Continued)

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .802% (8.02 mills) of assessed value.

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

The City levies a tax of 2% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on the income of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

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

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

Receivables at December 31, 2012, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, interfund and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

#### **NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS**

The following is a summary of transfers for all funds for 2012:

	Transfers Out:	
Transfers In:	General Fund	Total
Capital Projects Fund	\$1,102	\$1,102
Other Governmental Funds	212,651	212,651
	\$213,753	\$213,753

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

### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

### A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2012:

#### Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$19,066,338	\$95,982	\$0	\$19,162,320
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	10,277,659	776,256	(395,000)	10,658,915
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,102,212	59,149	0	4,161,361
Machinery and Equipment	8,579,608	1,086,483	(120,035)	9,546,056
Infrastructure	78,027,404	1,622,600	(3,898,106)	75,751,898
Total Cost	\$120,053,221	\$3,640,470	(\$4,413,141)	\$119,280,550
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Buildings	(\$2,732,422)	(\$214,343)	\$55,300	(\$2,891,465)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(985,781)	(205,510)	0	(1,191,291)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,130,769)	(636,178)	98,469	(6,668,478)
Infrastructure	(20,930,938)	(1,422,098)	1,409,967	(20,943,069)
Total Depreciation	(\$30,779,910)	(\$2,478,129) *	\$1,563,736	(\$31,694,303)
Net Value:	\$89,273,311			\$87,586,247

This space intentionally left blank.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (continued)

### A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

\* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$367,378
Leisure Time Activities	382,323
Transportation	1,675,276
General Government	53,152
Total Depreciation Expense	\$2,478,129

### **B.** Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2012:

#### Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2011	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2012
Capital assets being depreciated:		ridditions	Deterions	2012
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Total Cost	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Accumulated Depreciation:  Class	December 31, 2011	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2012
Utility Structures in Service Total Depreciation	(\$7,880,887) (\$7,880,887)	(\$170,529) (\$170,529)	\$0 \$0	(\$8,051,416) (\$8,051,416)
Net Value:	\$3,689,233			\$3,518,704

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

#### NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2012, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2012 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00% of covered payroll, which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional Plan was 10.0% for calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Combined Plan was 7.95% for calendar year 2012. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$474,693, \$471,596 and \$463,528, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2012, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$469,238, \$463,570 and \$458,976 for police and \$389,457, \$376,369 and \$391,804 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

#### **NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

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

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2012, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0% for calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05% for calendar year 2012. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$135,627, \$137,742 and \$168,305, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

#### **NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2012, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$162,429, \$160,467 and \$158,876 for police and \$109,534, \$105,854 and \$110,195 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

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

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

At December 31, 2012, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,607,850, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

#### **NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-Term debt of the City at December 31, 2012 was as follows:

					Amounts Due
Final	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Maturity	2011	Additions	(Reductions)	2012	One Year
2025	\$1,925,000	\$0	(\$105,000)	\$1,820,000	\$110,000
2016	\$72,097	\$0	(\$72,097)	\$0	\$0
2016	0	150,000	0	150,000	30,000
	72,097	150,000	(72,097)	150,000	30,000
	1,537,148	1,607,850	(1,537,148)	1,607,850	143,249
ot	\$3,534,245	\$1,757,850	(\$1,714,245)	\$3,577,850	\$283,249
	2025	Maturity         2011           2025         \$1,925,000           2016         \$72,097           2016         0           72,097         1,537,148	Final Maturity         December 31, 2011         Additions           2025         \$1,925,000         \$0           2016         \$72,097         \$0           2016         0         150,000           72,097         150,000         150,000           1,537,148         1,607,850	Final Maturity         December 31, 2011         Additions         (Reductions)           2025         \$1,925,000         \$0         (\$105,000)           2016         \$72,097         \$0         (\$72,097)           2016         0         150,000         0           72,097         150,000         (72,097)           1,537,148         1,607,850         (1,537,148)	Final Maturity         December 31, 2011         Additions         (Reductions)         December 31, 2012           2025         \$1,925,000         \$0         (\$105,000)         \$1,820,000           2016         \$72,097         \$0         (\$72,097)         \$0           2016         0         150,000         0         150,000           72,097         150,000         (72,097)         150,000           1,537,148         1,607,850         (1,537,148)         1,607,850

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2012, follows:

	General O	bligation	OPV	VC		
	Bond Pa	ayable	Loan Pa	ayable	Tota	al
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2013	\$110,000	\$81,894	\$30,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$81,894
2014	115,000	77,494	30,000	0	145,000	77,494
2015	115,000	72,894	30,000	0	145,000	72,894
2016	120,000	68,294	30,000	0	150,000	68,294
2017	125,000	63,194	30,000	0	155,000	63,194
2018-2022	720,000	230,206	0	0	720,000	230,206
2023-2025	515,000	52,250	0	0	515,000	52,250
Totals	\$1,820,000	\$646,226	\$150,000	\$0	\$1,970,000	\$646,226

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The Government belongs to the Ohio Plan Healthcare Consortium, Inc. (OPHC) - formerly known as the Ohio Healthcare Consortium, (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan is legally separate from its member governments.

As authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code, the OPHC was established to provide cost effective employee benefit programs for Ohio political sub-divisions and is a self-funded, group purchasing consortium that offers medical, dental, vision and prescription drug coverage as well as life insurance for its members. The OPHC is sold through seventeen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. Coverage programs are developed specific to each member's healthcare needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria. Variable plan options are available to members. These plans vary primarily by deductibles, coinsurance levels, office visit co-pays and out-of pocket maximums. OPHC had 74 and 65 members as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 respectively.

Plan members are responsible to notify the Plan of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with the Plan, they have no other financial obligation to the Plan, but still need to promptly notify the Plan of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member's covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of the Plan.

Settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2011 and 2010 (the latest information available.)

	2011	2010
Assets	\$1,459,791	\$1,355,131
Liabilities	(1,283,527)	(1,055,096)
Members' Equity	\$176,264	\$300,035

The City provides major medical health insurance coverage for its employees through United Health Care.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years. Coverage has not been materially decreased during the year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs. Unemployment claims are paid to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services as incurred.

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

### Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

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

City of Wickliffe Lake County 28730 Ridge Road Wickliffe, Ohio 44092

#### To the 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 Wickliffe, Lake 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 June 26, 2013. We noted the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 63 *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, and GASB Statement No. 65 *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*.

#### 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 opinion 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.

City of Wickliffe
Lake County
Independent Auditors' 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.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 26, 2013

### **SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

The prior audit report, for the year ending December 31, 2011 included no material citations or recommendations.





#### **CITY OF WICKLIFFE**

#### **LAKE COUNTY**

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 13, 2013