



CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the members of City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, 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 Bedford Heights Cuyahoga County Independent Auditor's 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 Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Fire Levy and Issue 24 Safety Levy Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 10, 2014 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 10, 2014

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

The discussion and analysis of the City of Bedford Heights' (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2013 are as follows:

- ◆ The assets of, the City of Bedford Heights exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$28,764,065. Of this amount, \$7,621,066 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- ◆ Total assets increased by \$870,907 from 2012. The two largest increases were cash and cash equivalents of \$794,120 and accounts receivable of \$754,548. These changes were offset by a decrease in net capital assets of \$1,134,299.
- ◆ Total liabilities decreased by \$544,277 and deferred inflows of resources increased by \$105,377 in 2013. The main factor contributing to this change was the decrease in long-term liabilities of \$648,999.
- In total, net position in governmental activities increased by \$139,968 during 2013.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all *other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

The City maintains 25 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and in the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, for the general fund, fire levy special revenue fund, Issue 24 safety levy special revenue fund, and the capital improvements capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

- Assets
- Deferred outflows of resources
- liabilities
- Deferred inflows of resources
- Net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources)
- Program expenses and revenues
- General revenues
- Net position beginning and end of year

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2013 as compared to 2012.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-T	ype Activities	T	<u> Total</u>	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	
Assets:							
Current and other assets	\$ 13,614,498	\$ 13,073,890	\$ 3,182,551	\$ 1,717,953	\$ 16,797,049	\$ 14,791,843	
Capital assets, net	16,201,619	17,031,202	7,020,324	7,325,040	23,221,943	24,356,242	
Total assets	29,816,117	30,105,092	10,202,875	9,042,993	40,018,992	39,148,085	
Liabilities:							
Current liabilities	1,051,558	969,649	172,185	149,372	1,223,743	1,119,021	
Long-term liabilities	-,,	, ,,,,,,,,	,	, ,	-,===,,	-,,	
Due within one year	1,943,103	1,857,621	256,658	204,220	2,199,761	2,061,841	
Due In more than one year	2,957,372	3,659,083	625,286	<u>710,494</u>	3,582,658	4,369,577	
Total liabilities		(49(252	1.054.120	1.064.096			
Total liabilities	5,952,033	6,486,353	1,054,129	1,064,086	7,006,162	7,550,439	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes	4,248,765	4,143,388			4,248,765	4,143,388	
Not no sition.							
Net position:							
Net investment in	12 922 000	12 069 505	6 170 271	6 696 110	20 211 464	20 654 045	
capital assets Restricted for:	13,833,090	13,968,505	6,478,374	6,686,440	20,311,464	20,654,945	
Capital projects	132,605	449,715			132,605	449,715	
Debt service	157,484	66,597	-	-	157,484	66,597	
Streets	262,168	290,349	_	<u>-</u>	262,168	290,349	
Public safety	278,025	262,798	_	_	278,025	262,798	
Other purposes	1,253	2,087	_	_	1,253	2,087	
Unrestricted	4,950,694	4,435,300	2,670,372	1,292,467	7,621,066	_5,727,767	
om estricted	<u> </u>		·	<u> </u>			
Total Net Position	\$ <u>19,615,319</u>	\$ <u>19,475,351</u>	\$ <u>9,148,746</u>	\$ <u>7,978,907</u>	\$ <u>28,764,065</u>	\$ <u>27,454,258</u>	

Total assets increased \$870,907. Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable increased by \$794,120 and \$754,548, respectively, and were offset by a decrease in net capital assets of \$1,134,299. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was mainly due the operating activities of the sewer treatment fund. The increase in the accounts receivable balance is due to an increase in the sewer receivable balance at year-end.

The total net position of the City increased \$1,309,807. The following factors were responsible for this increase:

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$794,120
- An increase in accounts receivable of \$754,548
- An increase in income taxes of \$391,100
- A decrease in capital assets of \$1,134,299
- A decrease in long-term liabilities of \$648,999

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

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

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

The net position of the business-type activities increased \$1,169,839 in 2013. The City generally can only use this net position to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities					e Activities	Total			
	2013	2012		2013		2012	2013		2012	
Program revenues										
Charges for services	\$ 3,583,005	\$ 3,800,362	\$	4,124,480	\$	2,244,936	\$ 7,707,485	\$	6,045,298	
Operating grants	261,279	193,181		-		-	261,279		193,181	
Capital grants	583,855	37,918					583,855		37,918	
Total program revenues	4,428,139	4,031,461		4,124,480		2,244,936	8,552,619		6,276,397	
General revenues										
Property taxes	4,377,514	4,583,391		-		-	4,377,514		4,583,391	
Income taxes	8,815,987	8,567,738		-		-	8,815,987		8,567,738	
Grants and entitlements	1,484,869	1,547,569		-		-	1,484,869		1,547,569	
Investment earnings	337	526		81		150	418		676	
Miscellaneous income	141,673	161,614					141,673		161,614	
Total revenues	19,248,519	18,892,299		4,124,561		2,245,086	<u>23,373,080</u>		<u>21,137,385</u>	
Program expenses										
General government	3,821,902	3,689,554		-		-	3,821,902		3,689,554	
Security of										
persons and property	9,949,867	9,998,692		-		-	9,949,867		9,998,692	
Public health and welfare	353,362	366,965		-		-	353,362		366,965	
Leisure time activities	1,521,098	1,046,349		-		-	1,521,098		1,046,349	
Community development	613,423	443,766		=		-	613,423		443,766	
Basic utility services	695,262	681,479		-		-	695,262		681,479	
Transportation	2,058,809	1,784,211		-		-	2,058,809		1,784,211	
Interest and fiscal charges	94,828	120,279		-		-	94,828		120,279	
Sewer				2,954,722		2,883,091	2,954,722		2,883,091	
Total program expenses	19,108,551	18,131,295		2,954,722		2,883,091	22,063,273		21,014,386	
Increase (decrease) in										
net position before transfers	139,968	761,004		1,169,839		(638,005)	1,309,807		122,999	
Transfers		(34,904)				34,904				
Change in net position	139,968	726,100		1,169,839		(603,101)	1,309,807		122,999	
Net position, beginning										
of year	19,475,351	<u>18,749,251</u>		7,978,907		8,582,008	27,454,258		27,331,259	
Net position, end of year	\$ <u>19,615,319</u>	\$ <u>19,475,351</u>	\$	9,148,746	\$	<u>7,978,907</u>	\$ <u>28,764,065</u>	\$	<u>27,454,258</u>	

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City's property and income tax being the largest contributors. The City's income tax revenue source is the largest contributor with a rate of two percent on gross income which has not changed since 1982. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive a 100 percent tax credit on their City tax for 100 percent, the credit limit being two percent. During 2013, the revenues generated from this tax amounted to \$8,815,987. The City continues to enforce a delinquent letter program and the subpoena program to ensure compliance with the local tax laws.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Security of persons and property and general government are the major activities of the City generating 72.1 percent of the governmental expenses. As of December 31, 2013 the fire department is comprised of 24 members. There is one fire chief, one assistant fire chief, three captains, three lieutenants, and 16 firefighters. All members of the department are certified paramedics and the department's roster will never have less than 18. This allows for the response of two ambulances that can provide advance lifesaving skills. Three members of the department are on the regional hazardous material response team and one is a HCO (Hazardous Command Officer). The staffing of the department is done in three shifts that rotate 24 hour tours. During this time they conduct daily training that consists of building walkthroughs, attending continuing education classes, performing joint exercises with neighboring departments and watching training videos. After large or difficult emergencies the shifts do a post incident critique to improve services. Additionally, the department sends out random surveys (10%) to those who have received fire department services and, based on the responses, the department has maintained an approval rating in the high 90 percentile. In fiscal year 2013, the department responded to 2,124 calls with 76 percent relating to emergency medical services.

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

The department aggressively pursues available funding through state and federal grants. In 2012, the department was awarded \$969,100 in intergovernmental grants for an upcoming Joint Dispatch Center project. The grants are comprised of three awards: \$720,000 from FEMA, \$60,000 from the Department of Homeland Security, and \$189,100 from Cuyahoga County. No grant revenue was received as of December 31, 2013. The amount the department spent on overtime expenses during 2013 was \$313,966 as compared to \$150,913 during 2012. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS department during 2013 was \$2,788,172, which is in the Fire Levy Fund. The City annually transfers into the Fire Levy Fund the difference between the revenue generated from the 3 mill fire levy and the operating expenses incurred. In 2013, the transfer from the general fund was \$2,106,279.

The City spent approximately \$400,000 on its annual road program entailing major and minor resurfacing of the various streets in Bedford Heights. The annual road program is funded from the 2-mill Street Construction Levy.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, increased the City's net position by \$1,169,839.

Net program revenues exceeded program expenses in the amount of \$1,169,758 for the sewer operations for 2013. This is mainly due to in an increase in operating revenues, which resulted from an increase in usage and rates, as operating expenses were comparable to the prior year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

Information about the City's major funds starts on page 18. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$23,173,457 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$22,996,014. The net change in fund balance for the year in the City's most significant fund, the general fund, showed a decrease in fund balance of \$207,160 which resulted in a year-end fund balance of \$3,434,763. The decrease in fund balance was mainly due to the decrease in charges for services related to the housing of prisoners for federal agencies.

The capital improvements fund had a significant increase in fund balance. The capital improvements fund reflected an increase in fund balance of \$249,290, which resulted in a fund balance of \$1,285,179. The total non-major governmental funds and fire levy fund ending fund balances increased \$284,092 and \$21,080, respectively, while the Issue 24 safety levy fund ending fund balance decreased \$169,859.

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

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, final budget-basis revenue and other financing sources of \$12,527,117 decreased from the original budget estimates of \$12,911,198 due to lower than originally expected municipal income tax revenues. The original appropriations for the general fund were \$13,924,029, including other financing uses. The final appropriations, including other financing uses, were \$13,686,172. The City historically budgets to expend nearly 100 percent of their available resources, when actually 109 percent of available resources were budgeted to be expended in 2013. The City's actual expenditures ended \$790,031 below the final budgeted amount.

The City's ending unobligated budgetary fund balance was \$968,186 higher than the final budgeted amount mostly due to lower than expected security of persons and property and general government expenditures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Business-Type Funds

The City's major enterprise fund consists of the sewer treatment fund. The basic financial statements for the major fund are included in this report.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer treatment fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 28 through 30 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2013, the City had \$23,221,943 invested in land, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and construction in progress.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2013 balances of capital assets as compared to 2012:

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31

	Gove	rnm	nental	Busin	ess	-Туре			
	Act	tivit	ties	Ac	tivi	ties	T	Cotals	
	2013		2012	2013		2012	2013		2012
Land	1,786,987	\$	1,786,987	\$ 99,200	\$	99,200	\$ 1,886,187	\$	1,886,187
Buildings and improvements	18,957,474		18,916,038	4,216,251		4,165,644	23,173,725		23,081,682
Furniture, fixtures and equipmen	3,342,751		3,254,312	7,590,418		7,557,343	10,933,169		10,811,655
Vehicles	3,237,589		3,225,585	382,799		357,181	3,620,388		3,582,766
Infrastructure	15,204,419		14,865,870	6,851,320		6,851,320	22,055,739		21,717,190
Construction in progress	227,218		276,984	-		-	227,218		276,984
Less: accumulated depreciation	(26,554,819)		(25,294,574)	(12,119,664)		(11,705,648)	(38,674,483)		(37,000,222)
Total Capital Assets	16,201,619	\$	17,031,202	\$ 7,020,324	\$	7,325,040	\$ 23,221,943	\$	24,356,242

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition insofar as financial resources allow. Vehicles such as fire trucks and ambulances are planned for well in advance by the respective department heads and a scheduled maintenance and replacement timetable is followed to provide peak performance for the maximum time frame (5 to 6 years). Prior to 2009, the City's practice was to replace as many as three-to-four police vehicles each year, typically through leasing, to replenish the safety fleet. In more recent years, the City has reduced the replacement of police vehicles due to limited availability of funds and has discontinued the practice of leasing police vehicles. In 2012 and 2013, the City replaced one cruiser through direct purchase each year. Upon replacement, the older vehicles are either traded in to the dealers or sold to the highest bidder at auction.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

With regards to the infrastructure, the City's engineering, public works and water reclamation departments maintain a comprehensive listing of all the streets and sewer lines in the City. As part of the City's annual road maintenance program, the engineer evaluates the condition of each street after each winter and prepares a list of streets to be either resurfaced or cracksealed and in the case of concrete roads, either replaced or repaired. After approval from City Council, the projects are bid out in early to late spring to get the best possible pricing from contractors. This program is paid for out of the street construction levy fund and capital improvements fund of the City. Capital assets for business-type activities decreased \$304,716 due to limited capital outlay during the year in an attempt to keep cash expenditures down during the year.

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

Debt

At December 31, 2013, the City had \$5,782,419 in outstanding debt, compensated absences, and claims payable, of which \$1,840,000 was in general obligation bonds. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Govern	nment	al	Business-Type									
	 Acti	vities			Activ	ities		Totals					
	2013		2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,298,050	\$	2,031,400	\$	541,950	\$	638,600	\$	1,840,000	\$	2,670,000		
Capital leases payable	329,169		509,943		-		-		329,169		509,943		
OPWC loans payable	743,898		696,158		-		-		743,898		696,158		
Compensated absences	1,877,158		1,752,936		299,552		276,114		2,176,710		2,029,050		
Claims payable	652,200		526,267		40,442		-		692,642		526,267		
Total	\$ 4,900,475	\$	5,516,704	\$	881,944	\$	914,714	\$	5,782,419	\$	6,431,418		

At December 31, 2013, the City's overall legal debt margin was \$21,724,065. At year-end, the outstanding general obligation debt was \$1,840,000. Other obligations include capital leases, Ohio Public Works Commission loans, and accrued vacation and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Notes 10 and 11 of the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

Current Related Financial Activities

In November 2010, the citizens of Bedford Heights approved a Charter Amendment to establish a levy of 8.9 mills to be used to pay the costs and expenses of operating the City's police, fire and emergency medical services, commencing in 2010 and first collections beginning in 2011. The levy of 8.9 mills, known as Issue 24 on the November 2, 2010 ballot, was passed by 69.9% of the voters. First year real estate tax collections in 2011 were \$2,134,270. In 2012, real estate tax collections from this levy were \$2,149,721. During fiscal year 2013, collections from this levy were \$1,963,064, which represented a decrease of \$186,657 compared to the preceding year. Despite the reduction in real estate tax revenue, the City of Bedford Heights' systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded and the City is well prepared to meet the challenges of the future. In conclusion, management has been committed to provide the residents of the City of Bedford Heights with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

Contacting the City of Bedford Heights' Finance Department

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

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Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2013

		Primary Government				
		-		Business -		
		Governmental		Type		Total
Assets:	-	Activities	-	Activities	-	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,042,948	\$	1,659,828	\$	6,702,776
Cash held in escrow account	Ψ	2,588	Ψ	-	4	2,588
Accounts receivable		555,901		1,425,491		1,981,392
Intergovernmental receivable		730,549		-		730,549
Supplies and materials inventory		118,085		59,732		177,817
Prepaid assets		61,238		37,500		98,738
Property taxes receivable		4,830,912		-		4,830,912
Income taxes receivable		2,272,277		-		2,272,277
Non-depreciable capital assets		2,014,205		99,200		2,113,405
Depreciable assets, net	-	14,187,414	_	6,921,124	-	21,108,538
Total assets	-	29,816,117	_	10,202,875	-	40,018,992
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		430,742		112,220		542,962
Accrued wages and benefits		461,545		58,436		519,981
Intergovernmental payable		151,696		-		151,696
Accrued interest payable		7,575		1,529		9,104
Long term liabilities:						
Due within one year		1,943,103		256,658		2,199,761
Due in more than one year	-	2,957,372	-	625,286	-	3,582,658
Total liabilities	-	5,952,033	_	1,054,129	=	7,006,162
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes	-	4,248,765	_		-	4,248,765
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets		13,833,090		6,478,374		20,311,464
Restricted for: Capital projects		132,605				122 605
Debt service		157,484		-		132,605 157,484
Streets		262,168		_		262,168
Public safety		278,025		_		278,025
Other purposes		1,253		_		1,253
Unrestricted	-	4,950,694	_	2,670,372	_	7,621,066
Total net position	\$	19,615,319	\$ _	9,148,746	\$ _	28,764,065

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2013

		Program Revenues						
	_			Operating Grants Charges for and Services Contributions				Capital Grants and
	Expenses		_	Services		Contributions		Contributions
Government activities:								
General government	\$ 3,821,902	\$	5	688,046	\$	252,179	\$	=
Security of persons and property	9,949,867			2,178,630		9,100		_
Public health and welfare	353,362			79,080		-		=
Leisure time activities	1,521,098			281,290		-		=
Community development	613,423			355,959		-		=
Basic utility services	695,262			-		=		-
Transportation	2,058,809			-		=		583,855
Interest and fiscal charges	94,828		_					
Total governmental activities	19,108,551			3,583,005		261,279		583,855
Business-type activities:								
Sewer	2,954,722		_	4,124,480				
Total	\$ 22,063,273	\$	S _	7,707,485	\$	261,279	\$	583,855

General revenues:

Property taxes and other local taxes

levied for:

General purposes

Special revenues

Debt service

Capital projects

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Investment income

Miscellaneous income

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue
and Changes in Net Position
Drimary Carramanant

	Primary Government											
		111	Business	ι								
	Governmental		Type									
	Activities		Activities		Total							
	rictivities	•	rictivities	•	Total							
\$	(2,881,677)	\$	-	\$	(2,881,677)							
	(7,762,137)		-		(7,762,137)							
	(274,282)		-		(274,282)							
	(1,239,808)		-		(1,239,808)							
	(257,464)		-		(257,464)							
	(695,262)		-		(695,262)							
	(1,474,954)		-		(1,474,954)							
	(94,828)		<u> </u>		(94,828)							
	(14,680,412)		-		(14,680,412)							
			1,169,758		1,169,758							
,	(14,680,412)		1,169,758		(13,510,654)							
	1,091,193		-		1,091,193							
	2,489,786		-		2,489,786							
	398,269		=		398,269							
	398,266		-		398,266							
	8,815,987		-		8,815,987							
	1,484,869		-		1,484,869							
	337		81		418							
	141,673	•	<u> </u>	,	141,673							
	14,820,380		81		14,820,461							
	139,968		1,169,839		1,309,807							
	19,475,351	•	7,978,907	;	27,454,258							
\$	19,615,319	\$	9,148,746	\$	28,764,065							

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2013

		General	_	Fire Levy
Assets:	_		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,090,722	\$	59,995
Cash held in escrow account		2,588		-
Accounts receivable		220,926		-
Intergovernmental receivable		181,370		26,359
Supplies and materials inventory		10,402		-
Prepaid assets		61,238		-
Property taxes receivable		1,272,979		645,885
Income taxes receivable		2,272,277	_	<u> </u>
Total assets	\$	6,112,502	\$ _	732,239
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	219,861	\$	-
Accrued wages and benefits		160,622	_	44,616
Total liabilities		380,483	_	44,616
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes		1,120,306		567,912
Unavailable revenue		1,176,950	_	104,332
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,297,256	_	672,244
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable		75,241		-
Restricted		47,646		15,379
Committed		50,163		-
Assigned		837,842		-
Unassigned (deficits)		2,423,871	_	
Total fund balances (deficits)		3,434,763	_	15,379
Total liabilities. deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	6,112,502	\$ =	732,239

_	Issue 24 Safety Levy	_	Capital Improvements	_	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	_	Total Governmental Funds
\$	87,733	\$	1,317,036	\$	1,049,515	\$	4,605,001
	-		148,972		186,003		2,588 555,901
	78,199		33,680		410,941		730,549
	70,177		-		107,683		118,085
	-		-		-		61,238
	1,916,125		430,588		565,335		4,830,912
_		_	<u> </u>	_	<u>-</u>	_	2,272,277
\$ _	2,082,057	\$ _	1,930,276	\$ _	2,319,477	\$ _	13,176,551
\$	3,180	\$	180,829	\$	26,872	\$	430,742
Ψ	55,530	Ψ	100,027	Ψ	200,777	Ψ	461,545
_	00,000	_	_	_	=00,777	-	101,010
_	58,710	_	180,829	=	227,649	=	892,287
	1,684,804		378,606		497,137		4,248,765
	309,520		85,662		478,821		2,155,285
_	_	_		_		-	
-	1,994,324	_	464,268	-	975,958	-	6,404,050
	_		_		107,683		182,924
	29,023		46,943		606,963		745,954
	, <u>-</u>		1,238,236		524,442		1,812,841
	-		-		-		837,842
_		_		_	(123,218)	_	2,300,653
_	29,023	_	1,285,179	-	1,115,870	_	5,880,214
\$ _	2,082,057	\$ _	1,930,276	\$ _	2,319,477	\$ _	13,176,551

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

December 31, 2013

December 31, 2013				
Total Governmental fund balances			\$	5,880,214
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		16,201,619		
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.				
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Charges for services Intergovernmental	\$ 8	82,147 98,159 45,420 29,559		
Total				2,155,285
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.				(7,575)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such Worker's Compensation Insurance and Health Insurance that are not reported in the Governmental Funds. The net revenue (expense) of the Internal Service Fund is reported with Governmental Activities.				(5,222)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.				
General obligation bonds OPWC loans payable Capital lease payable Claims payable Compensated absences	(7- (3- (3-	98,050) 43,898) 29,169) 60,727) 77,158)		
Total			_	(4,609,002)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ _	19,615,319

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

_	General	Fire Levy
Revenues:	Ф 1.004.414	Φ (0(.027
Property taxes	\$ 1,094,414	\$ 606,035
Municipal income taxes	8,470,102	-
Intergovernmental	366,696	69,887
Charges for services	1,806,545	-
Licenses and permits	362,889	-
Fines and forfeitures	300,007	-
Special assessments Investment income	234	-
Miscellaneous income	244,929	27,051
Miscenaneous income	244,929	27,031
Total revenues	12,645,816	702,973
Expenditures:		
Current operations and maintenance:		
Security of persons and property	2,447,038	2,788,172
Public health and welfare	337,051	-
Leisure time activities	1,142,530	-
Community development	448,128	-
Basic utility services	665,631	-
Transportation	2,154	-
General government	3,624,790	-
Capital outlay	-	-
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges		-
Total expenditures	8,667,322	2,788,172
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,978,494	(2,085,199)
Other financing sources (uses):		
Transfers – in	-	2,106,279
Transfers – out	(4,185,654)	
Loan proceeds		<u> </u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,185,654)	2,106,279
Net change in fund balances	(207,160)	21,080
Fund balances (deficits) at beginning of year	3,641,923	(5,701)
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year	\$3,434,763	\$15,379

	Issue 24 Safety Levy		Capital Improvements	_	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	_	Total Governmental Funds
\$	1,797,903	\$	404,023	\$	525,232	\$	4,427,607
	-		-		-		8,470,102
	165,161		653,182		1,011,912		2,266,838
	-		-		301,221		2,107,766
	-		155,111		29,596		547,596
	-		-		3,545		303,552
	-		-		9,322		9,322
	100 174		47		200.055		281
_	108,174		125,354	-	289,055	-	794,563
_	2,071,238	_	1,337,717	-	2,169,883	=	18,927,627
	2,986,097		10,095		1,298,627		9,530,029
	, , , <u>-</u>		- -		, , , <u>-</u>		337,051
	-		32,387		1,014		1,175,931
	-		· -		150,000		598,128
	-		-		-		665,631
	-		725,584		677,282		1,405,020
	-		34,210		84,813		3,743,813
	-		329,057		-		329,057
	-		16,974		909,586		926,560
_	<u>-</u>		296	=	98,844	-	99,140
_	2,986,097	_	1,148,603	-	3,220,166	=	18,810,360
_	(914,859)	_	189,114	=	(1,050,283)	=	117,267
	745,000		_		1,334,375		4,185,654
	-		_				(4,185,654)
_	_		60,176	-	_	-	60,176
_	745,000	_	60,176	-	1,334,375	=	60,176
	(169,859)		249,290		284,092		177,443
_	198,882	_	1,035,889	-	831,778	-	5,702,771
\$ _	29,023	\$ _	1,285,179	\$	1,115,870	\$ _	5,880,214

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, 2013		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 177,443
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		
Capital outlay	\$ 646,662	
Depreciation Total	(1,457,233)	(810,571)
		(010,071)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(19,012)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property and other taxes	(50,093)	
Municipal income taxes	345,885	
Intergovernmental Charges for services	63,166 (38,122)	
Total		320,836
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		745,786
Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
Loan proceeds		(60,176)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of certain activities, such as worker's compensation insurance and health insurance. The net revenue (expense) of the Internal Service Funds is reported with the Governmental Activities.		85,525
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(124,222)	
Claims payable	(360,727)	
Capital leases payable Accrued interest payable	180,774 4,312	
Total	4,312	 (299,863)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 139,968

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

				Variance with Final Budget
		ıdget		Positive
D.	Original	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	ф. 1.110. 2 67	Ф. 1.110. 2 67	Ф. 1.004.414	Φ (24.052)
Property taxes	\$ 1,119,267	\$ 1,119,267	\$ 1,094,414	\$ (24,853)
Municipal income taxes	8,690,489	8,407,426	8,424,887	17,461
Intergovernmental	342,557	331,400	332,088	688
Charges for services	1,877,799	1,816,636	1,820,409	3,773
Licenses and permits	374,329	362,137	362,889	752
Fines and forfeitures	289,217	279,797	280,378	581
Miscellaneous income	217,540	<u>210,454</u>	220,289	9,835
Total revenues	12,911,198	12,527,117	12,535,354	8,237
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property	2,764,058	2,754,158	2,523,486	230,672
Public health	386,615	382,965	340,239	42,726
Leisure time activities	1,285,844	1,289,444	1,165,221	124,223
Community development	449,938	457,813	455,762	2,051
Basic utility services	708,002	706,299	666,313	39,986
Transportation	5,500	4,500	2,258	2,242
General government	3,679,697	3,711,393	3,507,208	204,185
Total expenditures	9,279,654	9,306,572	8,660,487	646,085
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,631,544	3,220,545	3,874,867	654,322
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers – out	<u>(4,644,375</u>)	(4,379,600)	<u>(4,235,654</u>)	143,946
Net change in fund balance	(1,012,831)	(1,159,055)	(360,787)	798,268
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,159,064	1,159,064	1,159,064	-
Encumbrances at end of year			169,918	169,918
Fund balance at end of year	\$ <u>146,233</u>	\$ <u> 9 </u>	\$ <u>968,195</u>	\$968,186

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

	Bu	dget			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 621,816	\$	621,816	\$ 606,035	\$ (15,781)
Intergovernmental	20,432		58,563	69,887	11,324
Miscellaneous income	8,567		24,557	27,051	2,494
Total revenues	650,815		704,936	702,973	(1,963)
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance: Security of persons and property	2,976,845		2,866,845	2,813,882	52,963
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,326,030)		(2,161,909)	(2,110,909)	51,000
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers – in	2,320,000		2,106,279	2,106,279	
Net change in fund balance	(6,030)		(55,630)	(4,630)	51,000
Fund balance at beginning of year	56,386		56,386	56,386	-
Encumbrances at end of year				8,239	8,239
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 50,356	\$	756	\$ 59,995	\$ 59,239

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

	Buo	dget			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,844,718	\$	1,844,718	\$ 1,797,903	\$ (46,815)
Intergovernmental	65,798		137,890	165,161	27,271
Miscellaneous income	49,202		103,110	116,816	13,706
Total revenues	1,959,718		2,085,718	2,079,880	(5,838)
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance: Security of persons and property	3,179,217		3,078,462	3,003,765	74,697
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,219,499)		(992,744)	(923,885)	68,859
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers – in	1,050,000		745,000	<u>745,000</u>	
Net change in fund balance	(169,499)		(247,744)	(178,885)	68,859
Fund balance at beginning of year	247,749		247,749	247,749	-
Encumbrances at end of year				18,869	18,869
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 78,250	\$	5	\$ 87,733	\$ 87,728

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2013

Assets:	Business Activi Sew Treatn Fund	tties Activities er Internal nent Service
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Supplies and materials inventory Prepaid assets Total current assets	1,42 5 3	9,828 \$ 437,947 5,491 - 9,732 - 7,500 - 2,551 437,947
Noncurrent assets: Non-depreciable capital assets Depreciable capital assets, net Total noncurrent assets Total assets	6,92 7,02	9,200 - 1,124 - 0,324 - 2,875 437,947
Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits Intergovernmental payable Accrued interest payable Claims payable Accrued compensated absences General obligation bond payable Total current liabilities	5 4 11 <u>9</u>	2,220 - 8,436 - 151,696 1,529 - 0,442 291,473 7,416 - 8,800 - 8,843 443,169
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion): Accrued compensated absences General obligation bond payable Total long-term liabilities Total liabilities	<u>44</u> 62	2,136 - 3,150 - 5,286 - 4,129 443,169
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted Total net position	2,67	8,374 - 0,372 (5,222) 8,746 \$ (5,222)

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

Operating revenues:	Business-Type Activities Sewer Treatment Fund	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Charges for services	\$ 4,102,238	\$ 1,831,530
Other	22,242	
Total operating revenues	4,124,480	1,831,530
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	1,548,269	-
Travel and education	10,751	-
Contractual services	744,727	151,696
Supplies and materials	216,082	-
Claims	-	1,594,365
Depreciation	414,016	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	2,933,845	1,746,061
Operating income	1,190,635	85,469
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income	81	56
Interest and fiscal charges	(20,877)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(20,796)	56
Change in net position	1,169,839	85,525
Net position at beginning of year	7,978,907	(90,747)
Net position at end of year	\$ 9,148,746	\$ (5,222)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

		Business-Type Activities Sewer Treatment Fund	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities Cash received from customers Cash received from interfund services Cash payments for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services and benefits Cash payments for materials and supplies Cash payments for claims Cash received for other operating activities	\$	3,382,849 - (569,170) (1,568,134) (295,310) - 22,242	\$ 1,831,530 - - (1,863,519)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	-	972,477	(31,989)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Acquisition and construction of assets Principal paid Interest paid		(109,300) (96,650) (21,118)	- - -
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	-	(227,068)	
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received		81	56
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		745,490	(31,933)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	914,338	469,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,659,828	\$ 437,947
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	1,190,635	\$ 85,469
Adjustments: Depreciation		414,016	-
Changes in assets/liabilities Increase in accounts receivable Decrease in supplies and materials inventory Increase in accounts payable Increase in accrued wages and benefits Increase (decrease) in claims payable Increase in accrued compensated absences (Decrease) increase in intergovernmental payable		(719,389) 281 66,357 4,654 40,442 23,438 (47,957)	(234,794) - 117,336
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	972,477	\$ (31,989)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Agency Funds

December 31, 2013

•	Agency
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>57,761</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 540
Intergovernmental payable	57,221
Total liabilities	\$ <u>57,761</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City of Bedford Heights have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The activity of the internal service funds are eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

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

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position, except for fiduciary funds. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and 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 Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Available period for the City is 60 days after year-end.

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

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

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

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

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned. The City does not have any unearned revenue at December 31, 2013.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position may include a section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2013, the City did not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be a recognized as inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2013, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2014 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

Tax Budget

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Estimated Resources

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

On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31. Further amendments are made during the year if the Finance Director determines that revenues to be collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimates and the budget commission finds the revised estimates to be reasonable. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as original represent the amounts in the first official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2013. The amounts reported in the budgetary as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2013.

Annual Estimate

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

Appropriations

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

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Budgeted Level of Expenditure

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

Encumbrances

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2013, the City invested in STAR Ohio, money market accounts and municipal savings accounts.

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

The City has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal year 2013. 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, 2013.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Following Ohio statutes, City Council has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Individual investments are specifically identified as to which fund or funds the investment relates, and which funds are to be credited with the related interest earnings. During 2013, interest revenue credited to the general fund amounted to \$234, of which \$71 was assigned from other funds.

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

G. Inventory

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

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2013, are recorded as prepaid items using the allocation method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. Capital Assets

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Capital Assets (continued)

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

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

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

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance (continued)

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

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

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports \$831,535 of restricted net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation.

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither item occurred in 2013.

R. Estimates

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

S. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Prior year data presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis have been reclassified in order to be comparative and provide an understanding of the changes in financial position and operations. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2012 financial statements in order to conform to the 2013 presentation.

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles

For 2013, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, and GASB Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections – 2012; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*.

GASB Statement No. 61 modifies existing requirements for the assessment of potential component units in determining what should be included in the financial reporting entity, the display of component units (blending vs. discrete presentation), and certain disclosure requirements. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the City's financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles (continued)

GASB Statement No. 65 properly classifies certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources or recognizes certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) or inflows of resources (revenues). These changes were incorporated into the City's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 66 resolves conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting and thereby enhance the usefulness of the financial reports. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the City's financial statements.

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. The City has not determined the impact, if any, that this Statement will have on its financial statements or disclosures.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 4: Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	<u>General</u>	Fire Levy	Issue 24 Levy	Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental	
Nonspendable: Prepaids Inventory Unclaimed monies Total nonspendable	\$ 61,238 \$ 10,402 <u>3,601</u> <u>75,241</u>	- \$ - - -	- \$ 	- \$ - - -	- \$ 107,683 	61,238 118,085 3,601 182,924	
Restricted: Fire levy Issue 24 levy Debt service payments State highway Street construction Law enforcement trust DUI enforcement	-	15,379 - - - - -	29,023 - - -	- - - -	37,421 89,846 191,372 2,744 3,555	15,379 29,023 37,421 89,846 191,372 2,744 3,555	
JAG Byrne grant COPS grant Commissary Mayor's court computer Local law enforcement	- - - -	-	-	- - - -	948 132,804 124,845 15,063	3,333 948 132,804 124,845 15,063	
block grant Juvenile community diversion Sobriety checkpoint Garden club Capital improvements Tax incentive review Other purposes	- - - - 19,992 	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - 46,943 -	6,215 68 1,253	6,215 68 1,253 46,943 19,992 27,654	
Total restricted Committed: Capital improvements Safety department equipment Ambulance billing Cable TV program Termination benefits Total committed				1,238,236	21,911 442,023 60,508 	745,954 1,238,236 21,911 442,023 60,508 50,163 1,812,841	
Assigned: Year 2014 appropriations Purchases on order Total assigned Unassigned (deficit) Total fund balance	753,686 <u>84,156</u> <u>837,842</u> <u>2,423,871</u> \$ <u>3,434,763</u> \$	- - - - 15,379 \$	- - - - - 29,023 \$	- - - - 1,285,179 \$	- - - (123,218) 	753,686 84,156 837,842 2,300,653 5,880,214	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

	Net Change in Fund Balances				
		C 1	Fire	Issue 24	
	_	<u>General</u>	Levy	Levy	
GAAP basis	\$	(207,160) \$	21,080 \$	(169,859)	
Increase (Decrease) due to:					
Revenue accruals		(86,124)	-	8,642	
Expenditure accruals		(67,281)	(17,471)	1,201	
Encumbrances		(169,918)	(8,239)	(18,869)	
To reclassify the net change in fund balance					
for funds combined with the general fund					
for GASB 54	_	169 <u>,696</u>	<u> </u>		
Budget basis	\$_	(360,787) \$	(4,630) \$	(178,885)	

Note 6: Deposits and Investments

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

A. Deposits

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

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$5,972,536 and the bank balance was \$6,115,561. Of the bank balance, \$502,588 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation and \$5,612,973 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name. The City also has \$250 in petty cash on hand.

B. Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. The City follows GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investments Pools", and reports all its investments at fair value. As of December 31, 2013, the City had the following investments:

			weighted
			Average
			Maturity
		Fair Value	(Days)
STAR Ohio	\$ _	790,339	53.4

Waightad

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2013:

	Percentage
Investment Issuer	of Investments
STAR Ohio	100%

Note 7: Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2013 consisted primarily of taxes, accounts, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2013 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2012 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2013 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

A. Property Taxes (continued)

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

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

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

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2013 tax collections are as follows:

Assessed Value

 Category
 \$ 218,538,670

 Real estate
 \$ 218,538,670

 Public utility
 5,538,850

 Total
 \$ 224,077,520

The tax rate levied to finance the City's services for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was \$21.90 per \$1,000 of real estate and personal property valuation.

B. Income Tax

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

C. Intergovernmental

A summary of intergovernmental receivables is as follows:

Governmental activities:	Amounts
Local governmental	\$ 133,923
Homestead and rollback	192,425
Gasoline tax	184,100
Motor vehicle license	82,066
CAT tax	75,700
United State Department of Justice grant	55,011
Permissive auto registration	7,324
Total	\$ 730,549

Note 8: Interfund Transactions

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2013, consisted of the following:

	<u>-</u>	Transfer from
		General
Transfer to	_	Fund
Fire levy fund	\$	2,106,279
Issue 24 levy fund		745,000
Non-major governmental funds	_	1,334,375
Total	\$ =	4,185,654

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 9: Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2013 follows:

	Balance 12/31/12	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/13
Governmental activities:				
Non-depreciable assets: Land	\$ 1,786,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,786,987
Construction in progress	276,984	227,218	(276,984)	227,218
m . 1	2.062.071	227.210	(27.6.00.4)	2.014.205
Total non-depreciable assets	2,063,971	227,218	(276,984)	2,014,205
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings and improvements	18,916,038	41,436	-	18,957,474
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,254,312	88,439	-	3,342,751
Vehicles	3,225,585	228,004	(216,000)	3,237,589
Infrastructure:				
Streets	14,865,870	338,549		15,204,419
Total depreciable assets	40,261,805	696,428	(216,000)	40,742,233
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(11,116,362)	(507,650)	_	(11,624,012)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(2,214,161)	(149,112)	_	(2,363,273)
Vehicles	(2,428,350)	(215,228)	196,988	(2,446,590)
Infrastructure:	(2,420,330)	(213,220)	170,700	(2,440,370)
Streets	(9,535,701)	(585,243)	<u> </u>	(10,120,944)
			406000	, , , , , ,
Total accumulated depreciation	(25,294,574)	(1,457,233)	196,988	(26,554,819)
Total depreciable assets, net	14,967,231	(760,805)	(19,012)	14,187,414
Governmental activities	¢ 17.021.202	e (522.507)	e (205.00c)	e 16 201 610
capital assets, net	\$ <u>17,031,202</u>	\$ (533,587)	\$ (295,996)	\$ <u>16,201,619</u>
Depreciation expense was charged	to governmental a	ctivities as follows	S:	
General government			\$ 192,723	
Security of persons and property			301,266	
Public health and welfare				
			2,925	
Leisure time activities			341,215	
Community development			377	
Basic utility services			23,240	
Transportation			595,487	
Total			\$ <u>1,457,233</u>	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 9: Capital Assets (continued)

	Balance 12/31/12	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/13		
Business-type activities:			*			
Non-depreciable assets: Land	\$ 99,200	\$	\$	\$ 99,200		
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings and improvements	4,165,644	50,607	_	4,216,251		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	7,557,343	33,075	_	7,590,418		
Vehicles	357,181	25,618	_	382,799		
Infrastructure:	337,101	23,010		302,799		
Sewers	6,851,320	_ _	_	6,851,320		
Total depreciable assets	18,931,488	109,300		19,040,788		
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements	(2,976,313)	(92,221)	-	(3,068,534)		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(6,415,094)	(180,045)	-	(6,595,139)		
Vehicles	(314,471)	(6,263)	-	(320,734)		
Infrastructure:						
Sewers	(1,999,770)	(135,487)		(2,135,257)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,705,648)	(414,016)		(12,119,664)		
Total depreciable assets, net	7,225,840	(304,716)		6,921,124		
Business-type capital assets, net	\$	\$ (304,716)	\$	\$		

Note 10: Long-Term Debt

A. Original Issues

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 10: Long-Term Debt (continued)

B. Bonded Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations

Bonded debt and other long-term obligations payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2013 was as follows:

Governmental activities: General obligation bonds: Community center expansion,	Balance 12/31/12	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/13	Due Within One Year
due through 2014 Refunded jail facilities improvement,	\$ 575,000	\$ -	\$ (280,000)	\$ 295,000	\$ 295,000
due through 2018	580,000	-	(320,000)	260,000	195,000
Various purpose bonds, due through 2018 Total general obligation bonds	876,400 2,031,400		<u>(133,350)</u> <u>(733,350)</u>	743,050 1,298,050	136,200 626,200
Ohio Public Works Commission loans: Sunset Drive improvements,					
due through 2030	217,635	-	(12,436)	205,199	12,436
Columbia Drive improvements, due through 2031	478,523	60,176		538,699	26,935
Total Ohio Public Works Commission loans	696,158	60,176	(12,436)	743,898	39,371
Other long-term obligations: Claims payable Capital leases payable Accrued compensated absences Total other long-term obligations Total governmental activities	526,267 509,943 1,752,936 2,789,146	1,795,625 - 840,590 2,636,215	(1,669,692) (180,774) <u>(716,368)</u> (2,566,834)	652,200 329,169 1,877,158 2,858,527	348,038 187,478 742,016 1,277,532
long-term liabilities	\$ 5,516,704	\$ 2,696,391	\$ (3,312,620)	\$ 4,900,475	\$ 1,943,103
Business-type activities: General obligation bonds: Various purpose bonds, due through 2018	\$ 638,600	\$ -	\$ (96,650)	\$ 541,950	\$ 98,800
Other long-term obligations: Claims payable Accrued compensated absences	276,114	40,442 126,548	(103,110)	40,442 299,552	40,442 117,416
Total business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$ 914,714	\$ 166,990	\$ (199,760)	\$ 881,944	\$ 256,658

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 10: Long-Term Debt (continued)

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

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds									OPWC Loans
		Gover	nme	ental		Busine	ess-	Туре	Governmental
Year		Principal	_	Interest		Principal	_	Interest	Principal
2014	\$	626,200	\$	51,054	\$	98,800	\$	18,344	\$ 39,371
2015		159,050		23,500		105,950		15,256	39,371
2016		161,900		18,219		108,100		11,813	39,371
2017		167,600		12,661		112,400		8,164	39,371
2018		183,300		6,720		116,700		4,230	39,371
2019-2023		-		-		-		-	196,855
2024-2028		-		-		-		-	196,855
2029-2033			_				_		153,333
Totals	\$	1,298,050	\$	112,154	\$	541,950	\$	57,807	\$ 743,898

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

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

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund, street maintenance and repair fund, fire levy fund, Issue 24 levy fund and sewer treatment fund. Claims payable will be paid from the general fund, street maintenance and repair fund, fire levy fund, COPS fund, Issue 24 levy fund, sewer treatment fund and hospitalization reserve fund.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$21,724,065 at December 31, 2013.

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

In 2004, the City issued a par amount of \$3,300,000 of Jail Facilities bonds with an average coupon rate of 2.518 percent to advance refund the portion of the 1995 Prior Issue stated to mature on December 1, 2018 in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,340,000 with an interest rate of 2.9 percent. The net proceeds from the issuances of the general obligation bonds and cash payment of \$49,496 were used to purchase U.S Government Securities in the amount of \$1,442,145 and those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until the Jail Facilities bonds are called on December 1, 2014. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the Jail Facilities bonds were removed from the City's government-wide financial statements. As of December 31, 2013, the amount of defeased debt outstanding but removed from the financial statements amounted to \$175,000.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 11: Capital Leases

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

	Governmenta
	<u>Activities</u>
Assets:	
Vehicles	\$ 1,013,658
Equipment	40,803
Less: accumulated depreciation	(556,528
Total	\$497,933

At December 31, 2012 proceeds in the amount of \$2,588 are in escrow for a lease signed during 2012 but for which equipment has not been purchased as of December 31, 2013.

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

	(Governmental
<u>Year</u>	_	Activities
2014	\$	198,354
2015	_	145,599
Total minimum lease payments		343,953
Less: Amount representing interest	_	(14,784)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ _	329,169

Lease payments are made from the street construction, maintenance and repair fund, safety department equipment fund, ambulance billing fund, and capital improvements fund. The lease payments will be paid with current, available resources that have accumulated in the fund.

Note 12: Compensated Absences

The City accrues vacation and compensatory time benefits as earned by its employees if the leave is attributable to past service and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Likewise, the City accrues for sick pay benefits as earned by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future. These compensated absences are measured using the pay rates in effect at December 31, 2013. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 12: Compensated Absences (continued)

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

Note 13: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the Member-Directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2013, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the members in state and local classifications of all three plans were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 12.0 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively. The employer contribution rate for state and local employers for 2013 was 14.0 percent of covered payroll. The law enforcement and public safety division employer contribution rate was 18.1 percent of covered payroll.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$676,978, \$517,173, and \$551,258, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. For 2013, 91.9 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 13: Pension Plans (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

From January 1, 2013 through July 1, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2013 through December 31, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.75 percent of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2013, employers were required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by state statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$350,941 and \$448,680, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$281,903 and \$364,423, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$277,000 and \$368,138, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. For 2013, 92.2 percent for police and 92.6 percent for firefighters has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care coverage.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2013, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of covered payroll and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of the post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2013. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2013. Effective January 1, 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was raised to 2.0 percent for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS Actuary. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$52,053, \$206,855, and \$222,438, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. For 2013, 91.9 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long-term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 4.69 percent of covered payroll from January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 2.85 percent of covered payroll from June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 1150 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions to OP&F for police and fire for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$430,851 and \$528,290, \$431,146 and \$507,024, and \$418,684 and \$508,898, respectively, of which \$79,910 and \$79,610, \$149,243 and \$142,601, and \$144,929 and \$143,128, respectively, was allocated to the healthcare plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. For 2013, 92.2 percent for police and 92.6 percent for firefighters has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the accrued wages and benefits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 15: Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

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

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

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

In 2013, the City paid a total of \$194,321 in premiums from the general and sewer treatment funds, which represents 11% of the total premiums paid by all members. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent, the Finance Director of the City of South Euclid, 1349 South Green Road, South Euclid, Ohio, 44121.

B. Workers' Compensation Program

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 15: Risk Management (continued)

В. Workers' Compensation Program (continued)

Third, at the end of the ten-year period, the Bureau will compute a final premium liability for all remaining, unresolved claims.

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

The claims liability of \$401,169 reported in the sewer treatment fund on the fund financial statements and in the government activities on the government-wide basis is based on the requirements of Governmental Standards Board No. 30, which requires a liability for the unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2013 were as follows:

	 2013	_	2012
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$ 351,621	\$	683,635
Incurred claims and changes in estimate	103,165		(92,935)
Claims payments	(53,617)	_	(239,079)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$ 401,169	\$_	351,621

C. Health Insurance Benefits

On March 1, 2009 the City began providing health, dental and vision insurance to its employees through a self-insurance plan. The City pays a monthly administrative premium, including a stop-loss fee, for the selfinsurance plan. The City contracts with a third party administrator to direct this program. During 2013, selfinsurance was in effect for claims up to \$100,000 per covered individual. Any claims exceeding this threshold are covered by stop-loss.

The claims liability of \$291,473 as estimated by the third party administrator and reported in the hospitalization reserve fund (an internal service fund) at December 31, 2013, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 30 which requires a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate was not affected by incremental claims adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2013 were as follows:

	_	2013	2012
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$	174,646	\$ 193,569
Incurred claims and changes in estimate		1,732,902	2,154,905
Claims payments		(1,616,075)	(2,173,828)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$	291,473	\$ 174,646

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 16: Contingencies/Pending Litigation

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

Note 17: Accountability

Fund balances at December 31, 2013 included the following individual funds deficits:

		Deficit
Funds	_	Fund Balance
Nonmajor special revenue funds:		
Police pension fund	\$	43,752
Fire pension fund		79,466
Internal service funds:		
Hospitalization reserve fund		115,413

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

Note 18: Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 168 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the nine-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Bedford Heights did not make any payments to NOPEC during 2013. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31320 Solon Rd, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 18: Jointly Governed Organizations (continued)

B. Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments

The Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments (Council) operates the Chagrin/Southeast HazMat Response Team (Team). The Team was formed in 1990 to assist local fire departments in responding to incidents involving industrial chemicals. In 2013, the City contributed \$1,458 to the organization. The Chagrin/Southeast Council of Governments financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Finance Director of the Village of Glenwillow, Ohio.

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

C. Southeast Emergency Communication Center (SECC)

The City has been a member of a Southeast Regional Council of Governments (SRCG). The SRCG was formed in 2002 to foster cooperation between area municipalities relative to exchanging information, pooling manpower and dealing with reciprocal services, including mutual aid, parallel action, and the exchange of ideas. Near the end of 2012, along with the City of Bedford and City of Maple Heights, the City of Bedford Heights entered into a cooperative agreement through the SRCG to establish a sub-group of the SRCG for the purpose of constructing and operating a central safety forces dispatch facility to be known as the Southeast Emergency Communication Center (SECC). The joint dispatch center will allow participating members to maintain state-of-the-art technologies and improve the overall efficiencies for the region's residents in a comparatively higher cost-effective manner. As of December 31, 2013, there had been no financial activity relative to the SECC. However, the construction and operation of the new shared facility will begin in 2014. In subsequent years, financial statements of the SECC may be obtained by contacting the SECC Fiscal Officer, who presently is the Director of Finance for the City of Bedford Heights, 5661 Perkins Road, Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146.

D. Southeast Area Law Enforcement Group

The Southeast Area Law Enforcement Group (SEALE) is comprised of seven municipalities in southeastern Cuyahoga County for the purpose of providing assistance in the form of a SWAT team, Bomb Unit, Investigation Unit, Narcotics Unit, Crisis Negotiation Team, and Communication Unit. In 2013, the City contributed \$5,000 to the SEALE. The SEALE financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Finance Director of the City of Bedford, Ohio.

E. First Suburbs Consortium of Northeast Ohio Council of Governments

The City is a member of the First Suburbs Consortium of Northeast Ohio Council of Government (FSC). The FSC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The FSC is currently comprised of 16 communities. The FSC was formed to foster cooperation between municipalities in matters of mutual concern including but not limited to, initiation and support of policies and practices which protect, maintain and redevelop mature communities and other matters which affect health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Note 18: Jointly Governed Organizations (continued)

E. First Suburbs Consortium of Northeast Ohio Council of Governments (continued)

The FSC is governed by an Assembly made up on one representative from each member community. The representatives then elect the Governing Board made up of a Chair, Vice Chair, and other members elected in annual elections. The Governing Board oversees and manages the FSC. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the Assembly and on the Board. During 2013, the City contributed \$3,000 to the FSC. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the FSC, 40 Severance Circle, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118.

Note 19: Construction and Other Significant Commitments

The City has an active construction project as of December 31, 2013 related to the Perkins Road Waterline project. As of December 31, 2013, the City's construction commitment related to the project was \$90,217.

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

	Encumbrances
General	\$ 84,156
Fire levy	8,239
Issue 24 levy	15,689
Capital improvements	182,495
Nonmajor governmental	45,998
Total other significant commitments	\$ 336,577

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

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

To the members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bedford Heights, Cuyahoga County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 10, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider a material weakness.

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 a 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. We consider finding 2013-001 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weakness.

City of Bedford Heights
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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Entity's Response to Findings

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

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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 10, 2014

CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

FINDING NUMBER 2013-001

Financial Reporting – Material Weakness

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the Finance Director, Mayor, and City Council, and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate.

The City misposted \$10,444 in property tax receipts in 2012, resulting in fund balance understatements in the General and Other Governmental funds of \$9,398 and \$1,046, respectively, and overstatements in the Fire Levy, Issue 24 Safety Levy, and Capital Improvement funds of \$2,254, \$6,687 and \$1,503, respectively, as of December 31, 2013.

The lack of controls over the posting of financial transactions and financial reporting resulted in adjustments to the financial statements and accounting system made by the City.

We recommend the City take appropriate measures to ensure financial reports reflect the actual financial activity of the City.

Official's Response: Upon learning that the misposting of property tax receipts from 2012 required an adjustment to the City's cash accounts, the entry was promptly processed, which will completely resolve this matter going forward.





CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 25, 2014