General Purpose Financial Statements

December 31, 2000

with

Independent Auditors' Report

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City Council City of Oakwood 30 Park Avenue Oakwood, Ohio 45419

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Oakwood, Montgomery County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

JIM PETRO Auditor of State



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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the City Council and City Manager City of Oakwood, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of Oakwood, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Oakwood's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Oakwood, Ohio as of December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2001 on our consideration of the City of Oakwood's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Clark Scharfer Abckett & Co. Springfield, Ohio June 15, 2001

Combined Balance Sheet -All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 2000

	_	Governmental Fund Types						
	_	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service			
Assets and other debits:	_							
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,692,377	2,705,483	1,879,081	168,655			
Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents		-	-	-	-			
Receivables:								
Taxes		1,922,124	65,940	-	-			
Accounts		-	133,435	-	-			
Special assessments		-	119,511	29,940	-			
Interest		284,047	11,673	-	-			
Intergovernmental		343,826	29,382	-	-			
Due from other funds		10,721	-	-	-			
Prepaid items		15,578	8,990	-	-			
Supplies inventory		15,680	62,420	-	-			
Land		-	-	-	-			
Improvements to land		-	<u>.</u>	-	-			
Buildings		-	-	•	-			
Equipment		-	-	-	-			
Vehicles		-	•	-	-			
Water and sewer lines		-	-	-	-			
Construction in progress		-	-	-	-			
Less: accumulated depreciation		•	-	-	-			
Other debits:								
Amount available in general obligation								
bond retirement fund		-	-	-	-			
Amount to be provided for retirement								
of general long term obligations	-			**				
Total assets and other debits	\$	12,284,353	3,136,834	1,909,021	168,655			

Proprietary Fu	nd Types	Fiduciary Fund Types Account Groups		Totals	
	Internal	Expendable Trust and	General Fixed	General Long-Term	(Memorandum
Enterprise	Service	Agency	Assets	Obligations	Only)
2,878,124	180,408	226,207	-		17,730,335
2,070,124	-	24,264	-	-	24,264
_	_	•	-	-	1,988,064
440,847	_	-	_	_	574,282
-	-	-	-	-	149,451
85,603	-	7,782	-	-	389,105
-		.,	-	-	373,208
3,313	•	<u></u>	-	-	14,034
1,979	-	-	-	-	26,547
70,518	12,796	-	-		161,414
314,415	25,840	-	342,189	-	682,444
609,600	255,800	-	829,600	-	1,695,000
82,000	5,820,575	-	705,600	-	6,608,175
2,346,345	50,910	-	959,898	-	3,357,153
134,357	81,409	-	1,788,217	-	2,003,983
4,178,802	•	-	-	-	4,178,802
5,697	-	-	-	-	5,697
(4,494,734)	(344,083)	-	-	-	(4,838,817)
-	-		_	168,455	168,455
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	-	990,002	990,002
6,656,866	6,083,655	258,253	4,625,504	1,158,457	36,281,598

(continued)

Combined Balance Sheet -All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 2000

(continued)

		Governmental Fund Types						
	_	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service			
Liabilities, equity and other credits:								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	111,560	20,578	473	200			
Contracts payable - retainage		-	-	10,680	-			
Accrued salaries payable		102,685	32,683	-	-			
Accrued interest payable		103,485	-	-	-			
Intergovernmental payable		214,435	100,052	-	-			
Due to other funds		=	-	-	-			
Undistributed monies		-	-	-	-			
Deferred revenue		1,602,225	190,518	29,940	-			
Compensated absences payable		10,732	2,245	-	-			
Notes payable		2,800,000	-	-	-			
Long-term notes payable		-	•	₩	-			
Police and fire pension liability	_	-	-					
Total liabilities	_	4,945,122	346,076	41,093	200			
Equity and other credits:								
Investment in general fixed assets		_	-	-	-			
Contributed capital		-	-	-	-			
Retained earnings:								
Unreserved		-	-	•	-			
Fund balances:								
Reserved:								
For encumbrances		518,532	192,560	578,951	-			
For supplies inventory		15,680	62,420	-	-			
Unreserved:								
Designated		-	209,477	-	-			
Undesignated		6,805,019	2,326,301	1,288,977	168,455			
Total equity and other credits		7,339,231	2,790,758	1,867,928	168,455			
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	\$	12,284,353	3,136,834	1,909,021	168,655			

Totals	Groups	Account (Fiduciary Fund Types	Proprietary Fund Types	
(Memorandum Only)	General Long-Term Obligations	General Fixed Assets	Expendable Trust and Agency	Internal Service	
Olly)	Obligations	Assets	Agency	Service	Enterprise
107.20					
187,390 12,174	-	-	•	17,751	36,828
	-	-	-	-	1,494
153,38	-	-	•	3,297	14,724
110,67	-	•			7,189
577,56	154,366	-	4,127	13,705	90,876
14,03	-	-	10,721	-	3,313
9,41	=	•	9,416	-	-
1,863,22	-	-	3,378	•	37,160
418,00	356,988	-	-	8,476	39,567
3,000,00	-	=	=	-	200,000
400,81	-	-	-	-	400,812
647,10	647,103				
7,393,78	1,158,457	-	27,642	43,229	831,963
4,625,50		4,625,504	-	-	_
7,253,82	-	-	-	5,939,750	1,314,077
4,611,50	-	-	-	100,676	4,510,826
1,290,04					
78,10	-	-	-	-	-
70,10		_	-	-	-
209,47	-	-	-	-	-
10,819,36	-		230,611	-	<u>. </u>
28,887,81	<u>-</u>	4,625,504	230,611	6,040,426	5,824,903
36,281,59	1,158,457	4,625,504	258,253	6,083,655	6,656,866

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -

All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2000

		Governmental F		Fiduciary Fund Type	Totals	
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Expendable Trust	(Memorandum Only)
Revenues:	General	Revenue	Fiojects	Service	11051	<u>Olity)</u>
Municipal income taxes \$	4,513,101	-	-	_	_	4,513,101
Property and other taxes	1,461,056	65,261	_	_	_	1,526,317
Intergovernmental	1,827,521	473,803	61,999	_	-	2,363,323
Special assessments	-,,	151,829	´-	-	-	151,829
Charges for services	65,122	689,879	55,086	-	-	810,087
Fines, licenses and permits	185,894	16,002	.	_	-	201,896
Interest	1,225,637	49,994	-	-	22,141	1,297,772
Other	72,145	31,210	96	-		103,451
Total revenues	9,350,476	1,477,978	117,181	-	22,141	10,967,776
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of persons and property	2,951,499	225,226	-	-	-	3,176,725
Public health services	-	72,342	-	-	-	72,342
Leisure time activities	-	830,824	-	-	-	830,824
Community environment	381,910	1,009,633	-	-	-	1,391,543
Transportation	-	631,187	-	-	-	631,187
General government	1,708,217	-	-	200	-	1,708,417
Capital outlay	1,955,945	-	764,742	-	-	2,720,687
Debt service:						-
Interest	139,652	-				139,652
Total expenditures	7,137,223	2,769,212	764,742	200		10,671,377
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/(under)						
expenditures	2,213,253	(1,291,234)	(647,561)	(200)	22,141	296,399
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	<u></u>	1,468	-	-	-	1,468
Operating transfers - in	140,856	2,103,983	600,321	-	-	2,845,160
Operating transfers - out	(2,336,619)	(571,938)				(2,908,557)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,195,763)	1,533,513	600,321	_		(61,929)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures						
and other financing uses	17,490	242,279	(47,240)	(200)	22,141	234,470
Fund balances, beginning of year	7,315,021	2,535,780	1,915,168	168,655	208,470	12,143,094
Increase in reserve for inventory	6,720	12,699			-	19,419
Fund balances, end of year S	7,339,231	2,790,758	1,867,928	168,455	230,611	12,396,983

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

CITY OF OAKWOOD, OHIO

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2000

		General Fund			Special Revenue			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:								
Municipal income taxes	\$ 3,930,000	4,520,588	590,588	-	-	-		
Property and other taxes	1,306,000	1,461,056	155,056	64,816	65,261	445		
Intergovernmental	6,479,222	1,893,696	(4,585,526)	427,180	459,110	31,930		
Special assessments	-	-	-	145,000	151,829	6,829		
Charges for services	24,975	65,122	40,147	624,400	556,444	(67,956)		
Fines, licenses and permits	142,000	189,893	47,893	6,150	16,002	9,852		
Donations		-	-	-	-	-		
Interest	637,000	832,491	195,491	24,500	34,173	9,673		
Other	71,025	72,145	1,120	13,900	31,210	17,310		
Total revenues	12,590,222	9,034,991	(3,555,231)	1,305,946	1,314,029	8,083		
Expenditures:								
Current:	2 200 014	2 066 216	442 500	240,914	227,506	13,408		
Security of persons and property	3,309,914	2,866,315	443,599	90,736	79,617	11,119		
Public health services	•	-	•	1,102,711	889,207	213,504		
Leisure time activities	-	425 202	116 122			168,868		
Community environment	540,424	425,292	115,132	1,247,531	1,078,663			
Transportation	-	-	-	760,290	660,781	99,509		
General government	2,187,648	1,919,411	268,237	•	-	•		
Capital outlay	3,614,066	3,413,241	200,825	-	-	-		
Debt service:								
Principal retirement	=	•	-	•	-	•		
Interest and fiscal charges		-			<u>-</u>			
Total expenditures	9,652,052	8,624,259	1,027,793	3,442,182	2,935,774	506,408		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/								
(under) expenditures	2,938,170	410,732	(2,527,438)	(2,136,236)	(1,621,745)	514,491		
Other financing sources (uses):					1.460	1.460		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-		(0.00,000)	-	1,468	1,468		
Proceeds from sale of notes	3,000,000	2,800,000	(200,000)	-		(202.017)		
Operating transfers - in	625,000	140,856	(484,144)	2,496,000	2,103,983	(392,017)		
Operating transfers - out	(5,939,390)	(5,441,328)	498,062	(869,320)	(571,938)	297,382		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,314,390)	(2,500,472)	(186,082)	1,626,680	1,533,513	(93,167)		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under)								
expenditures and other financing uses	623,780	(2,089,740)	(2,713,520)	(509,556)	(88,232)	421,324		
Fund balances, beginning of year	7,855,799	7,855,799	-	2,351,043	2,351,043			
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	3,243,434	3,243,434	-	215,105	215,105			
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 11,723,013	9,009,493	(2,713,520)	2,056,592	2,477,916	421,324		

(continued)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis - All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund Year Ended December 31, 2000 (Continued)

		(Continue	d)			
	С	apital Project Func	<u> </u>		Debt Service Fund	
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues:						
Municipal income taxes \$	•	-	-	-	-	-
Property and other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	445,500	61,999	(383,501)	•	-	-
Special assessments	-	•	-	-	-	•
Charges for services	66,500	55,086	(11,414)	-	-	-
Fines, licenses and permits	•	-	-	-	-	-
Donations	-	•	-	•	-	•
Interest	=	•		-	-	•
Other	-	96	96			
Total revenues	512,000	117,181	(394,819)	-		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of persons and property	82,809	79,950	2,859	-	-	•
Public health services	-	•	-	-	-	-
Leisure time activities	•	-	-	•	-	-
Community environment	-	•	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	•	-	-	-
General government		-	-	•	200	(200)
Capital outlay	1,731,902	1,279,664	452,238	-	-	•
Debt service:				2 225 252	2 224 050	
Principal retirement	-	-	-	3,325,858	3,325,858	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-		-	115,771	115,449	322
Total expenditures	1,814,711	1,359,614	455,097	3,441,629	3,441,507	122
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/						
(under) expenditures	(1,302,711)	(1,242,433)	60,278	(3,441,629)	(3,441,507)	122
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	5,000	=	(5,000)	-	•	-
Proceeds from sale of notes	=	•	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers - in	978,900	600,321	(378,579)	3,441,629	3,441,307	(322)
Operating transfers - out	-	-	-		-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	983,900	600,321	(383,579)	3,441,629	3,441,307	(322)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other						
financing sources over/(under)					(0.05)	,,,,,,
expenditures and other financing uses	(318,811)	(642,112)	(323,301)	-	(200)	(200)
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,649,554	1,649,554	-	168,654	168,654	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	283,461	283,461	-		-	
Fund balances, end of year \$	1,614,204	1,290,903	(323,301)	168,654	168,454	(200)

(continued)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis - All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2000 (Continued)

	Ex	pendable Trust Fu	nd	Totals (Memorandum Only)			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:							
Municipal income taxes	\$ -	-	•	3,930,000	4,520,588	590,588	
Property and other taxes	-	•	•	1,370,816	1,526,317	155,501	
Intergovernmental	•	-	-	7,351,902	2,414,805	(4,937,097)	
Special assessments	-	•	-	145,000	151,829	6,829	
Charges for services	-	•	-	715,875	676,652	(39,223)	
Fines, licenses and permits	-	•	•	148,150	205,895	57,745	
Donations	10,000	14,317	4,317	10,000	14,317	4,317	
Interest	•	-	•	661,500	866,664	205,164	
Other	-	-	-	84,925	103,451	18,526	
Total revenues	10,000	14,317	4,317	14,418,168	10,480,518	(3,937,650)	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of persons and property	7,500	-	7,500	3,641,137	3,173,771	467,366	
Public health services	•	•	-	90,736	79,617	11,119	
Leisure time activities	•	-	-	1,102,711	889,207	213,504	
Community environment	-	-	-	1,787,955	1,503,955	284,000	
Transportation		-	-	760,290	660,781	99,509	
General government	•	-	-	2,187,648	1,919,611	268,037	
Capital outlay	-	•	-	5,345,968	4,692,905	653,063	
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	-	-	=	3,325,858	3,325,858	•	
Interest and fiscal charges	•			115,771	115,449	322	
Total expenditures	7,500		7,500	18,358,074	16,361,154	1,996,920	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/							
(under) expenditures	2,500	14,317	11,817	(3,939,906)	(5,880,636)	(1,940,730)	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	5,000	1,468	(3,532)	
Proceeds from sale of notes	•	•	•	3,000,000	2,800,000	(200,000)	
Operating transfers - in	-	-	-	7,541,529	6,286,467	(1,255,062)	
Operating transfers - out	-		-	(6,808,710)	(6,013,266)	795,444	
Total other financing sources (uses)		•		3,737,819	3,074,669	(663,150)	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other							
financing sources over/(under)							
expenditures and other financing uses	2,500	14,317	11,817	(202,087)	(2,805,967)	(2,603,880)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	211,194	211,194	-	12,236,244	12,236,244	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	-	•	-	3,742,000	3,742,000		
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 213,694	225,511	11,817	15,776,157	13,172,277	(2,603,880)	

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Retained Earnings All Proprietary Fund Types
Year Ended December 31, 2000

		Proprietary Fu	nd Types	Totals	
	-	Enterprise	Internal Service	(Memorandum Only)	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$	2,006,285	179,115	2,185,400	
Other	-	12,524	5,139	17,663	
Total operating revenues	_	2,018,809	184,254	2,203,063	
Operating expenses:					
Personal services		524,467	189,264	713,731	
Contractual services		1,236,988	18,147	1,255,135	
Supplies and materials		55,742	180,110	235,852	
Claims		-	9,224	9,224	
Depreciation	-	224,692	19,141	243,833	
Total operating expenses	-	2,041,889	415,886	2,457,775	
Operating income (loss)	-	(23,080)	(231,632)	(254,712)	
Non-operating revenues (expenses):					
Interest		293,565	-	293,565	
Special assessment		12,894	**	12,894	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	(9,829)	_	(9,829)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)) _	296,630	-	296,630	
Net income (loss) before operating transfers		273,550	(231,632)	41,918	
Operating transfer - in		-	229,504	229,504	
Operating transfer - out		(166,107)		(166,107)	
Net income		107,443	(2,128)	105,315	
Retained earnings, beginning of year	-	4,403,383	102,804	4,506,187	
Retained earnings, end of year	\$	4,510,826	100,676	4,611,502	

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis -All Proprietary Fund Types Year Ended December 31, 2000

		Enterprise Funds		Internal Service Fund			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:							
Charges for services \$	1,974,750	2,009,446	34,696	267,046	179,115	(87,931)	
Other	12,500	12,524	24	400	5,139	4,739	
Interest	74,000	182,992	108,992	-	-	-	
Special Assessments	2,000	12,894	10,894				
Proceeds from sale of notes	200,000	200,000		*			
Total revenues	2,263,250	2,417,856	154,606	267,446	184,254	(83,192)	
Expenses:							
Personal services	555,066	501,192	53,874	209,150	192,478	16,672	
Contractual services	1,366,583	1,322,468	44,115	44,324	25,007	19,317	
Materials and supplies	158,029	117,110	40,919	292,605	231,530	61,075	
Claims	-	-	-	12,700	9,224	3,476	
Capital outlay	402,055	145,003	257,052	_			
Total expenses	2,481,733	2,085,773	395,960	558,779	458,239	100,540	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/							
(under) expenses before transfers	(218,483)	332,083	550,566	(291,333)	(273,985)	17,348	
Operating transfers - in	92,000	_	(92,000)	229,504	229,504	-	
Operating transfers - out	(1,053,819)	(502,705)	551,114		-		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/							
(under) expenses and transfers	(1,180,302)	(170,622)	1,009,680	(61,829)	(44,481)	17,348	
Fund equity, beginning of year	2,577,348	2,577,348	-	110,831	110,831	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	311,851	311,851	-	47,829	47,829		
Fund equity, end of year \$	1,708,897	2,718,577	1,009,630	96,831	114,179	17,348	

(continued)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in
Fund Equity - Budget and Actual - Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis All Proprietary Fund Types
Year Ended December 31, 2000
(Continued)

		Totals (Memorandum Only)		
	-	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$	2,241,796	2,188,561	(53,235)
Other		12,900	17,663	4,763
Interest		74,000	182,992	108,992
Special Assessments		2,000	12,894	10,894
Proceeds from sale of notes	_	200,000	200,000	-
Total revenues	-	2,530,696	2,602,110	71,414
Expenses:				
Personal services		764,216	693,670	70,546
Contractual services		1,410,907	1,347,475	63,432
Materials and supplies		450,634	348,640	101,994
Claims		12,700	9,224	3,476
Capital outlay	_	402,055	145,003	257,052
Total expenses	_	3,040,512	2,544,012	496,500
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/				
(under) expenses before transfers	-	(509,816)	58,098	567,914
Operating transfers - in		321,504	229,504	(92,000)
Operating transfers - out	_	(1,053,819)	(502,705)	551,114
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over/				
(under) expenses and transfers		(1,242,131)	(215,103)	1,027,028
Fund equity, beginning of year		2,688,179	2,688,179	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	-	359,680	359,680	
Fund equity, end of year	\$_	1,805,728	2,832,756	1,027,028

Combined Statement of Cash Flows -All Proprietary Fund Types Year Ended December 31, 2000

		Proprietary F	and Type	Totals
	_	Enterprise	Internal Service	(Memorandum Only)
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	\$	2,021,970	-	2,021,970
Cash received from quasi-external				
transactions with other funds		-	184,254	184,254
Cash payments to employees for				
services and benefits		(501,128)	(192,403)	(693,531)
Cash payments to suppliers				
for goods and services		(1,418,350)	(190,383)	(1,608,733)
Cash payments for employee medical				
and life insurance claims		-	(9,224)	(9,224)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		102,492	(207,756)	(105,264)
Cash flows provided from noncapital				
financing activities:				
Special assessments		12,894	-	12,894
Operating transfers - in		•	229,504	229,504
Operating transfers - out		(191,965)		(191,965)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		(179,071)	229,504	50,433
Cash flows from capital and				
related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets		(14,560)	-	(14,560)
Proceeds from sale of notes		200,000	-	200,000
Principal paid on notes payable		(300,000)	-	(300,000)
Interest paid on notes payable		(10,740)		(10,740)
Net cash used in capital and related				
financing activities		(125,300)		(125,300)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest and dividends on investments		292,369	_	292,369
Net cash provided by investing activities		292,369		292,369
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		90,490	21,748	112,238
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		2,787,634	158,660	2,946,294
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	\$	2,878,124	180,408	3,058,532
				(Continued)

Combined Statement of Cash Flows -All Proprietary Fund Types Year Ended December 31, 2000

		Proprietary Fund Type		Totals
			Internal	(Memorandum
	_	Enterprise	Service	Only)
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$	(23,080)	(231,632)	(254,712)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)				
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities				
Depreciation		224,692	19,141	243,833
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Increase in accounts receivable		3,161	-	3,161
Increase in prepaid items		45	-	45
Increase in Supplies Inventory		(44,641)	(802)	(45,443)
Decrease in accounts payable		13,526	8,676	22,202
Increase in contracts payable		(37,591)	-	(37,591)
Increase in contracts payable retainage		(2,683)	-	(2,683)
Increase in accrued salaries		1,549	(1,092)	457
Increase in intergovernmental payable		(36,477)	5,842	(30,635)
Increase in compensated absences payable	-	3,991	(7,889)	(3,898)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$_	102,492	(207,756)	(105,264)

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

Other funds of the City contributed fixed assets in the amount of \$5,772,915 to the Service Center.

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

1. Reporting Entity And Basis Of Presentation:

The City of Oakwood (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated on July 15, 1907. A charter was first adopted on July 1, 1960.

The municipal government provided by the charter is known as a Council-Manager form of government. Legislative power is vested in a five-member council, each elected to four-year terms. The council appoints the Mayor and City Manager. The City Manager is the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative agencies of the City. The City Manager appoints all department heads and employees, except as otherwise provided in the charter.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds and departments which provide various services including police and fire protection, rescue squad, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, public health and welfare, water, sewer and refuse collection. Council and the City Manager are directly responsible for these activities.

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 body and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. No component units were present in 2000.

The following potential component units have been excluded from the City's financial statements because the City is not financially accountable for them and the entities are not fiscally dependent on the City:

The Wright Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio governed by a board of trustees. The board of trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the City for operational subsidies. Being a school district library, the Oakwood City School District is the taxing authority for the library.

Oakwood City School District is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of an elected school board which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority and which is not fiscally dependent on the City.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

The Oakwood Municipal Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The clerk of courts has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of court fees and fines.

The Board of Health, a five-member board, was created by city charter and is included in the City's financial statements as a special revenue fund. The members are qualified electors of the City, appointed by the City Manager. The Health Commissioner, appointed by the City Manager, is in charge of all activities concerning the health of the community. The City provides total financial support with a small subsidy received from the Ohio Department of Health.

Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable and available financial resources.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types.

General Fund - This fund is the operating fund of the City and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio and the charter of the City.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements December 31, 2000

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term and special assessment debt principal and interest.

Proprietary Fund Types

The proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be recovered or financed primarily through user charges; or where it has been decided that a periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and other funds. The City's fiduciary funds include expendable trust funds and agency funds. Expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Account Groups

To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of a general nature, the following account groups are used:

General Fixed Assets Account Group - This account group is used to account for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in proprietary or trust funds.

General Long-Term Obligations Account Group - This account group is used to account for all unmatured general long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of the proprietary funds.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

2. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies:

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other recognized authoritative sources.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e. revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e. expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e. net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in net total assets.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

All governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period for the City is thirty-one days after year-end.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed susceptible to accrual: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines, licenses and permits, and income tax.

The City reports deferred revenues in its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenues do not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In a subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2000, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable, and have been recorded as a receivable. Since all assessments are due outside the available period, the entire amount has been deferred.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year. The costs of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave are reported as fund liabilities in the period in which they will be liquidated with available financial resources rather than in the period earned by employees. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized when incurred, if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable is recognized as revenue at year-end.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level (personal services and other) within each department. Budgetary modification may be made only by resolution of the City Council.

Budget

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

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and revises estimated revenues. The commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue collected is greater or less than the current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2000.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance generally controls expenditures at the departmental level by personal services and other expenditures and may be amended or supplemented only by council during the year as required. During the year, one supplemental appropriation measure was legally passed. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Encumbrances

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

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Money 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 pooled bank account is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the combined balance sheet.

During 2000, investments were limited to a certificate of deposit, STAROhio and various federal securities. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State of Ohio's Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within Ohio to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2000.

The certificate of deposit and federal securities are valued at fair market value, which is based upon quoted market prices.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

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

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned during 2000 amounted to \$1,049,656. This amount was reduced by \$472,011 to reflect the market value of the City's investments as required under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools."

Supplies Inventory

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

Fixed Assets and Depreciation

A new fixed asset appraisal was completed during 2000. This caused the fixed asset values at December 31, 1999 to be restated as shown in Note 4. The appraisal assigned original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain fixed assets, the estimates were determined by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated fixed assets are capitalized at fair value on the date donated.

General Fixed Assets

General fixed assets (fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations) are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements, which extend the useful life or increase the capacity or operating efficiency are capitalized at cost in the general fixed assets account group.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems are not capitalized or reported as these assets are immovable and of value only to the government.

Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets

Fixed assets associated with the enterprise funds are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful life. The assets of the enterprise funds are depreciated on the following basis:

Buildings	50 years
Land improvements other than buildings	10-15 years
Equipment	10-20 years
Vehicles	5-20 years
Infrastructure:	
Sewer and Water Lines	50 years

Compensated Absences

Vacation leave accumulated by employees is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned when both of these conditions are met:

- 1. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- 2. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave is accrued based on guidelines set forth in GASB Statement No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences". The vesting method was implemented and states that the City will estimate its liability based on sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as specified by the retirement system as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

For governmental funds, the City records a liability for accumulated, unpaid vacation and sick leave for eligible employees in the period in which the employee becomes eligible to receive payment. The current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. This amount is recorded as a fund liability, while the balance of the liability is recorded in the general long-term obligations account group.

In proprietary funds, compensated absences are expensed when earned. The entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the general long-term obligations account group. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

Under Ohio Law, a debt retirement fund must be created and used for the payment of all debt principal and interest. Generally accepted accounting principles require the allocation of the debt liability among the capital projects and the enterprise funds, and the general long-term obligations account group, with principal and interest payments on matured general obligation long-term debt being reported in the debt service fund. To comply with GAAP reporting requirements, the City's debt retirement fund has been split among the appropriate funds and account group. Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have also been allocated accordingly.

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
Congation	

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Bond

Retirement Debt Service Fund

Police Pension Liability General Fund

Compensated Absences Will be paid by the fund from

which the employee's salary is paid.

Intergovernmental Payable Will be paid by the fund from

(Pension Liability) which the employee's salary is paid.

Contributed Capital

Contributed capital represents resources from other funds, federal and state grants, other governments, and private sources provided to the City's proprietary funds which are not subject to repayment.

Because the City, prior to 1991, had not prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the exact amount of contributed capital pertaining to years prior to 1991 cannot be determined. Only those amounts that could be specifically identified have been classified as contributed capital in the accompanying general-purpose financial statements.

Reservations and Designation of Fund Equity

Reservations of fund balances are established to identify the existence of assets that, because of their non-monetary nature or lack of liquidity, represent financial resources not available for current appropriation or expenditure or the portion of fund balance that is legally segregated for a specific

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

future use. Fund balances have been reserved for encumbrances and supplies inventory. The designation of fund balance in the special revenue fund type is for the purpose of restricting, as required by city council, Smith Memorial Garden assets for the future maintenance of the grounds.

Intergovernmental Revenues

In governmental funds, grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are made.

Grants received for proprietary fund operations are recognized as revenues when measurable and earned. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions are reported as operating transfers. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers.

Self-Insurance Fund

The City created a self-insurance internal service fund for the purpose of paying employee health benefits. Contributions to the fund are made in lieu of insurance premium payments. In 1995, the City discontinued the self-insurance program for health benefits. Premiums are now paid to a private insurance carrier that provides coverage. The self-insurance fund will continue to pay for vision benefits. Claims Incurred But Not Reported are not recognized as a liability per GASB 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance as they are immaterial to the general purpose financial statements.

Financial Disclosures

The City's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. The City accounts for its proprietary activities in accordance with all applicable GASB pronouncements, as well as pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and its predecessors issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

Total columns on the General Purpose Financial Statements overview are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

3. Budget To GAAP Reconciliation:

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 requires accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual, Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis, All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund and the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity, Budget and Actual, Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis, All Proprietary Fund Types are 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 that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types or note disclosure for proprietary fund types (GAAP basis).
- 4. Proceeds from and principal payments on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statement (budget basis) rather than as balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements December 31, 2000

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 on the GAAP basis to the budget basis are as follows:

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/(Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund

	General Fund	Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service <u>Fund</u>	Expendable Trust Fund
GAAP basis	\$ 17,490	242,279	(47,240)	(200)	22,141
Revenue accruals Expenditure accruals	(315,485)	(163,949) 58,731	- (6,694)	- 200	(7,824)
Encumbrances	(620,231)	(225,293)	(588,178)	(200)	-
Debt principal payments Debt interest	~	-	•	(3,325,858)	-
payments	139,652	-	-	(115,449)	-
Note proceeds	2,800,000	-	_	•	-
Transfers-in	(3,104,709)			3,441,307	
Budget basis	\$ (<u>2,089,740</u>)	(<u>88,232</u>)	(<u>642,112</u>)	(200)	<u>14,317</u>

Net Income (Excess of Revenues Over Expenses and Operating Transfers)

Proprietary Fund Types

	Enterprise_	Internal <u>Service</u>
GAAP basis (as reported)	\$ 107,443	(2,128)
Adjustments:		
Revenue accruals	(107,412)	-
Expense accruals	10,237	4,734
Capital outlay	(117,249)	-
Depreciation	224,692	19,141
Encumbrances	(151,735)	(66,228)
Note proceeds	200,000	•
Transfers-in (out)	(336,598)	
Budget basis	\$ (<u>170,622</u>)	(<u>44,481</u>)

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

4. Restatement of Investment in Fixed Assets/Retained Earnings/Contributed Capital

During 2000 the City had an appraisal of all fixed assets completed. This appraisal raised the capitalization threshold from \$500 to \$1,000. A complete inventory was taken and all assets were valued and or estimated at original cost. This reappraisal caused the investment in fixed assets, retained earnings and contributed capital balances as of December 31, 1999 to be restated as follows:

			Restated
	B	alance	Balance
Account Group/Fund Balance	<u>at 1</u>	12/31/99	at 1/1/00
General fixed asset account group			
investment in fixed assets	\$ 9,9	15,019	6,923,244
Sewer fund retained earnings	1,9	19,311	1,484,494
Water fund retained earnings	4,6	38,233	2,918,889
Service center fund contributed capital	1	18,956	166,835

5. Deposits and Investments:

Policies and Procedures

Monies of substantially all funds of the City are maintained or invested in a common group of bank accounts, STAROhio, a certificate of deposit and various federal securities. This is done in order to maximize the rate of interest that can be earned on invested funds. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to the charter and statutory requirements.

The provisions of the Charter and Codified Ordinances of the City and the Ohio Revised Code govern the investment and deposit of City monies. In accordance with these provisions, only financial institutions located in Ohio and primary securities dealers are eligible to hold public deposits. The provisions also permit the City to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio) and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The City may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not exceeding five years.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. According to the City's Deposit and Investment Policy, these institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or may pledge a pool of government securities, the face value of which is at least 110 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution.

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$(52,789) and the bank balance was \$1,470,374. The carrying value of the City's deposits includes \$179,312 of outstanding checks, which are included in the City's nightly repurchase arrangement with the bank. Of the bank balance, \$224,578 was covered by federal deposit insurance and the remaining amounts were uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by GASB Statement No. 3 because the securities held as collateral by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agencies were in the financial institutions' names.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

As authorized by state statute, the pledging bank has established an investment and securities pool to collateralize all public deposits.

Investments

GASB Statement No. 3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" requires that the City's investments be classified in categories of risk. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the City holds the securities. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name holds the securities. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

STAROhio, an investment fund operated by the Ohio State Treasurer is unclassified since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Category	Carrying	Fair
	3	_Value_	<u>Value</u>
Repurchase agreements	\$ 1,294,910	1,294,910	1,294,910
Government securities	14,835,079	14,835,079	14,835,079
Unclassifieds:			
STAROhio		1,677,399	1,677,399
Total	\$ <u>14,835,079</u>	<u>17,807,388</u>	<u>17,807,388</u>

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Cash equivalents are defined to include investments with original maturities of three months or less.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and the classifications per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents/Deposits	<u>Investments</u>
GASB Statement 9	\$ 17,754,599	-
Investments:		
Repurchase agreements	(1,294,910)	1,294,910
Government securities	(14,835,079)	14,835,079
STAROhio	(1,677,399)	1,677,399
GASB Statement 3	\$ (52,789)	17,807,388

6. Property Taxes:

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. The County Auditor, at 35 percent of appraised market value, establishes assessed values. All property is required to be reevaluated every six years. The last

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

revaluation was completed in 1996. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Taxes collected on tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values listed on December 31 of the prior year, and at tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30 with the remainder payable by September 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Oakwood. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 was \$11.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2000 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property Tax Assessed Valuation	\$ 241,328,842
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property Assessed Valuation	4,464,190
Tangible Personal Property Assessed Valuation	1,909,209
Total	\$ 247,702,241

Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies, which are measurable as of December 31, 2000. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2000 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

7. Income Tax:

The City levies a municipal income tax of two and one-half percent on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside of the City; however, the City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100% of the City's current tax rate.

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

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations and then transferred to subsidize other funds. Income tax revenue for 2000 was \$4,513,101.

8. Receivables:

Receivables at December 31, 2000 consisted of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues, special assessments, interest on investments and utility accounts. All receivables are considered fully collectible. Utility Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2000 was \$440,847.

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

General Fund:	
Inheritance tax	\$ 323,823
Local government assistance	20,003
Total general fund	<u>343,826</u>
Special Revenue Funds:	
State Highway Fund	
Gas tax	1,066
Motor vehicle license tax	810
Permissive tax	327
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund	
Gas tax	13,151
Motor vehicle license tax	9,996
Permissive tax	4,032
Total special revenue funds	29,382
Total All Funds	\$ 373,208

By statute, local property taxes are reduced 10%, with additional reductions for the elderly and the disabled. The State of Ohio will pay the amount of these reductions, estimated to be approximately \$203,844, to the City in 2001.

9. Fixed Assets:

Changes in general fixed assets during the year ended December 31, 2000 were as follows:

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

	Balance December 31,			Balance December 31,
Class	1999	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	2000
Land	\$ 342,189	-	-	342,189
Improvements				
to Land	829,600	-	-	829,600
Buildings	705,600	-	-	705,600
Equipment	822,304	137,594	-	959,898
Vehicles	1,415,547	372,670	-	1,788,217
Construction				
in Process	2,808,004		<u>2,808,004</u>	
Totals	\$ <u>6,923,244</u>	<u>510,264</u>	<u>2,808,004</u>	<u>4,625,504</u>

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans:

Both the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund and the Public Employees Retirement System are reported using GASB Statement No. 27 "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers". Substantially all City employees are covered by one of the two costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans, namely, the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund or the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS). Both funds provide retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

A. Public Employees Retirement System

The City of Oakwood participates in the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS issues a publicly available standalone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Retirement Board instituted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for calendar year 2000. The rate rollback was 20% for state and local government divisions. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. Plan members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary and the City's contribution rate for 2000 was 10.84% of covered payroll. The City's contributions to the plans for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$295,680, \$375,481, and \$358,543, respectively. The unpaid contribution for 2000 is \$57,946 with \$47,150 recorded in the general long-term debt account group and \$10,796 recorded in the proprietary funds. Total contributions for 2000 represented 78% of required contributions for the year, with 100% being contributed for 1999 and 1998.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The City of Oakwood contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan member 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 statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$349,445, \$324,240 and \$310,837. The unpaid contribution for 2000 is \$107,216 and is recorded in the general long-term debt account group. Total contributions for 2000 represented 71% of required contributions for the year, with 100% being contributed for 1999 and 1998.

11. Postemployment Benefits:

A. Public Employees Retirement System

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) of Ohio provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The employer contribution rate was rolled back for the year 2000. For local government employer units the rate was 10.84% of covered payroll; 4.30% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postretirement health care through their contributions to PERS.

Actuarial Review: The following assumptions and calculations were based on the System's latest Actuarial Review as of December 31, 1999.

Funding Method: An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Assets Valuation Method: All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach, assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

Investment Return: The investment assumption rate for 1999 was 7.75%.

Active Employee Total Payroll: An annual increase of 4.75% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.75% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.54% to 5.1%.

Health Care: Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.75% annually.

The OPEBs are advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 401,339. The portion of City's contributions that were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$117,296. \$10,805.5 million represents the actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 1999. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$12,473.6 million and \$1,668.1 million, respectively.

The Retirement Board enacted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for calendar year 2000. The decision to rollback rates was based on the December 31, 1998 actuarial study, which indicated that actuarial assets exceeded actuarial liabilities. The temporary rate roll back was 20% for both state and local government divisions. The Board reallocated employer contributions from 4.20% to 4.30% at the beginning of the year to improve health care financing. The proportion of contributions dedicated to funding OPEB increased during the year for those reasons.

B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such persons. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of eighteen whether or not he is attending school or under twenty-one if attending full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the OP&F's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.0% and 7.25% of covered payroll in 1999 and 2000, respectively. The allocation is 7.50% in 2001. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The statewide number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1999, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, were 12,467 for Police and 9,807 for Firefighters. The City's annual contribution for 2000 that were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$129,994. The fund's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 1999 was \$95,004,633, which was net of members contributions of \$5,518,098.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

12. Other Employee Benefits:

Compensated Absences

Accumulated Unpaid Vacation

City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. In the case of death or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for his unused vacation leave. The total obligation for vacation leave for the City as a whole amounted to \$291,471 at December 31, 2000.

Accumulated Unpaid Sick Leave

City employees earn sick leave at the rate of ten hours per month. A maximum of 135 days of sick leave can be carried forward from year to year. Upon qualifying to retire under one of the two pension systems, an employee who has unused accumulated sick leave of 60 days or more is eligible to be paid for a portion of these hours. For the first 119 days the employee will receive one day's pay for every three days accrued. Any hours accumulated over 119 days will be paid at a rate of one day's pay for every two days accrued. The total obligation for sick leave accrual for the City as a whole as of December 31, 2000 was \$126,537.

13. Risk Management:

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2000, the City contracted with the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan. This Plan does not operate as a risk pool, but provides conventional insurance protection and reinsures these coverages 100 percent. The type of coverage and deductible for each is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Per Occurrence	<u>Deductible</u>
Property insurance	\$ 20,660,568	1,000
General liability	5,000,000	-
Police liability	5,000,000	2,500
Wrongful acts	5,000,000	2,500
Crime	25,000	**
Inland marine	584,811	500
Fire vehicle	392,500	1,000
Automobile	5,000,000	1,000 *
EDP	168,058	500
Bond	100,000	-

^{*} on selected vehicles. Others have no deductible

The City also purchases an umbrella policy, which covers an additional liability of \$5,000,000. There have been no significant reductions in coverage as compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past five years.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

The City joined a workers' compensation group rating plan, which allows local governments to group the experience of employers for workers' compensation rating purposes. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries.

Employees have a choice in two types of private health insurance carriers; Community Choice and HMP. Payments are made to the carrier by the City on behalf of the employees. The monthly family rate is \$455 for the HMP and \$527 for Preferred Provider. Single coverage is \$155 for the HMP and \$180 for Preferred Provider. Dental benefits are also provided Anthem Blue Cross with partial payments from employees. Life Insurance is provided by the City through Community National. Vision benefits will continue to be provided through self-insurance.

14. Long-Term Obligations:

Long-term obligations at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

General Long-Term Obligations

	Balance December 31, 1999	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2000
Compensated Absences Police & Fire Pension Intergovernmental Total	\$ 313,392 655,281 151,311 \$ 1,119,984	43,596 - 3,055 46,651	8,178 - 8,178	356,988 647,103 <u>154,366</u> <u>1,158,457</u>
Enterprise Funds				
Ohio Public Works Sewer Loan	\$ <u>426,670</u>	 -	<u>25,858</u>	400,812

The intergovernmental payable represents the employer's portion of pension for 2000 that was not paid until the following year.

The obligation listed above in the General Long-Term Obligations will be retired from the General Fund and those funds from which the employees are paid.

The City received an interest free loan through the State of Ohio's Public Works Commission Issue II program. The money was spent on sewer improvements to the existing sewer system and will be repaid over twenty years.

As of December 31, 2000, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$26,008,735. Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2000 were:

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements December 31, 2000

<u>Year</u>	Police and Fire Pension <u>Liability</u>	Sewer <u>Loan</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	\$ 35,941	25,859	61,800
2002	35,941	25,859	61,800
2003	35,941	25,859	61,800
2004	35,941	25,859	61,800
2005	35,941	25,859	61,800
2005-35	1,058,640	<u>271,517</u>	1,330,157
Total	\$ <u>1,238,345</u>	400,812	<u>1,639,157</u>

15. Short-Term Obligations:

A summary of the short-term note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2000 follows:

Fund Type	Balance December 31 1999	Increase	Decrease	Balance December 31, 2000
General Fund	\$ <u>3,000,000</u>	2,800,000	3,000,000	2,800,000
Enterprise Fund: Water System Improvement	\$ <u>300,000</u>	200,000	300,000	200,000

The water system improvement notes will be refinanced until long-term bonds are issued. They are backed by the full faith and credit of the City and mature within one to two years.

16. Interfund Assets/Liabilities:

Individual fund interfund asset and liability balances at December 31, 2000, were as follows:

Due From/To Other Funds

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Municipal Court	\$ 10,721
Enterprise Fund Waterworks	Sewer	3,313
Total		\$ 14,034

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2000

17. Segment Information:

The City's enterprise funds account for the provision of sewer and water services. Key financial information for the year ended December 31, 2000, for each enterprise fund is as follows:

	Waterworks <u>Fund</u>	Sanitary Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses	\$ 1,002,047	1,016,762	2,018,809
Before Depreciation	798,344	1,018,853	1,817,197
Depreciation Expense	197,799	26,893	224,692
Operating Income	5,904	(28,984)	(23,080)
Net Non-Operating			
Revenues (Expenses)	133,846	162,784	296,630
Operating Transfer – Out	_(107,503)	(58,604)	(166,107)
Net Income	\$ <u>32,247</u>	<u>75,196</u>	<u>107,443</u>
Current Contributed Capital	\$		
Additions to Property,			
Plant and Equipment	\$	14,560	14,560
• •			
Net Working Capital	\$ <u>1,434,503</u>	<u>1,325,860</u>	<u>2,760,363</u>
Total Assets	\$ <u>3,993,169</u>	2,663,697	<u>6,656,866</u>
Other Long-Term Liabilities			
Payable from Revenue	\$ <u>26,570</u>	413,809	<u>440,379</u>
Total Equity	\$ <u>3,657,210</u>	2,167,693	<u>5,824,903</u>
Encumbrances Outstanding			
at December 31, 2000	\$ <u>90,207</u>	61,528	<u> 151,735</u>

18. Contributed Capital:

Proprietary fund type contributed is recorded at the fair market value of the related assets at the date received. Depreciation on contributed fixed assets (acquired by grants, entitlements and shared revenues externally restricted for capital acquisition and construction that reduces contributed capital) is allocated to retained earnings using the straight-line method over the same lives as described for the related fixed asset as described in Note 2 for "Proprietary Fund Fixed Assets." A reconciliation of contributed capital for the City is as follows:

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements December 31, 2000

	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Internal Service <u>Funds</u>
Contributed capital, December 31, 1999 (Restated – see Note 4)	\$ 1,314,077	166,835
Contributing sources: General fixed assets		<u>5,772,915</u>
Contributed capital, December 31, 2000	\$ <u>1,314,077</u>	5,939,750

19. Contingent Liabilities:

Litigation

The City has been named in a variety of lawsuits in the course of their normal governmental operations. However, the City is of the opinion that ultimate disposition of claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000 the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any would be immaterial.

Elected and Appointed Officials December 31, 2000

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	Term of Office
Gretchen H. Bullock	Mayor	1/1/00 to 12/31/03
Judy Cook	Vice-Mayor	1/1/98 to 12/31/01
Carlo C. McGinnis	Council Member	1/1/98 to 12/31/01
John R. Donnelly	Council Member	1/1/00 to 12/31/03
Richard A. Killworth	Council Member	1/1/00 to 12/31/03
Michael J. Kelly	City Manager	Appointed
Jay A. Weiskircher	Assistant City Manager, Director of Personnel	Appointed
Glen O. Beddies	Director of Public Safety	Appointed
Norbert S. Klopsch	City Engineer, Director of Public Works	Appointed
Brad M. Beachdell	Director of Finance	Appointed
Carol Collins	Director of Leisure Services	Appointed
Robert N. Farquhar	City Attorney	Appointed
Elizabeth A. Niswonger	Acting Income Tax Administrator	Appointed
	Oakwood Municipal Court	
Robert Deddens	Judge	1/1/96 to 12/31/00
Louise Ackerman	Clerk of Courts	Appointed

These officials can be contacted at the following address:

City of Oakwood 30 Park Avenue Oakwood, Ohio 45419

Bonded Officials

Each officer and employee of the City of Oakwood is covered by a faithful performance blanket bond in the amount of \$25,000 for each occurrence plus an additional \$50,000 indemnity on the City Manager and Director of Finance. The surety is the Ohio Casualty Insurance Company.



Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Members of the City Council and City Manager City of Oakwood, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Oakwood, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2001. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Oakwood, Ohio's general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of the City of Oakwood, Ohio, in a separate letter dated June 15, 2001.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered City of Oakwood, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general-purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to management of City of Oakwood, Ohio in a separate letter dated June 15, 2001.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, City Council and others within the City and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Clark, Schafer, Shekett & Co.
Springfield, Ohio
June 15, 2001



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CITY OF OAKWOOD

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 9, 2001