# **CITY OF WICKLIFFE**

# LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

### **AUDIT REPORT**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mayor and Members of Council City of Wickliffe 28730 Ridge Road Wickliffe, Ohio 44092

We have reviewed the *Report of Independent Accountants* of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

August 13, 2007



### CITY OF WICKLIFFE AUDIT REPORT

# For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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# Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio, (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally on inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 11, 2007 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, grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 11, 2007

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wickliffe's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets decreased \$3.4 million. Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$2.8 million which represents a 3% decrease from 2004. Net assets of business-type activities decreased \$541,898 or 13% from 2004.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$13.9 million in revenue or 76% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 24% of total revenues of \$18.4 million.
- □ The City had \$19.9 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3.2 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$13.9 million and reserves were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$11.6 million in revenues and \$11.6 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance declined \$350,102 to \$9 million.
- □ Net assets for enterprise funds decreased by \$541,898. This decrease is due to the fact that costs continue to exceed revenue. An increase in user fees has been recommended by this administration and is expected to take place in 2006.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of four parts – management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and an optional section that presents combining statements for nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Unaudited

### **Government-wide Statements**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Unaudited

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

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net assets between 2005 and 2004:

	Covernmental		Business	s-type			
	Activities		Activi	ties	Total		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Current and other assets	\$17,755,686	\$19,124,318	(\$1,159,249)	(\$787,880)	\$16,596,437	\$18,336,438	
Capital assets, Net	82,137,807	80,684,781	4,712,407	4,882,936	86,850,214	85,567,717	
Total assets	99,893,493	99,809,099	3,553,158	4,095,056	103,446,651	103,904,155	
Long-termdebt outstanding	1,449,772	1,419,577	0	0	1,449,772	1,419,577	
Oher liabilities	6,216,354	3,290,859	0	0	6,216,354	3,290,859	
Total liabilities	7,666,126	4,710,436	0	0	7,666,126	4,710,436	
Net assets							
Invested in capital assets,							
net of related debt	79,637,807	80,684,781	4,712,407	4,882,936	84,350,214	85,567,717	
Restricted	1,039,062	5,171,898	0	0	1,039,062	5,171,898	
Unrestricted	11,550,498	9,241,984	(1,159,249)	(787,880)	10,391,249	8,454,104	
Total net assets	\$92,227,367	\$95,098,663	\$3,553,158	\$4,095,056	\$95,780,525	\$99,193,719	

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2005 and 2004:

	Governmental		Business	s-type		
	Activ	ities	Activi	ties	Tat	al
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenues						
Programievenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,310,297	\$893,927	\$1,285,271	\$1,215,591	\$2,595,568	\$2,109,518
Operating Grants and Contributions	935,148	878,194	0	0	935,148	878,194
Capital Grants and Contributions	948,091	178,779	0	0	948,091	178,779
General revenues:			0		0	
Income Taxes	8,101,373	7,856,658	0	0	8,101,373	7,856,658
Property Taxes	2,449,991	2,342,383	0	0	2,449,991	2,342,383
Other Local Taxes	245,358	302,095	0	0	245,358	302,095
Grants and Entitlements	2,476,794	1,859,134	0	0	2,476,794	1,859,134
Investment Earnings	353,768	183,308	0	0	353,768	183,308
Mscellaneous	263,423	261,022	0	0	263,423	261,022
Total revenues	17,084,243	14,755,500	1,285,271	1,215,591	18,369,514	15,971,091
ProgramExpenses						
Security of Persons and Property	6,380,621	5,999,362	0	0	6,380,621	5,999,362
Public Health and Welfare Services	716,553	296,699	0	0	716,553	296,699
Leisure Time Activities	676,562	581,535	0	0	676,562	581,535
Community Environment	149,164	171,045	0	0	149,164	171,045
Basic Utility Services	896,404	861,363	0	0	896,404	861,363
Transportation	3,668,827	2,763,878	0	0	3,668,827	2,763,878
General Government	7,410,798	6,528,312	0	0	7,410,798	6,528,312
Interest and Fiscal Charges	56,610	0	0	0	56,610	0
Sewer .	0	0	1,827,169	1,739,450	1,827,169	1,739,450
Total expenses	19,955,539	17,202,194	1,827,169	1,739,450	21,782,708	18,941,644
Total Change in Net Assets	(2,871,296)	(2,446,694)	(541,898)	(523,859)	(3,413,194)	(2,970,553)
Beginning Net Assets	95,098,663	97,545,357	4,095,056	4,618,915	99,193,719	102,164,272
Ending Net Assets	\$92,227,367	\$95,098,663	\$3,553,158	\$4,095,056	\$95,780,525	\$99,193,719

### **Governmental Activities**

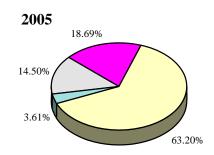
Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$2,871,296. The City experienced a decrease in various revenue sources especially in income tax and earnings from investments. In addition, the new reporting requirements of depreciation expense and revenues not providing current financial resources were major factors in the overall decrease of net assets.

Unaudited

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

Property taxes and income taxes made up 14.3% and 47.4% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2005. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 63.2% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2005	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$2,476,794	14.50%
Program Revenues	3,193,536	18.69%
General Tax Revenues	10,796,722	63.20%
General Other	617,191	3.61%
Total Revenue	\$17,084,243	100.00%



### **Business-Type Activities**

Net assets of the business-type activities decreased by \$541,898. This is due to the fact that user rates have not kept pace with related expenses. User rates in the enterprise funds are evaluated annually by management with rate changes proposed to the legislative body. City Council has had recent discussions which resulted in a proposed rate increase that is currently under consideration. If adopted, this legislation should result in a balanced Sewer Fund for the foreseeable future.

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,930,841, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$14,437,216. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
December 31, 2		December 31, 2004	(Decrease)
General	\$9,076,806	\$9,426,908	(\$350,102)
Captial Projects	(799,796)	1,676,286	(2,476,082)
Special Projects	948,291	2,722,509	(1,774,218)
Other Governmental	705,540	611,513	94,027
Total	\$9,930,841	\$14,437,216	(\$4,506,375)

Unaudited

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

	2005	2004	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$8,010,575	\$8,009,789	\$786
Intergovernmental Revenue	2,355,873	2,179,835	176,038
Charges for Services	137,304	3,946	133,358
Licenses and Permits	399,543	357,984	41,559
Fines and Forfietures	181,650	264,518	(82,868)
Investment Earnings	345,498	192,874	152,624
All Other Revenue	125,629	98,341	27,288
Total	\$11,556,072	\$11,107,287	\$448,785

General Fund revenues in 2005 increased approximately 4% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2004. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was the real estate reappraisal, which resulted in a significant increase in real estate tax revenue.

	2005 Expenditures	2004 Expenditures	Increase (Decrease)	
Security of Persons and Property	\$5,228,636	\$5,248,565	(\$19,929)	
Public Health and Welfare Services	11,233	10,968	265	
Leisure Time Activities	191,771	191,259	512	
Community Environment	119,304	140,855	(21,551)	
Basic Utility Services	563,467	561,363	2,104	
Transportation	1,499,896	1,561,289	(61,393)	
General Government	3,941,563	3,653,692	287,871	
Total	\$11,555,870	\$11,367,991	\$187,879	

General Fund expenditures increased approximately 2% compared to the prior year mostly due to increases in contingencies, retirement and sick pay, and special counsel expenditures.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

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

During the course of fiscal year 2005 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$11.3 million did not change over the original budget estimates of \$11.3 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

Unaudited

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2005 the City had \$86,850,214 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$82,137,807 was related to governmental activities and \$4,712,407 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2005 and 2004 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	
Land	\$19,097,788	\$16,992,788	\$2,105,000
Construction in Progress	793,408	569,902	223,506
Buildings	6,964,264	7,319,264	(355,000)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	828,369	828,369	0
Machinery and Equipment	9,423,575	9,002,300	421,275
Infrastructure	77,346,400	75,266,400	2,080,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(32,315,997)	(29,294,242)	(3,021,755)
Totals	\$82,137,807	\$80,684,781	\$1,453,026
	Business- Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$11,570,120	\$0
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(6,857,713)	(6,687,184)	(170,529)
Totals	\$4,712,407	\$4,882,936	(\$170,529)

The primary increase occurred in infrastructure and land. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 10.

### Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004		
Governmental Activities:				
Compensated Absences	\$1,449,772	\$1,419,577		

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Wickliffe lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2005, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 14.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Unaudited

### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The City's original budget for 2005 utilized conservative revenue estimates with limited increases in base operating costs. However, due to projected declines in certain revenues, expenditures were projected to exceed revenues in many of the funds, including the General Fund. City Council agreed to maintain current service levels to the residents of the City by utilizing reserve fund balances. Council also agreed to consider increasing user fees for a number of services. In addition, Council has been encouraged by Administration to ask the voters for a change in our current city income tax allocation to increase the allocation to the General Fund while decreasing the Capital Improvement allocation. The suggested 20% allocation to Capital Improvements should still provide sufficient funding to maintain the quality of our roads, buildings and equipment into the near future.

No additional personnel were added in the final approved budget. Department requests were reduced from original submissions; certain requested capital projects and capital acquisitions were eliminated or reduced; and only those items that management and City Council determined to be necessary were appropriated. Several positions in the Police, Fire and Service Departments remained vacant at the Mayor's recommendation.

In March of 2005, as the result of a referendum decision, the City completed the purchase of Green Ridge Golf Course. Notes were issued in anticipation of a bond issue in the amount of \$2,500,000. The City's goal was to operate the property as a golf course for at least one year to determine the feasibility of the operation being self supporting. The weather proved to be favorable, public response was enthusiastic and the first year of operations was a profitable one. As a result of the first year's success, Green Ridge Golf Course will continue to operate in 2006 and probably into the future.

City Administration continues to consider and recommend new revenue sources and reallocation of current revenue, while reviewing the possibility of increasing existing sources. The review and reduction of expenditures is an ongoing process. A close watch of current economic conditions is ongoing to determine if increased revenues, or further reductions in expenditures, are necessary in order to maintain fiscal stability.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

# Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,268,655	\$ 8,706	\$ 3,277,361
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	966	0	966
Investments	6,920,001	0	6,920,001
Receivables:			
Taxes	3,898,803	0	3,898,803
Accounts	72,651	432,045	504,696
Intergovernmental	1,867,423	0	1,867,423
Interest	45,646	0	45,646
Internal Balances	1,600,000	(1,600,000)	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	67,476	0	67,476
Prepaid Items	14,065	0	14,065
Capital Assets, Net	82,137,807	4,712,407	86,850,214
Total Assets	99,893,493	3,553,158	103,446,651
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	324,988	0	324,988
Accrued Wages and Benefits	599,337	0	599,337
Intergovernmental Payable	44,417	0	44,417
Matured Bonds & Interest Payable	966	0	966
Deferred Revenue	2,690,036	0	2,690,036
Accrued Interest Payable	56,610	0	56,610
General Obligation Notes Payable	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	110,374	0	110,374
Due in More Than One Year	1,339,398	0	1,339,398
Total Liabilities	7,666,126	0	7,666,126
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	79,637,807	4,712,407	84,350,214
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	157,217	0	157,217
Debt Service	87,989	0	87,989
Other Purposes	793,856	0	793,856
Unrestricted (Deficit)	11,550,498	(1,159,249)	10,391,249
Total Net Assets	\$ 92,227,367	\$ 3,553,158	\$ 95,780,525

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

		Program Revenues					
		Charges for		Operating Grants		Capital Grants	
		S	ervices and		and		and
	Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Co	ntributions
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 6,380,621	\$	511,483	\$	3,713	\$	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	716,553		0		4,048		0
Leisure Time Activities	676,562		390,444		91,790		0
Community Environment	149,164		159,469		0		0
Basic Utility Services	896,404		4,430		189,175		0
Transportation	3,668,827		0		646,422		948,091
General Government	7,410,798		244,471		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 56,610		0		0		0
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	 19,955,539		1,310,297		935,148		948,091
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Sewer	 1,827,169		1,285,271		0		0
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	1,827,169		1,285,271		0		0
Totals	\$ 21,782,708	\$	2,595,568	\$	935,148	\$	948,091

### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Other Local Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

**Investment Earnings** 

Miscellaneous

**Total General Revenues** 

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

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

G	overnmental Activities	Ві	Business-Type Activities		Total
\$	(5,865,425)	\$	0	\$	(5,865,425)
	(712,505)		0		(712,505)
	(194,328)		0		(194,328)
	10,305		0		10,305
	(702,799)		0		(702,799)
	(2,074,314)		0		(2,074,314)
	(7,166,327)		0		(7,166,327)
	(56,610)		0		(56,610)
	(16,762,003)		0		(16,762,003)
	0		(541,898)		(541,898)
	0		(541,898)		(541,898)
	(16,762,003)		(541,898)		(17,303,901)
	2,449,991		0		2,449,991
	8,101,373		0		8,101,373
	245,358		0		245,358
	2,476,794		0		2,476,794
	353,768		0		353,768
	263,423		0		263,423
	13,890,707		0		13,890,707
	(2,871,296)		(541,898)		(3,413,194)
	95,098,663	_	4,095,056		99,193,719
\$	92,227,367	\$	3,553,158	\$	95,780,525

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	General	Capi	ital Projects	Spe	ecial Projects	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,805,842	\$	577,410	\$	243,997	\$	641,406	\$	3,268,655
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0		0		0		966		966
Investments	4,755,266		1,218,581		946,154		0		6,920,001
Taxes	3,109,334		360,585		0		428,884		3,898,803
Accounts	71,051		0		0		1,600		72,651
Intergovernmental	1,563,369		14,581		10,341		279,132		1,867,423
Interest	31,367		8,038		6,241		0		45,646
Interfund Loans Receivables	1,600,000		0		0		0		1,600,000
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	67,476		0		0		0		67,476
Prepaid Items	14,065		0		0		0		14,065
Total Assets	\$ 13,017,770	\$	2,179,195	\$	1,206,733	\$	1,351,988	\$	17,755,686
				_				-	
Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable	2,686		44,207		254,630		23,465		324,988
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	596,003		0		0		3,334		599,337
Intergovernmental Payable	44,417		0		0		0		44,417
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	0		0		0		966		966
Deferred Revenue	3,297,858		378,174		3,812		618,683		4,298,527
Accrued Interest Payable	0		56,610		0		0		56,610
General Obligation Notes Payable	0		2,500,000		0		0		2,500,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	3,940,964		2,978,991		258,442		646,448		7,824,845
Fund Balances:									
Reserved for Encumbrances	49		0		0		0		49
Reserved for Prepaid Items	14,065		0		0		0		14,065
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	67,476		0		0		0		67,476
Reserved for Debt Service	0		0		0		87,989		87,989
Undesignated/Unreserved in:									
General Fund	8,995,216		0		0		0		8,995,216
Special Revenue Funds	0		0		0		617,551		617,551
Capital Projects Funds	0		(799,796)		948,291		0		148,495
Total Fund Balances	9,076,806		(799,796)		948,291		705,540		9,930,841
<b>Total Liabilities and Funds Balances</b>	\$ 13,017,770	\$	2,179,195	\$	1,206,733	\$	1,351,988	\$	17,755,686

# Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2005

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>	\$ 9,930,841
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	82,137,807
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	1,608,491
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not	
reported in the funds.	(1,449,772)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 92,227,367

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

		General	Ca	pital Projects		Special Projects	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:	Φ.	2 112 070	Ф	1.002	Ф	0	Ф	200.000	Ф	2 224 071
Property Taxes	\$	2,113,079	\$	1,902	\$	0	\$	209,090	\$	2,324,071
Municipal Income Tax		5,652,138		2,498,397		0		0		8,150,535
Other Local Taxes		245,358		0		0		0		245,358
State Levied Shared Taxes		2,051,869		0		0		622,655		2,674,524
Intergovernmental Revenues		304,004		265,970		865,234		121,190		1,556,398
Charges for Services		137,304		0		0		291,870		429,174
Licenses and Permits		399,543		0		0		0		399,543
Investment Earnings		345,498		1,298		593		0		347,389
Special Assessments		0		1,496		0		194,822		196,318
Fines and Forfeitures		181,650		0		0		0		181,650
All Other Revenue		125,629		50,195		49,072		86,027		310,923
Total Revenue		11,556,072		2,819,258	_	914,899		1,525,654		16,815,883
Expenditures:										
Current:										
Security of Persons and Property		5,228,636		0		0		209,144		5,437,780
Public Health and Welfare Services		11,233		0		0		43,393		54,626
Leisure Time Activities		191,771		0		0		484,791		676,562
Community Environment		119,304		0		0		27,775		147,079
Basic Utility Services		563,467		0		0		301,123		864,590
Transportation		1,499,896		0		0		591,083		2,090,979
General Government		3,941,563		0		0		44,251		3,985,814
Capital Outlay		0		5,353,647		2,728,394		0		8,082,041
Debt Service:										
Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		56,610		0		0		56,610
Total Expenditures		11,555,870		5,410,257		2,728,394		1,701,560		21,396,081
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues										
Over Expenditures		202		(2,590,999)		(1,813,495)		(175,906)		(4,580,198)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Sale of Capital Assets		0		56,112		0		0		56,112
Transfers In		0		58,805		39,277		365,933		464,015
Transfers Out		(368,015)		0		0		(96,000)		(464,015)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		(368,015)		114,917		39,277		269,933		56,112
Net Change in Fund Balances		(367,813)		(2,476,082)		(1,774,218)		94,027		(4,524,086)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		9,426,908		1,676,286		2,722,509		611,513		14,437,216
Increase in Inventory Reserve		17,711		0	_	0		0		17,711
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$	9,076,806	\$	(799,796)	\$	948,291	\$	705,540	\$	9,930,841

### Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (4,524,086)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	2,153,012
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(699,986)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	212,248
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(12,484)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (2,871,296)
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Or	ginal Budget	F	inal Budget	Actual	Fi	nriance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	2,131,040	\$	2,131,040	\$ 2,131,066	\$	26
Municipal Income Tax		5,445,100		5,445,100	5,445,149		49
Other Local Taxes		243,000		243,000	243,013		13
State Levied Shared Taxes		2,036,450		2,036,450	2,036,536		86
Intergovernmental Revenue		277,110		277,110	286,172		9,062
Charges for Services		4,400		4,400	4,430		30
Licenses and Permits		486,780		486,780	477,966		(8,814)
Investment Earnings		343,200		343,200	343,235		35
Fines and Forfeitures		181,500		181,500	181,564		64
All Other Revenues		108,600		108,600	108,851		251
Total Revenues		11,257,180		11,257,180	11,257,982		802
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		1,360,750		5,380,507	5,257,117		123,390
Public Health and Welfare Services		3,750		13,500	11,233		2,267
Leisure Time Activities		60,000		191,595	191,225		370
Community Environment		35,200		120,183	118,869		1,314
Basic Utility Services		146,500		567,400	563,467		3,933
Transportation		418,300		1,532,355	1,503,306		29,049
General Government		962,700		4,012,516	3,949,562		62,954
Total Expenditures		2,987,200		11,818,056	 11,594,779		223,277
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		8,269,980		(560,876)	(336,797)		224,079
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers Out		(80,065)		(368,015)	(368,015)		0
Advances Out		(150,000)		(1,670,000)	(1,600,000)		70,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(230,065)		(2,038,015)	(1,968,015)		70,000
Net Change In Fund Balance		8,039,915		(2,598,891)	(2,304,812)		294,079
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		8,229,890		8,229,890	8,229,890		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		54,311		54,311	 54,311		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	16,324,116	\$	5,685,310	\$ 5,979,389	\$	294,079

# Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2005

	ss-Type Activities terprise Funds
	 Sewer
Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 8,706
Receivables:	
Accounts	 432,045
Total Current Assets	440,751
Non Current Assets:	
Capital Assets, Net	 4,712,407
Total Assets	 5,153,158
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Interfund Loans Payable	 1,600,000
Total Liabilities	 1,600,000
Net Assets:	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,712,407
Unrestricted	 (1,159,249)
Total Net Assets	\$ 3,553,158

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Busines	ss-Type Activities
	Ent	erprise Funds
		Sewer
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$	1,285,271
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		1,285,271
Operating Expenses:		
Contractual Services		1,656,640
Depreciation		170,529
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		1,827,169
Operating Loss		(541,898)
Net Assets Beginning of Year		4,095,056
Net Assets End of Year	\$	3,553,158

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Business-Type Activities
	Enterprise Funds
	Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	ф1 20 <b>7</b> 00 <b>7</b>
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,207,097
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,656,640)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(449,543)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Advances In from Other Funds	1,600,000
Advances Out to Other Funds	(1,200,000)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	400,000
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(49,543)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	58,249_
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$8,706
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Used by Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	(\$541,898)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	170,529
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	,
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(78,174)
Total Adjustments	92,355
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(\$449,543)
··· - ··· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(+115,210)

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

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

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, the results of operations of the various fund types, and the cash flows of the proprietary fund. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2005 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

### **A. Reporting Entity** (Continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eightmember NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Wickliffe did not contribute to NOPEC during 2005. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Dan DiLiberto, Board Chairman, 35150 Lakeshore Boulevard, Eastlake, Ohio 44095.

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

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

#### Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

<u>Special Projects Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

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

### **Proprietary Funds**

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

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

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

### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All proprietary fund types 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 statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

#### **D.** Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special assessment installments and related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred revenues. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2005 but which are not intended to finance 2005 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenues.

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

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has elected not to apply FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its governmental activities, business-type activities and enterprise fund.

### E. Budgetary Process

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

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is within each fund, except for the General Fund which is within department and function. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

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

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

### 1. Tax Budget

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

### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1st of each year. As part of the certification process the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2005.

### 3. Appropriations

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

### 4. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

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

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

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

8	
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$367,813)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2005 received during 2006	(3,656,799)
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2004 received during 2005	1,758,709
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2005 paid during 2006	643,106
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2004 paid during 2005	(675,970)
2004 Prepaids for 2005	10,203
2005 Prepaids for 2006	(14,065)
Encumbrances Outstanding	(2,183)
Budget Basis	(\$2,304,812)

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

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

### G. Investments

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

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2005. 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, 2005.

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

### H. Inventory

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

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

### I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2005, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

### J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$300. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by their ultimate use:

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

#### J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

#### 3. Depreciation

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

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

#### K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund

## L. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

#### M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net Assets restricted for Other Purposes include programs for street and highway improvements, federal grants for security of persons and property and mandatory fines for various court programs.

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

#### N. <u>Pensions</u>

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

#### O. Interfund Activity

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

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

#### P. Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, inventories of supplies and materials, prepaid items and debt service.

#### Q. Estimates

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

#### R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2005.

#### NOTE 2 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**Fund Deficit:** The fund deficit at December 31, 2005 of \$799,796 in the Capital Projects Fund (capital projects fund) is the result of recognizing a note payable as a liability under the modified accrual basis. Deficits do not exist under the budgetary basis of accounting. The general fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### NOTE 3 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2005, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures" and GASB Statement No. 42, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries."

GASB Statement No. 40 establishes and modifies disclosure requirements related to investment risks, credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risk) and interest rate risk. This statement also establishes and modifies disclosure requirements for custodial credit risk on deposits.

GASB Statement No. 42 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for impairment of capital assets. This statement also clarifies and establishes accounting revenues for insurance recoveries.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City, however additional note disclosure can be found in Note 4, "Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments." The implementation of GASB Statement No. 42 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

# NOTE 4 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$130,892
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	183,023
Shared Revenues	1,266,696
Interest Revenues	27,880
	\$1,608,491

Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:

Compensated Absences Payable (\$1,449,772)

# NOTE 4 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

Capital Outlay	\$5,706,294
Depreciation Expense	(3,553,282)
	\$2,153,012
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	(\$49,162)
Increase in Delinquent Property Tax	125,920
Increase in Shared Revenue	129,111
Increase in Interest Revenue	6,379
_	\$212,248
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resource	s:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$30,195)
Increase in supplies inventory	17,711
_	(\$12,484)

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

Investment earnings of \$142,836 earned by other funds was credited to the General Fund as required by state statute.

#### A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$7,583,328 and the bank balance was \$8,392,213. Federal depository insurance covered \$400,000 of the bank balance and \$7,992,213 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Burance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$7,992,213
Total Balance	\$7,992,213

Balance

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

#### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2005 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturit		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
STAR Ohio	\$2,615,000	$AAAm^{l}$	\$2,615,000	0	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Cash and Cash Equivalents *	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$3,278,327	\$6,920,001
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	6,920,001	(6,920,001)
Investments: STAR Ohio	(2,615,000)	2,615,000
Per Footnote	\$7,583,328	\$2,615,000

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property which is used in business, located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004 on assessed values as of January 1, 2004, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property must be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2004. 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 from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the 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 of the year assessed. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or 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 is currently assessed at 25 percent of its true value and public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$7.40 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2005 property tax receipts were based was \$353,016,660. This amount constitutes \$299,814,400 in real property assessed value, \$8,779,460 in public utility assessed value and \$44,422,800 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .74% (7.4 mills) of assessed value.

#### **NOTE 6 – TAXES** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Receivables at December 31, 2005, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, special assessments, interfund and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

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

The following is a summary of transfers for all funds for 2005:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$0	\$368,015
Capital Projects Fund	58,805	0
Special Projects Fund	39,277	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Police, Fire and Disaster Trust Fund	0	96,000
State Highway Fund	149	0
City Highway Fund	1,284	0
Lake Transportation Fund	5,000	0
Litter Control Fund	23,500	0
Street Lighting Fund	50,000	0
Law Enforcement Trust Fund	96,000	0
Swimming Pool Fund	190,000	0
Totals	\$464,015	\$464,015

Transfer from Police, Fire and Disaster Trust Fund was moved to the Law Enforcement Trust Fund in accordance with an Auditor of State directive.

#### NOTE 9 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Interfund balances at December 31, 2005 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Interfund	Interfund
	Loan Receivable	Loan Payable
General Fund	\$1,600,000	\$0
Enterprise Fund:		
Sewer Fund	0	1,600,000
Totals	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000

#### **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

#### A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2005:

December 31,

December 31,

#### Historical Cost:

Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$16,992,788	\$2,105,000	\$0	\$19,097,788
Construction in Progress	569,902	223,506	0	793,408
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,319,264	395,000	(750,000)	6,964,264
Improvements Other Than Buildings	828,369	0	0	828,369
Machinery and Equipment	9,002,300	902,788	(481,513)	9,423,575
Infrastructure	75,266,400	2,080,000	0	77,346,400
Total Cost	\$109,979,023	\$5,706,294	(\$1,231,513)	\$114,453,804
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Buildings	(\$2,217,976)	(\$147,647)	\$150,000	(\$2,215,623)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(221,355)	(41,369)	0	(262,724)
Machinery and Equipment	(5,705,844)	(637,632)	381,527	(5,961,949)
Infrastructure	(21,149,067)	(2,726,634)	0	(23,875,701)
Total Depreciation	(\$29,294,242)	(\$3,553,282) *	\$531,527	(\$32,315,997)
Net Value:	\$80,684,781			\$82,137,807

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

# NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

## A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

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

December 31

Security of Persons and Property	\$354,984
Leisure Time Activities	178,561
Transportation	244,163
General Government	2,775,574
Total Depreciation Expense	\$3,553,282

December 31

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

Summary by Category at December 31, 2005:

#### Historical Cost:

	December 51,			December 51,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Total Cost	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2004	Additions	Deletions	2005
Utility Structures in Service	(\$6,687,184)	(\$170,529)	\$0	(\$6,857,713)
Total Depreciation	(\$6,687,184)	(\$170,529)	\$0	(\$6,857,713)
	(\$0,007,101)	(\$170,823)	Ψ0	(ψ0,057,715)
	(\$0,007,101)	(\$170,025)	Ψ0	(ψ0,037,713)
Net Value:	\$4,882,936	(\$170,529)	\$0	\$4,712,407

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

## A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS")

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

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

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2005, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The 2005 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.55%, of covered payroll, 9.55% to fund the pension and 4.0% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$452,920, \$447,081 and \$453,954, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### **NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2005 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2005 was 4.0% of covered payroll which amounted to \$133,703.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004 (the latest information available). 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 unfunded actuarial accrued liability. 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. The investment assumption rate for 2004 was 8.0%. An annual increase of 4.0% 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 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually plus an additional factor ranging from 1% to 6% for the next 8 years. In subsequent years (9 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase 4% (the projected wage inflation rate).

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants for the TP and CO Plans was 376,109. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2004 is \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, will be effective January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, Ohio PERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$405,263, \$375,216 and \$367,065 for police and \$329,766, \$306,154 and \$266,567 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The health care coverage provided by the OP&F Fund is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

The portion of the 2005 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$161,066 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police and \$106,487 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. 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. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2004, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

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

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

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

At December 31, 2005, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,449,772, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

#### **NOTE 13 - NOTE PAYABLE**

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

		Balance			Balance
	Maturity	December 31,			December 31,
	Date	2004	Issued	(Retired)	2005
General Obligation Note:					
2.85% Golf Course	2006	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### **NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-Term debt of the City at December 31, 2005 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Amounts Due
	December 31,			December 31,	Within
	2004	Additions	(Reductions)	2005	One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Compensated Absences	\$1,419,577	\$1,449,772	(\$1,419,577)	\$1,449,772	\$110,374

#### **NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City is a member of the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (OGRMP), a public entity risk plan formed under the provisions of Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. OGRMP is a "fixed cost, fully reinsured, non-assessable program" for over 550 member political subdivisions. The organization is controlled by a Board of Directors comprised of public officials from participating members. Coverage is 100% reinsured over the insured's deductibles. The City pays an annual premium to OGRMP for its general insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of OGRMP provides that the organization will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial insurance and reinsurance companies.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

#### **NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

The following is a summary of insurance coverages at year end:

Coverage		
Comprehensive General Liability	\$3,000,000	per occurrence
Law Enforcement Professional Liability	3,000,000	per occurrence
<b>Public Officials Errors and Omissions</b>	3,000,000	per occurrence
Property	30,189,968	per occurrence
Bond/Crime	25,000/50,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	30,189,968	per occurrence
Automobile Liability	2,000,000	per occurrence

The City provides major medical health insurance coverage for its employees through the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) operated by Blue Cross & Blue Shield Mutual of Ohio as HMO Health Ohio.

As an integral part of the health insurance program, a reinsurance policy has been purchased covering claims in excess of \$27,500 per individual per year up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 per individual per lifetime.

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

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

#### **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

Cleveland OH 44113-1306

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# Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

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

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 11, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters, 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*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management in a separate letter dated June 11, 2007.

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

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc. June 11, 2007

# STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, for the year ending December 31, 2004, reported no material citations or recommendations.



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### **CITY OF WICKLIFFE**

#### **LAKE COUNTY**

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 23, 2007