



For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Broadview Heights Cuyahoga County 9543 Broadview Road Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Broadview Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, 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 opinions 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the 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 our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Broadview Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Fire Levy Funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 25, 2008, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. 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 the 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.

City of Broadview Heights Cuyahoga County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Mary Saylor

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

November 25, 2008

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Broadview Heights (the City) financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities as of December 31, 2007.

Please read it in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements and notes, which begin on page 15.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2007 are as follows:

- The City's net assets decreased approximately \$2.0 million as a result of this year's operations. Net assets of our business-type activities decreased by approximately \$.5 million, or 8.1%, and net assets of governmental activities decreased by \$1.4 million, or 3.9%.
- General revenues accounted for \$15.2 million or 80.8% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$3.6 million or 19.2% of total governmental activities revenue.
- Capital assets of the governmental activities increased \$.4 million and business-type activities decreased \$.6 million.
- The City had \$20.2 million in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3.6 million of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants, contributions and interest. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$15.2 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The general fund, the City's largest major fund, had revenues of \$11.1 million in 2007, a decrease of \$.6 million or 5.0% from 2006 revenues. The expenditures of the general fund totaled \$11.2 million in 2007, an increase of \$.02 million or .2% from 2006 expenditures.
- The City issued \$1.7 million in bonds in 2007 and retired \$1.66 million in bonds and loans.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (on pages 15 and 16-17) provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements begin on page 18. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most financially significant funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Reporting the City as a Whole

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the City as a whole begins on page 6. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City, as a whole, better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?". The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net assets* and changes in them. You can think of the City's net assets, the difference between assets, what the citizens own, and liabilities, what the citizens owe, as one way to measure the City's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the City's net assets are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors however, such as changes in the City's property tax base, income tax base, and the condition of the City's capital assets (land, roads, building, water and sewer lines etc...) to assess the *overall health* of the City.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two types of activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, street and highway maintenance, capital improvement, vehicle acquisition, parks and recreation, and general administrative. Income taxes, property taxes, undivided local government, ambulance user fees and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-Type Activities The City charges a fee to customers to help cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's sanitation operations are reported here.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 10. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, City Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The City's three kinds of funds are governmental, proprietary and fiduciary, which use different accounting approaches.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Governmental Funds - Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. 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 one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation alongside the fund financial statements.

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, fire levy fund, general bond retirement fund, OWDA bond retirement fund and streets capital improvement fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and fire levy fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The governmental fund financial statements begin on page 18.

Proprietary Funds - When the City charges customers for the full cost of the services it provides whether to outside customers or to other units of the City, these services are reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the City's enterprise funds (a component of business-type funds) are the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

The proprietary fund financial statements begin on page 24.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting for the fiduciary funds is much like that used to account for proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements begin on page 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 29.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2007 compared to 2006:

(Table 1) Net Assets

	 Govern Acti		 Busine Acti	ss-Ty vities		Total				
	2007	2006	 2007		2006		2007			2006
Assets Current and Other Assets	\$ 21,838,398	\$ 23,843,838	\$ 659,050	\$	555,131	\$	22,497,448		\$	24,398,969
Capital Assets, Net	 32,781,383	32,373,432	5,211,778		5,802,380		37,993,161			38,175,812
Total Assets	54,619,781	56,217,270	5,870,828		6,357,511	_	60,490,609			62,574,781
Liabilities Current and Other Liabilities	4,949,669	5,180,880	45,440		29,407		4,995,109			5,210,287
Long Term Liabilities Due Within One Year Due in More than One Year	2,313,904 12,820,555	1,719,556 13,397,947	6,701 21,857		3,062 20,858		2,320,605 12,842,412			1,722,618 13,418,805
Total Liabilities	 20,084,128	 20,298,383	73,998		53,327		20,158,126			20,351,710
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets Net of Debt Restricted	20,413,835	20,171,210	5,211,778		5,802,380		24,446,443	*		25,335,479
Other Purposes	1,040,236	1,004,444	0		0		1,040,236			1,004,444
Debt Service	7,832,296	9,788,976	0		0		7,832,296			9,788,976
Capital Projects Unrestricted (Deficit)	 2,156,644 3,092,642	2,001,314 2,952,943	 0 585,052		0 501,804		2,156,644 4,856,864	*		2,001,314 4,092,858
Total Net Assets	\$ 34,535,653	\$ 35,918,887	\$ 5,796,830	\$	6,304,184	\$	40,332,483		\$	42,223,071

^{*} The totals for governmental and business-type activities represents their respective investment in capital assets, net of related debt, and the total of the City reflects all capital assets and debt which includes debt for business-type assets recorded in the governmental activities. See Note 12 for more information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

The City's *combined* net assets changed from a year ago, *decreasing* from \$42.2 million to \$40.3 million. Looking at the net assets and net expenses of governmental and business-type activities separately, different stories emerge.

Net assets in the City's governmental activities decreased by 3.9% (\$34.5 million compared to \$35.9 million). Unrestricted net assets, the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements increased approximately \$.1 million. Restricted net assets, those restricted mainly for capital projects and special purposes such as street cleaning or maintenance increased by \$.2 million. Net assets restricted for debt obligations decreased \$1.9 million and the investments in capital assets, net of debt category increased by \$.2 million.

Net assets in the City's business-type activities decreased by \$.5 million in 2007. The City can only use these net assets to finance the continuing operations of sanitary sewer maintenance.

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

City of Broadview Heights
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Table 2 Change in Net Assets

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-T	ype Activities	То	tal
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues						
Revenues Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 2,326,946	\$ 2,175,101	\$ 1,221,311	\$ 1,244,483	\$ 3,548,257	\$ 3,419,584
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,196,327	2,218,371	0	22,351	1,196,327	2,240,722
Capital Grants and Contributions	93,237	1,605,720	0	0	93,237	1,605,720
Total Program Revenues	3,616,510	5,999,192	1,221,311	1,266,834	4,837,821	7,266,026
General Revenues:						
City Income Taxes	9,444,300	9,393,667	0	0	9,444,300	9,393,667
Property Taxes	3,879,651	3,498,100	0	0	3,879,651	3,498,100
Hotel Tax	6,602	8,528	0	0	6,602	8,528
Grants and Contributions	1,393,474	1,583,634	0	0	1,393,474	1,583,634
Interest and Investment Earnings	252,535	195,838	16,333	0	268,868	195,838
Rentals	138,068	248,615	0	0	138,068	248,615
Other	101,678	703,350	58,120	0	159,798	703,350
Total General Revenues	15,216,308	15,631,732	74,453	0	15,290,761	15,631,732
Total Revenues	18,832,818	21,630,924	1,295,764	1,266,834	20,128,582	22,897,758
Program Expenses						
General Government	7,301,420	5,655,869	0	0	7,301,420	5,655,869
Security of Persons and Property	6,720,879	6,847,396	0	0	6,720,879	6,847,396
Public Health	348,658	311,843	0	0	348,658	311,843
Community Development	419,628	442,155	0	0	419,628	442,155
Transportation	2,648,184	2,462,650	0	0	2,648,184	2,462,650
Basic Utility	847,867	911,397	0	0	847,867	911,397
Leisure Time Activities	1,242,116	1,364,559	0	0	1,242,116	1,364,559
Interest on Long Term Debt	687,300	664,574	0	0	687,300	664,574
Sewer Maintenance	0	0	1,803,118	1,778,056	1,803,118	1,778,056
Total Expenses	20,216,052	18,660,443	1,803,118	1,778,056	22,019,170	20,438,499
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets						
Before Transfers	(1,383,234)	2,970,481	(507,354)	(511,222)	(1,890,588)	2,459,259
Net Transfers	0	100,000	0	(100,000)	0	0
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$ (1,383,234)	\$ 3,070,481	\$ (507,354)	\$ (611,222)	\$ (1,890,588)	\$ 2,459,259

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the City's net assets by \$1.4 million, which accounts for a 3.9% decrease.

Revenues provided by specific programs include charges for services which are 12.4% of all governmental revenue. Revenues provided by sources other than city residents in the form of operating and capital grants comprise another 6.8%.

The 2% income tax is the largest revenue source for the City. Income tax revenues are allocated based on City ordinance. The revenue and expense of collection of the income tax is allocated among the General Fund, the Fire Levy Fund, the Safety Equipment Fund, the Fire Equipment Fund, the Streets Capital Improvement Fund and the Storm Sewer Maintenance Fund. Income taxes account for 50.1% of the total revenue of the governmental activities.

Another major component of general revenue is property taxes, which amounted to 20.6% of total revenues.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

		20	07		2006					
	Total Cost			Net Cost		Total Cost		Net Cost		
General Government	\$	7,301,420	\$	6,245,208	\$	5,655,869	\$	3,930,143		
Security of Persons and Property		6,720,879		6,186,446		6,847,396		5,987,885		
Public Health		348,658		348,658		311,843		311,843		
Community Development		419,628		415,428		442,155		435,525		
Transportation		2,648,184		1,540,607		2,462,650		1,128,792		
Basic Utility		847,867		847,867		911,397		911,397		
Leisure Time		1,242,116		328,028		1,364,559		488,042		
Other		0		0		0		(1,196,950)		
Interest and Fiscal Charges		687,300		687,300		664,574		664,574		
Total Expenses	\$	20,216,052	\$	16,599,542	\$	18,660,443	\$	12,661,251		

The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the City's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Business-Type Activities

The City's only Enterprise Fund is the Sewer Maintenance Fund. For a description of this fund, see accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

The Sewer Maintenance net assets decreased by \$.5 million or 8.1%. The basic financial statements for the major fund are included in this report.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

Information about the City's major governmental funds begins on page 18. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All Governmental funds had total revenues of \$19.9 million and expenditures of \$21.9 million. The General Fund balance decreased approximately \$.09 million.

The Fire Levy Fund balance increased by \$.2 million and the General Bond Retirement Fund decreased by \$.2 million. The OWDA Bond Retirement Fund balance decreased \$.2 million and the Streets Capital Improvement Fund had an increase of \$.06 million.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Information about the City's major proprietary fund begins on page 24.

Budgeting Highlights

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the Tax Budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriation Ordinance: all are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriations Ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the line item level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

The Finance Director continually monitors the encumbrances and expenditures against the budgeted appropriations and against the County Auditor's Certificate of Estimated Resources. Using the budget prepared by the City the preceding July and including the carry over balances less carry over encumbrances at year-end, the County Auditor arrives at and issues the Certificate of Estimated Resources for the City. Ohio Law prohibits total fund appropriations from exceeding the amounts by fund on the County Auditor's certificate.

The General Fund actual revenue was \$.06 million less than final budgeted revenue and \$.7 million more than original budgeted revenue. Actual expenditures were \$.06 million less than final budgeted expenditures and \$.1 million less than original budgeted expenditures. Nothing individually significant caused these minor variances.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2007, the City had approximately \$37.9 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including police and fire equipment, land, buildings, park facilities, roads, bridges, and water and sewer lines (see below). Table 4 shows fiscal year 2007 balances compared with 2006.

(Table 4)
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	_	Governmen	tal A	ctivities	_	Business-Ty	pe A	Activities	To	otal		
		2007		2006	_	2007		2006	 2007		2006	
Land	\$	2,989,593	\$	2,405,232	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 2,989,593	\$	2,405,232	
Construction in Progress		0		2,106,555		0		0	0		2,106,555	
Buildings and Improvements		4,513,567		4,633,106		494,096		522,517	5,007,663		5,155,623	
Improvements		2,551,786		1,232,291		0		0	2,551,786		1,232,291	
Furniture and Fixtures		10,035		12,601		0		0	10,035		12,601	
Machinery and Equipment		704,638		655,510		110,398		146,762	815,036		802,272	
Vehicles		921,926		923,877		25,799		17,689	947,725		941,566	
Infrastructure		21,089,838		20,404,260		4,581,485		5,115,412	25,671,323		25,519,672	
Totals	\$	32,781,383	\$	32,373,432	\$	5,211,778	\$	5,802,380	\$ 37,993,161	\$	38,175,812	

Depreciation expense exceeded acquisitions in 2007, resulting in a net decrease of \$.2 million from 2006.

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Debt

At December 31, 2007, the City had \$11.0 million in bonds, \$2.5 million in OWDA loans and \$.4 million in the Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan.

(Table 5) Outstanding Debt, at December 31, 2007

	_	overnmental Activities 2007	_	overnmental Activities 2006
General Obligation Bonds	\$	7,502,747	\$	6,287,067
Special Assessment Bonds		3,503,416		3,864,682
Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan		394,401		466,110
OWDA Loans		2,509,985		3,246,599
Totals	\$	13,910,549	\$	13,864,458

At December 31, 2007, the City had outstanding long-term debt obligations in the amount of \$13.9 million up \$.04 million from 2006 for the governmental activities which represents a .3% increase.

The City's rating with Moody's Investor Service is currently Aa3.

Other obligations include capital leases and accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements (Note 12).

Current Issues

In June, 2007, the City sold \$1.7 million in bonds for energy improvements pursuant to HB 300.

The City also completed the demolition of the dilapidated hospital building on the municipal complex grounds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and 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 Linda Pertz, Director of Finance, 9543 Broadview Road, Bldg 7, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147.

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Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2007

	overnmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	 Total
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,721,617	\$	262,201	\$ 6,983,818
Cash in Segregated Accounts	638,727		0	638,727
Receivables:				
Accounts (Net of Allowance)	281,894		396,849	678,743
Taxes	6,446,536		0	6,446,536
Intergovernmental	754,359		0	754,359
Special Assessments	6,995,265		0	6,995,265
Noncurrent Assets:				
Land	2,989,593		0	2,989,593
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	 29,791,790		5,211,778	 35,003,568
Total Assets	 54,619,781		5,870,828	 60,490,609
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	182,901		8,629	191,530
Contracts Payable	161,840		0	161,840
Intergovernmental Payable	517,961		19,538	537,499
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits	343,789		17,273	361,062
Deferred Revenue	3,638,949		0	3,638,949
Accrued Interest	104,229		0	104,229
Non Current Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	2,313,904		6,701	2,320,605
Due In More Than One Year	 12,820,555		21,857	 12,842,412
Total Liabilities	 20,084,128	-	73,998	20,158,126
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	20,413,835		5,211,778	24,446,443
Restricted for:				
Other Purposes	1,040,236		0	1,040,236
Debt Service	7,832,296		0	7,832,296
Capital Projects	2,156,644		0	2,156,644
Unrestricted	 3,092,642		585,052	 4,856,864
Total Net Assets	\$ 34,535,653	\$	5,796,830	\$ 40,332,483

Debt related to certain business-type assets is included in the governmental activities. This debt has not been included in the invested in capital assets, net of related debt for the governmental or business-type activities but has been reflected in the entity-wide total. See Note 12.

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Expenses			Charges for Services and Sales	Co	ram Revenues Departing Grants, ntributions, nd Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities General Government	\$	7,301,420	\$	1,009,823	\$	46,389	\$	0
Security of Persons and Property	Ψ	6,720,879	Ψ	250,326	Ψ	284,107	Ψ	0
Public Health		348,658		0		0		0
Community Development		419,628		4,200		0		0
Transportation		2,648,184		148,509		865,831		93,237
Basic Utility		847,867		0		0		0
Leisure Time		1,242,116		914,088		0		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		660,850		0		0		0
Bond Issuance Costs		26,450		0		0		0
Total Governmental Activities		20,216,052		2,326,946		1,196,327		93,237
Business-Type Activities								
Sewer		1,803,118		1,221,311		0		0
Total Business-Type Activities		1,803,118		1,221,311		0		0
Totals	\$	22,019,170	\$	3,548,257	\$	1,196,327	\$	93,237

General Revenues

Municipal Income Tax Levied For:

General Purposes

Other Purposes

Capital Outlay

Property Taxes Levied For:

General Purposes

Police and Fire

Debt Service

Hotel Tax

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted

to Specific Programs

Interest and Investment Earnings

Rentals

Other

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

Governmen Activities		Business-Type Activities	Total
(415) (1,540) (847)	5,446) 3,658) 5,428)	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$ (6,245,208) (6,186,446) (348,658) (415,428) (1,540,607) (847,867) (328,028)
(660	0,850) 6,450)	0	(660,850) (26,450)
(16,599		0	(16,599,542)
	0	(581,807)	(581,807)
	0	(581,807)	(581,807)
(16,599	9,542)	(581,807)	(17,181,349)
6,86 ² 28: 2,290	3,489	0 0 0	6,864,534 283,489 2,296,277
2,178 59	1,967 3,115 9,569 5,602	0 0 0 0	1,641,967 2,178,115 59,569 6,602
252 138	3,474 2,535 3,068 1,678	0 16,333 0 58,120	1,393,474 268,868 138,068 159,798
15,210	5,308	74,453	15,290,761
(1,383	3,234)	(507,354)	(1,890,588)
35,918	3,887	6,304,184	42,223,071
\$ 34,535	5,653	\$ 5,796,830	\$ 40,332,483

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2007

		General		Fire Levy Fund		General Bond Retirement		OWDA Bond Retirement		Streets Capital Improvement	
Assets	Φ.	1 001 502	Ф	200 114	ф	257 104	¢	0	¢.	000.062	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash in Segregated Accounts	\$	1,901,582 0	\$	300,114 0	\$	257,104 0	\$	0 638,727	\$	998,962 0	
Receivables:		U		U		U		056,727		U	
Accounts (Net of Allowance)		183.638		1.414		0		0		23,325	
Taxes		3,509,951		1,924,642		59,320		0		435,538	
Intergovernmental		157,593		107,327		3,354		0		0	
Special Assessments		64,771		0		6,425,476		505.018		0	
Advances to Other Funds		0 .,,,,		0		0		0		0	
Total Assets	\$	5,817,535	\$	2,333,497	\$	6,745,254	\$	1,143,745	\$	1,457,825	
Liabilities and Fund Balance											
Liabilities											
Accounts Payable	\$	123,708	\$	3,052	\$	0	\$	0	\$	6,435	
Contracts Payable		0		0		0		0		78,770	
Intergovernmental Payable		324,093		138,123		0		0		0	
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits		217,993		79,480		0		0		0	
Deferred Revenue		2,599,678		2,016,714		6,488,150		505,018		183,822	
Advances From Other Funds		0		0	-	0		0		0	
Total Liabilities		3,265,472		2,237,369	_	6,488,150		505,018		269,027	
Fund Balances											
Reserved for Encumbrances		86,228		1,686		0		0		55,923	
Reserved for Advances		0		0		0		0		0	
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported In:											
General Fund		2,465,835		0		0		0		0	
Special Revenue Funds		0		94,442		0		0		0	
Debt Service Fund		0		0		257,104		638,727		0	
Capital Projects Funds		0		0		0		0		1,132,875	
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)		2,552,063		96,128		257,104		638,727		1,188,798	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	5,817,535	\$	2,333,497	\$	6,745,254	\$	1,143,745	\$	1,457,825	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Assets of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2007

			I	December 31, 2007			
G	Other overnmental		Total Governmental	Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$	8,201,909
	Funds		Funds	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
				statement of net assets are different because:			
\$	3,263,855	\$	6,721,617	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
	0		638,727	resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			32,781,383
	73,517		281,894	Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
	517,085		6,446,536	period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
	486,085		754,359	Delinquent Property Taxes	\$ 167,497		
	0		6,995,265	Municipal Income Tax	1,114,071		
	112,000		112,000	Special Assessments	6,995,265		
				Intergovernmental	 514,216		8,791,049
\$	4,452,542	\$	21,950,398				
				In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
				whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
				when due.			(104,229)
\$	49,706	\$	182,901				
	83,070		161,840	Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and			
	55,745		517,961	payable in the current period and therefore are not reported			
	46,316		343,789	in the funds.			
	636,616		12,429,998	General Obligation Bonds	(7,502,747)		
	112,000		112,000	Special Assessment Bonds	(3,503,416)		
				OWDA Bonds	(2,509,985)		
	983,453		13,748,489	Long Term Notes Payable	(394,401)		
				Capital Leases	(30,570)		
				Compensated Absences Payable	 (1,193,340)		(15,134,459)
	244,412		388,249				
	112,000		112,000	N. A		Φ.	24.525.652
	_			Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$	34,535,653
	0		2,465,835				
	553,330		647,772				
	0		895,831				
	2,559,347		3,692,222				
	3,469,089		8,201,909				
\$	4,452,542	\$	21,950,398				
	., 2,. 12	-	21,700,570	I			

City of Broadview Heights, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Ge	neral	 Fire Levy Fund	F	General Bond Retirement	OWDA Bond Retirement	In	Streets Capital approvement
Revenues								
Local Taxes	\$	8,474,580	\$ 1,980,292	\$	58,882	\$ 0	\$	1,556,818
Intergovernmental Revenue		906,844	216,728		6,712	0		0
Fees, Licenses and Permits		661,571	0		0	0		0
Fines and Forfeitures		306,670	0		0	0		0
Special Assessments		26,853	0		616,869	444,334		0
Charges for Services		436,672	249,084		0	0		0
Interest Income		252,535	21,990		0	27,574		46,969
Rentals		40,468	0		0	0		0
Gifts and Donations		495	0		0	0		0
Miscellaneous		6,322	 0		13,960	 54		2,628
Total Revenues		11,113,010	2,468,094		696,423	471,962		1,606,415
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government		4,585,325	0		0	0		0
Security of Persons and Property		3,736,229	2,283,736		0	0		0
Public Health		348,658	0		0	0		0
Community Development		395,280	0		0	0		0
Transportation		751,025	0		0	0		0
Basic Utility		847,867	0		0	0		0
Leisure Time		272,841	0		0	0		0
Capital Outlay		0	0		0	0		1,123,648
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		150,000	0		923,199	580,710		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		118,341	0		483,808	91,697		0
Bond Issuance Costs		0	 0		0	 0		0
Total Expenditures		11,205,566	2,283,736		1,407,007	672,407		1,123,648
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(92,556)	184,358		(710,584)	(200,445)		482,767
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Proceeds of Bonds		0	0		0	0		0
Premium on Bonds		0	0		0	0		0
Transfers In		0	0		500,628	0		0
Transfers Out		0	 0		0	 0		(418,814)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0	0		500,628	0		(418,814)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(92,556)	184,358		(209,956)	(200,445)		63,953
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		2,644,619	 (88,230)		467,060	 839,172	_	1,124,845
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$	2,552,063	\$ 96,128	\$	257,104	\$ 638,727	\$	1,188,798

City of Broadview Heights, Ohio 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, 2007

Go	Other	Total Governmental	Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (241,741)
00	Funds	Funds	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
			statement of activities are different because:		
			3,3		
\$	1,192,032	\$ 13,262,604	Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However,		
	922,568	2,052,852	in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over		
	1,099,014	1,760,585	their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount		
	19,266	325,936	by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
	0	1,088,056	Capital Asset Additions	\$ 2,721,068	
	130,120	815,876	Current Year Depreciation	 (2,282,311)	438,757
	18,815	367,883			
	97,600	138,068	Net effect of transactions involving the disposal of capital		
	0	495	assets are not reflected in the funds.		(30,806)
	68,134	91,098			
			Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide		
	3,547,549	19,903,453	current financial resources are not reported as revenues		
			in the funds,		
			Delinquent Property Taxes	43,211	
	1.50 452	4 7 45 770	Municipal Income Tax	28,609	
	160,453	4,745,778	Special Assessments	(1,482,655)	(1.555.040)
	458,468	6,478,433	Intergovernmental	 (156,108)	(1,566,943)
	0	348,658			
	1,023,575	395,280 1,774,600	The issuance of long term debt provides current financial resources		
	1,023,373	847,867	to the governmental funds while the repayment of principal of long		
	968.483	1,241,324	term debt consumes the current financial resources, but reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		
	2,514,599	3,638,247	Proceeds from Bonds and Notes	(1,700,000)	
	2,314,399	3,030,247	Bond Principal	484,320	
	9,428	1.663.337	Special Assessment Bond principal	361,266	
	1,459	695,305	OWDA Principal	736,614	
	26,450	26,450	Capital Leases	9,428	
	20,430	20,450	Note and Loan Principal	71,709	(36,663)
	5,162,915	21,855,279	Note and Estail Principal	 71,702	(50,005)
	5,102,715	21,000,217	In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding		
	(1,615,366)	(1,951,826)			
	() / /	() //	when due.		34,455
	1,700,000	1,700,000	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not use the		
	10,085	10,085	current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		
	80,844	581,472	expenditures in governmental funds.		
	(162,658)	(581,472)	Compensated Absences		19,707
		,			
	1,628,271	1,710,085			
			Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ (1,383,234)
	12,905	(241,741)			
	3,456,184	8,443,650			
\$	3,469,089	\$ 8,201,909			
			-		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Budgeted	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original Final		Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues					
Local Taxes	\$ 8,382,585	\$ 8,475,351	\$ 8,391,552	\$ (83,799)	
Intergovernmental Revenue	893,866	906,315	913,942	7,627	
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	619,396	628,023	633,308	5,285	
Fines and Forfeitures	299,934	304,111	306,670	2,559	
Special Assessments	26,853	26,853	26,853	0	
Charges for Services	722,894	732,737	739,130	6,393	
Interest Income	244,163	247,564	249,647	2,083	
Rentals	52,254	52,982	53,428	446	
Gifts and Donations	484	495	495	0	
Miscellaneous	7,864	7,968	8,041	73	
Total Revenues	11,250,293	11,382,399	11,323,066	(59,333)	
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	4,577,277	4,642,482	4,582,492	59,990	
Security of Persons and Property	3,989,124	3,798,871	3,798,871	0	
Public Health	316,906	356,186	356,186	0	
Community Development	413,403	389,758	389,758	0	
Transportation	699,204	785,268	785,268	0	
Basic Utility	898,000	853,784	853,784	0	
Leisure Time	267,557	276,312	276,312	0	
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	118,341	118,341	118,341	0	
Total Expenditures	11,429,812	11,371,002	11,311,012	59,990	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(179,519)	11,397	12,054	657	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,664,820	1,664,820	1,664,820	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	105,264	105,264	105,264	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,590,565	\$ 1,781,481	\$ 1,782,138	\$ 657	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Fire Levy Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	 Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	 Original F		Final Actual		Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues Local Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue Charges for Services Interest Income	\$ 2,146,657 129,183 148,469 12,920	\$	2,153,245 144,537 166,116 14,455	\$	1,978,931 216,728 249,084 21,675	\$	(174,314) 72,191 82,968 7,220
Total Revenues	 2,437,229		2,478,353		2,466,418		(11,935)
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property	 2,336,616		2,298,426		2,286,488		11,938
Total Expenditures	 2,336,616		2,298,426		2,286,488		11,938
Net Change in Fund Balance	100,613		179,927		179,930		3
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	110,617		110,617		110,617		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 6,307		6,307		6,307		0
Fund Balance (Deficit) End of Year	\$ 217,537	\$	296,851	\$	296,854	\$	3

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds December 31, 2007

	Ente	usiness-Type Activities Enterprise Fund Sewer Maintenance			
Assets	·				
Current Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	262,201			
Accounts Receivable (Net of Allowance)		396,849			
Total Current Assets		659,050			
Non Current Assets:					
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		5,211,778			
Total Assets		5,870,828			
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable		8,629			
Intergovernmental Payable		19,538			
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits		17,273			
Compensated Absences - Current Portion		6,701			
Total Current Liabilities		52,141			
Long Term Liabilities					
Compensated Absences		21,857			
Total Liabilities		73,998			
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		5,211,778			
Unrestricted		585,052			
Total Net Assets	\$	5,796,830			

City of Broadview Heights, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Ente	s-Type Activities erprise Fund Sewer aintenance		
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services Other	\$	1,221,311		
Other	·	58,120		
Total Operating Revenues		1,279,431		
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services		377,037		
Contractual Service		704,773		
Materials and Supplies		50,110		
Depreciation		596,695		
Capital Outlay		51,996		
Other		22,507		
Total Operating Expenses		1,803,118		
Operating Income (Loss)		(523,687)		
Non Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest Income		16,333		
Change in Net Assets		(507,354)		
Net Assets at Beginning of Year		6,304,184		
Net Assets at the End of the Year	\$	5,796,830		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Business-Type Activitie Enterprise Fund Sewer Maintenance				
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Cash Received from Customers	\$	1,213,146			
Cash Paid for Goods and Services		(809,004)			
Cash Paid to Employees		(360,484)			
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		43,658			
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Interest on Investments	-	16,333			
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Investing Activities		16,333			
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Payments for Capital Acquisitions		(22,357)			
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities		(22,357)			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		37,634			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		224,567			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	262,201			
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(523,687)			
Adjustments:					
Depreciation Expense		596,695			
Loss on Sale of Assets		16,264			
(Increase) Decrease in Assets: Accounts Receivable		(66,285)			
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		(00,283)			
Accounts Payable		4,118			
Intergovernmental Payable		4,631			
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits		7,284			
Compensated Absences		4,638			
Total Adjustments		567,345			
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$	43,658			

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds December 31, 2007

Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash in Segregated Accounts	\$ 802,861 45,871
Total Assets	\$ 848,732
Liabilities Undistributed Monies	\$ 848,732
Total Liabilities	\$ 848,732

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 1 – Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Broadview Heights (the City) is a municipal corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor and Council are elected. The City provides police and fire protection, emergency medical, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, refuse collection and general administrative services to the citizens of the City.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that financial statements are not misleading. A primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government of the City includes City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, fire fighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, water, sewer and sanitation. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board; and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City authorizes the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, or determines the budget. The City has no component units.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and its proprietary funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City also has the option to apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations.

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Fire Levy Fund – The fire levy fund accounts for the operating expenses of a full time fire department, and is reserved exclusively for that purpose. The revenue is primarily from property taxes through charter millage.

General Bond Retirement – The general bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of interest and principal on long term general obligation debt.

OWDA Bond Retirement – The OWDA bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of interest and principal on long term general obligation debt associated with the construction of a sanitary sewer system in the City of Broadview Heights. The debt shall be fully retired in 2021.

Streets Capital Improvement – The streets capital improvement fund accounts for capital expenses associated with the reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads and infrastructure associated with City roads.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

Enterprise Funds - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following is the City's major enterprise fund:

Sewer Maintenance Fund – The sewer maintenance fund is an enterprise fund used to account for operations of the sanitary sewer system on a continuing basis and is financed through user charges.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account for deposits held for contractors and developers.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, tuition, grants, fees and rentals.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2007, but which were levied to finance year 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue on modified accrual only. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year by action of Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among funds and departments may be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. None of these supplemental appropriations had any significant effect on the original appropriations. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, except funds requiring that interest proceeds follow the invested principal, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records.

The City has segregated a portion of cash balances, reported as "Cash in segregated accounts" which are used for the payment of OWDA loans and agency fund activities.

During 2007, investments were limited to certificates of deposit, a money market investment, U.S. Treasury notes, repurchase agreements and STAROhio.

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

STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio 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 STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price which is the price investments could be sold for on December 31, 2007.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2007 amounted to \$252,535, which includes \$148,530 assigned from other city funds.

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

Capital Assets

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City Engineer's interpretation of historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are required to be depreciated using a depreciation method (specifically the straight line method) over the following useful lives:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Land	N/A	N/A
Construction in Progress	N/A	N/A
Buildings	10 - 50 Years	10 - 50 Years
Improvements	10 - 50 Years	N/A
Furniture and Fixtures	10 - 20 Years	N/A
Machinery and Equipment	10 - 15 Years	10 - 15 Years
Vehicles	6 - 15 Years	6 - 15 Years
Infrastructure	10 - 50 Years	10 - 50 Years

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" on the balance sheet and are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account, which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave that will be paid as a termination benefit.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. The City reports amounts representing encumbrances and advances as reservations of the fund balance in governmental funds.

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 borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City reported no significant net asset balances restricted by enabling legislation. Net assets restricted for other purposes include recreation, street construction and repair and operation of the police and fire departments.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenue and expenses not meeting these definitions are classified as nonoperating.

Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. There were no capital contributions in the current year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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 business-type activities. Interfund transfers are eliminated when reported in the entity wide financial statements for both the governmental and business-type activities. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures or expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund, and as a reduction of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2007.

Estimates

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

Note 3 – Fund Deficits

Fund balances at December 31, 2007 included the following individual fund deficits:

	Γ	eficit
	F	und
	Ba	lance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Avery Road Sanitary Sewer	\$	540
Police Pension		37,012

The deficits in these governmental funds resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current 5-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies, which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds with the City Auditor by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Interim monies may be invested in the following securities:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

- 7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Effective September 27, 1996, investments in stripped principal or interest obligations are no longer allowed to be purchased. Reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are also prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the City's cash and deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. By law, financial institutions must collateralize all uninsured public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105 percent of uninsured public funds deposited. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

Cash on Hand: At year end, the City had \$575 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the balance sheet of the City as part of equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents.

Deposits: The carrying value of the City's deposits totaled \$806,614 and the bank balances of the deposits totaled \$964,573. Of the bank balance \$160,318 was covered by depository insurance; and \$804,255 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although the securities serving as collateral were held by the pledging institution in the pledging institution's name, and all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, (noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC).

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2007, the City had the following investments:

Rati	ng by: Standard		Fair	1	nvestment Maturities (in years)	Percentage of Total
Moody	& Poor's	Investment	 Value	16	ess than 1	Investments
	N/A	Repurchase Agreement	\$ 1,116,952	\$	1,116,952	14.57%
	AAA	U.S. Treasury Notes	107,732		107,732	1.41%
	AAAm	Victory Federal Money Market	530,995		530,995	6.93%
	AAAm	StarOhio	 5,908,409		5,908,409	77.09%
		Totals	\$ 7,664,088	\$	7,664,088	100.00%

Interest Rate Risk: The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The City's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Credit Risk: The City's investments credit ratings are summarized above.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. The investment percentages are listed above.

Note 5 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and the Fire Department Levy Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund		Fire Levy Fund		
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$	(92,556)	\$	184,358	
Adjustments:					
Revenue accruals		210,056		(1,676)	
Expenditure accruals		11,110		194	
Encumbrances		(116,556)		(2,946)	
Budget basis	\$	12,054	\$	179,930	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 6 – Transfers and Interfund Balances

Transfers are used to move resources from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2007, consisted of the following:

		Transfer Out								
				Streets		Other				
	Gen	eral		Capital	Go	vernmental	Se	wer		
Transfer In	Fu	nd	Imp	provement		Funds	Maint	enance		Total
General Bond Retirement Other Governmental Funds	\$	0	\$	337,970 80,844	\$	162,658	\$	0	\$	500,628 80,844
Total	\$	0	\$	418,814	\$	162,658	\$	0	\$	581,472

The transfers from the Streets Capital Improvement Fund to the Bond Retirement Fund were to pay for the debt issues for storm sewer and Broadview Center renovations. The transfers to other governmental funds were for road reconstruction projects. The other governmental funds receive revenue to pay the debt for ongoing improvements projects and transferred funds to the General Bond Retirement Fund.

At December 31, 2007, the only interfund obligation outstanding is an advance between other governmental funds that will be repaid some time in the future. The advances due to/from other funds consisted of the following:

	Advance From Other Funds				
Advance To Other Funds	Other Funds Government				
Other Governmental	\$	112,000			

Interfund receivables and payables resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2007, consisted of taxes, special assessments, accounts (billings for user charged services), and intergovernmental receivables. All of these receivables are considered fully collectible.

No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2007 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2006 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2007 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2007 taxes.

2007 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2007, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2007, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2007 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2008.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2007 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2006, are levied after October 1, 2007, and are collected in 2008 with real property taxes.

2007 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2006, on the value as of December 31, 2006. Collections are made in 2007. For 2007, tangible personal property is assessed at 12.5% for property including inventory. This percentage will be reduced to 6.25% for 2008 and zero for 2009.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In 2007-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$9.40 per \$1,000 of assessed value. After adjustment of the rate for inflationary increases in property values, the effective tax rate was \$6.27 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for real property classified as residential/agricultural and \$6.81 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for all other real property. Real property owners' tax bills are further reduced by homestead and rollback deductions, when applicable. The amount of these homestead and rollback reductions is reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2007 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Real Property Public Utility Tangible Property Tangible Personal Property	\$ 634,498,160 8,235,000 16,850,171	96.20% 1.25% 2.55%
Total	\$ 659,583,331	100.00%

Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the payment is due by December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single-county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30 with the remainder payable at September 20.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies, which are measurable as of December 31, 2007. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2007 operations. The receivable is offset by deferred revenue.

Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as income of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 75% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. The Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) is the City's agent for administering income tax collecting and accounting.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee 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. By City ordinance, income tax proceeds, after income tax department expenditures, are credited to the following funds: 72.7% to the General Fund, 1% to the Fire Levy Special Revenue Fund, 16.5% to the Streets Capital Improvement Fund and and 9.8% to other governmental funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount		
Governmental Activities:			
Local Government	\$	54,599	
Gasoline and Excise Tax		386,650	
Permissive Tax		10,549	
Estate Tax		17,010	
Homestead/Rollback		210,356	
OWDA Road Construction		75,195	
Total	\$	754,359	

Taxes Receivable

A summary of taxes receivable follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Real Estate Tax	\$ 3,806,446
Municipal Income Tax	2,639,619
Hotel/Motel Tax	471_
Total	\$ 6,446,536

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 8 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2007, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/06		 Additions		Reductions	Balance 12/31/07	
Governmental Activities							
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:							
Land and Improvements	\$	2,405,232	\$ 584,361	\$	0	\$ 2,989,593	
Construction in Progress		2,106,555	 744,685	_	(2,851,240)	 0	
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated		4,511,787	1,329,046		(2,851,240)	2,989,593	
Capital Assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings		5,926,941	0		0	5,926,941	
Improvements		1,567,593	1,462,130		0	3,029,723	
Furniture & Fixtures		34,642	0		0	34,642	
Machinery & Equipment		1,586,815	188,222		(9,621)	1,765,416	
Vehicles		3,094,555	326,030		(171,895)	3,248,690	
Infrastructure							
Traffic Signals		443,207	0		0	443,207	
Roads		17,794,226	2,266,880		0	20,061,106	
Waterlines		10,715,637	0		0	10,715,637	
Street Signs & Guard Rails		26,710	0		0	26,710	
Storm Sewers		11,193,864	 0		0	11,193,864	
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated		52,384,190	4,243,262		(181,516)	56,445,936	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:							
Buildings		(1,293,835)	(119,539)		0	(1,413,374)	
Improvements		(335,302)	(142,635)		0	(477,937)	
Furniture & Fixtures		(22,041)	(2,566)		0	(24,607)	
Machinery & Equipment		(931,305)	(136,207)		6,734	(1,060,778)	
Vehicles		(2,170,678)	(300,062)		143,976	(2,326,764)	
Infrastructure							
Traffic Signals		(268,328)	(19,288)		0	(287,616)	
Roads		(9,906,055)	(988,945)		0	(10,895,000)	
Waterlines		(4,614,679)	(176,445)		0	(4,791,124)	
Street Signs & Guard Rails		(25,975)	(275)		0	(26,250)	
Storm Sewers		(4,954,347)	 (396,349)		0	(5,350,696)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(24,522,545)	 (2,282,311)		150,710	 (26,654,146)	
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net		27,861,645	 1,960,951		(30,806)	29,791,790	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	32,373,432	\$ 3,289,997	\$	(2,882,046)	\$ 32,781,383	

City of Broadview Heights, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Balance 12/31/06		 Additions		Reductions		Balance 12/31/07	
Business-Type Activities								
Capital Assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings	\$	1,136,841	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	1,136,841	
Machinery & Equipment		638,933	7,518		(48,794)		597,657	
Vehicles		224,842	14,839		0		239,681	
Infrastructure								
Sanitary Sewers		14,774,012	 0		0		14,774,012	
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated		16,774,628	22,357		(48,794)		16,748,191	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:								
Buildings		(614,324)	(28,421)		0		(642,745)	
Machinery & Equipment		(492,171)	(27,618)		32,530		(487,259)	
Vehicles		(207,153)	(6,729)		0		(213,882)	
Infrastructure								
Sanitary Sewers		(9,658,600)	(533,927)		0		(10,192,527)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(10,972,248)	(596,695)		32,530		(11,536,413)	
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	5,802,380	\$ (574,338)	\$	(16,264)	\$	5,211,778	

Depreciation was charged as follows:

Governmental Funds:	
General government	\$ 829,994
Security of persons and property	253,117
Community development	114,982
Leisure time activities	65,325
Transportation	1,018,893
	\$ 2,282,311
Proprietary Funds:	
Sewer maintenance	\$ 596,695

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Ohio Public Employee Retirement System

All City full-time employees, other than Police and Firemen, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan (TP), a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan (MD) – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan (CO) – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and post-retirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and Combined plans; however, health care benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

Benefits are established by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

Plan members are required to contribute 9.5% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 13.85% for 2007 for local employees and 17.17% for public safety employees. For 2006 the contribution for local employees was 13.7% and for public safety employees it was 16.93%. For 2005, the required contributions were 13.55% and 16.70% for local employees and public safety employees, respectively. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The contribution rates are determined actuarially. The City's contributions to OPERS for local employees and public safety employees were \$393,823 and \$11,536 for the year ending December 31, 2007, \$414,235 and \$10,222 for the year ended December 31, 2006, and \$444,978 and \$7,269 for the year ended December 31, 2005; 88% has been contributed for 2007, and 100% for 2006 and 2005.

Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the OP&F's Board of Trustees. The OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and by Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and for 2006 the City was required to contribute 19.5% for police and 24.0% for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$261,471 and \$214,659 for the year ending December 31, 2007, \$239,906 and \$199,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, and \$239,182 and \$194,593 for the year ended December 31, 2005; 72% has been contributed for 2007, and 100% for 2006 and 2005.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 10 – Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

In addition to providing pension benefits through Ohio Public Employee Retirement System ("System"), the System provides post retirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio Service Credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary service recipients is also available. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions to the System. For 2007, member and employer contribution rates were consistent for all three plans. For local government employer units, the rate was 13.85% of covered payroll and for public safety and law enforcement employers the rate was 17.17%; the portion of all employer contributions allocated to health care was 5.00% from January 1 through June 30, 2007 and 6.00% from July 1 through December 31, 2007. The portion that was used to fund health care for local employees and public safety employees were \$260,349 and \$5,469 for the year ending December 31, 2007, \$202,615 and \$3,701 for the year ended December 31, 2006, and \$186,378 and \$2,289 for the year ended December 31, 2005; 88% has been contributed for 2007, and 100% for 2006 and 2005.

The Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of OPEB adjusted for the effects of payroll increases and health care premium increases. The measure, which is an actuarial present value of credited projected benefits, is intended to help users assess the System's funding status on a going-concern basis and assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The System does not make separate measurements of assets and OPEB for individual employers.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2006 (the latest information available), include a rate of return on investments of 6.50%. 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 about the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from .5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase between .50% and 6.0% annually for the next eight years and 4.0% annually after eight years. All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets.

The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, the actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for future OPEB payments were \$12.0 billion. The Traditional Pension and Combined Plans has 374,979 active contributing participants as of December 31, 2007. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2006 valuation was 362,130.

On September 9, 2004 the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008 which allowed additional funds to the health care plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides post-retirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such 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 full-time or on a two-thirds basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 6.75% of covered payroll was applied to the post-employment health care program during 2007 and 7.75% of covered payroll in 2006. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees and survivors were 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.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

The City's actual contributions that were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$138,426 for police and \$83,997 for fire for 2007, \$158,236 for police and \$94,908 for fire for 2006 and \$157,759 for police and \$92,806 for fire for 2005. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$120,373,722, which was net of member contributions of \$58,532,848. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2006, was 14,120 for police and 10,563 for firefighters.

Note 11 – Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated contracts, City ordinances and State laws. Employees earn one to five weeks of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Vacation time may be carried over from one anniversary year to the next. The carry over shall be limited to the employee's annual vacation eligibility only.

Employees may bank up to the annual eligibility amount plus earned vacation time toward retirement, payable at retirement or termination. Approval of any cash payment is within the sole discretion of the City of Broadview Heights.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours per month of service (fire department earns 13 hours of sick leave per month of service). Sick leave accumulation is unlimited. Upon retirement or death, employees can be paid the following:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Department	Maximum					
	1/2 5140 1 (2721					
Service Department	1/3 of 140 days (373 hours)					
Corrections	1/4 of 120 days (240 hours)					
Dispatch:						
Hired prior to 1/1/88	1/3 of 160 days (427 hours)					
Hired after 1/1/88	1/4 of 120 days (240 hours)					
Patrol:						
Hired prior to 1/1/88	1/3 of 160 days (427 hours)					
Hired after 1/1/88	1/4 of 120 days (240 hours)					
Sergeant:						
Hired prior to 1/1/88	1/3 of 160 days (427 hours)					
Hired after 1/1/88	1/4 of 120 days (240 hours)					
Fire Department	1/4 (240 hours)					
Level 1 and 2 hired prior to 1/1/96	1/3 of 160 days (427 hours)					
Level 1 and 2 hired after 1/1/96	1/3 of 120 days (320 hours)					
Level 3 & 4	1/3 of 120 days (320 hours)					

Note 12 – Long Term Obligations

General Obligation Bonds

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of utility system and government building construction issues. General obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Purpose	Maturity Date	Interest Rates	Original Amount
Governmental Activities			
1977 Sidewalk Improvement	1983	5.25%	\$ 10,584
1988 Street Improvement	2008	7.38%	215,519
1989 Street Improvement	2009	7.00%	44,965
1989 Street Improvement	2009	7.14%	91,698
1991 Street Improvement	2009	6.77%	18,079
1999 Various Improvement	2019	4.50% to 5.65%	2,850,000
2000 Various Improvement	2013	4.60%	1,550,000
2003 Service Building	2013	4.20%	1,260,000
2003 Street Improvement	2023	4.58%	96,000
2004 Building Improvement	2024	3.00% - 5.00%	300,000
2006 Street Improvement	2026	3.75% - 5.00%	1,029,649
2006 Demolition Project	2026	3.75% - 5.00%	621,476
2007 Energy Improvement Project	2017	4.0% - 4.25%	1,700,000
Total			\$ 9,787,970

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds								
Year Ending	 Go	veri	nmental Activ	ities					
December 31,	Principal		Interest		Total				
2008	\$ 651,024	\$	340,633	\$	991,657				
2009	657,918		313,748		971,666				
2010	678,935		285,965		964,900				
2011	694,217		256,770		950,987				
2012	757,947		226,412		984,359				
2013 - 2017	2,636,553		698,192		3,334,745				
2018 - 2022	992,130		208,670		1,200,800				
2023 - 2026	434,023		45,842		479,865				
Total	\$ 7,502,747	\$	2,376,232	\$	9,878,979				

Special Assessment Bonds

Outstanding special assessment bonds consist of street and utility improvements which are payable from the proceeds of tax assessments against individual property owners.

Special assessment bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

	Maturity		(Original
Purpose	Date	Interest Rates		Amount
Governmental Activities				
	200.0	7.200/	ф	006 401
1988 Street Improvement	2008	7.38%	\$	986,481
1989 Street Improvement	2009	7.00%		805,035
1989 Sewer Improvement	2009	7.14%		778,302
1990 Street Improvement	2010	7.845%		150,000
1991 Street Improvement	2009	6.77%		846,922
1994 Sewer Improvement	2014	5.50%		112,000
1995 Sewer Improvement	2015	6.38%		37,735
1999 Various Purpose	2019	4.5% to 5.65%		630,000
2001 Sewer Improvement	2021	6.10%		211,000
2003 Street Improvement	2023	4.2%		200,000
2003 Street Improvement	2023	4.2%		800,000
2003 Sewer Improvement	2023	4.58%		304,000
2004 Street Improvement	2024	3.00% to 5.00%		505,000
2006 Sewer Improvement	2026	3.75% - 5.00%		582,448
2006 Sewer Improvement	2026	3.75% - 5.00%		71,427
Total			\$	7,020,350

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for special assessment bonds are as follows:

	Special Assessment Bonds									
Year Ending		Go	oven	nmental Activiti	ies					
December 31,		Principal		Interest		Total				
						<u> </u>				
2008	\$	377,469	\$	172,923	\$	550,392				
2009		333,641		151,087		484,728				
2010		308,151		132,275		440,426				
2011		228,429		114,988		343,417				
2012		161,299		103,403		264,702				
2013 - 2017		896,015		403,674		1,299,689				
2018 - 2022		882,435		187,822		1,070,257				
2023 - 2026		315,977		26,226		342,203				
Total	\$	3,503,416	\$	1,292,398	\$	4,795,814				

OWDA Loans

The City entered into various loan agreements with the Ohio Water Development Authority for the purpose of improving and expanding the water operations. These loans are payable from the proceeds of tax assessments against individual property owners.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

OWDA loans currently outstanding are as follows:

Purpose	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount
1 dipose		Interest reac	 Timount
Governmental Activities			
1985 Sanitary Sewer Project	2008	9.78%	\$ 5,200,000
1994 Sanitary Sewer Project	2015	4.18% - 4.35%	1,939,258
1996 Sanitary Sewer Project	2017	4.04%	143,711
1997 Sanitary Sewer Project	2019	4.12%	607,188
1999 Sanitary Sewer Project	2021	4.02%	719,567
			\$ 8,609,724

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for OWDA loans are as follows:

	 OWDA Loans									
Year Ending	Governmental Activities									
December 31,	 Principal		Interest		Total					
2008	\$ 799,828	\$	121,926	\$	921,754					
2009	169,182		70,452		239,634					
2010	176,240		63,395		239,635					
2011	183,592		56,042		239,634					
2012	191,252		48,383		239,635					
2013 - 2017	759,764		128,564		888,328					
2018 - 2020	230,127		18,358		248,485					
Total	\$ 2,509,985	\$	507,120	\$	3,017,105					

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Loan Payable

On Sept. 8, 2003 the City entered into a contract with the Department of Development of the State of Ohio for Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan Funds. The City was awarded \$637,417, 90% of which (\$573,675) is to be repaid at 0% interest over a period of 8 years and 10% was awarded as a grant.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the loan is as follows:

Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan								
Year Ending	Gove	rnmental Activities						
December 31,	Principal							
	'							
2008	\$	71,709						
2009		71,709						
2010		71,709						
2011		71,709						
2012		71,709						
2013		35,856						
Total	\$	394,401						

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Changes in Long Term Liabilities

Long term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/06	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/07	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds					
Street Improvement (1988)					
7.375% through 2008	\$ 21,516	\$ 0	\$ (10,758)	\$ 10,758	\$ 10,758
Sewer Improvement (1989)					
7.140% through 2009	29,515	0	(6,851)	22,664	6,851
Street Improvement (1989)					
7.000% through 2009	7,138	0	(2,380)	4,758	2,380
Street Improvement (1991)					
6.772 % through 2009	7,105	0	(1,254)	5,851	1,358
Sidewalk Improvements (1977)					
5.250%	2,500	0	0	2,500	2,500
Broadview Center Improvement					
4.6% through 2013	1,135,000	0	(135,000)	1,000,000	145,000
Various Purpose (1999)					
4.50% - 5.65% through 2019	2,157,968	0	(122,845)	2,035,123	126,945
Service Building					
4.20% through 2013	910,000	0	(120,000)	790,000	125,000
Street Improvements (2003)					
4.58% through 2023	85,200	0	(3,600)	81,600	* 3,600
Building Improvements (2004)					
3.00% - 5.00% through 2024	280,000	0	(10,000)	270,000	10,000
Street Improvements (2006)					
3.75% - 5.00% through 2026	1,029,649	0	(44,670)	984,979	44,670
Demolition Project (2006)					
3.75% - 5.00% through 2026	621,476	0	(26,962)	594,514	26,962
Energy Improvement Project (2007)					
4.00% - 4.25% through 2017	0	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	145,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	6,287,067	1,700,000	(484,320)	7,502,747	651,024

City of Broadview Heights, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Balance 12/31/06		Additions	F	Reductions		Balance 12/31/07		Due Within One Year
Special Assessment Bonds With City Commitment									
Street Improvement (1988)									
7.375% through 2008	\$ 98,4	85	\$ 0	\$	(49,242)	\$	49,243	\$	49,243
Sewer Improvement (1989)	Ψ 20,	0.5	Ψ	Ψ	(42,242)	Ψ	77,273	Ψ	77,273
7.140% through 2009	250,4	89	0		(58,149)		192,340		58,149
Street Improvement (1989)	230,	0)	O .		(50,117)		1,2,510		30,119
7.000% through 2009	127,8	56	0		(42,620)		85,236		42,620
Street Improvement (1990)	127,0	50	O .		(12,020)		03,230		12,020
7.850% through 2010	50.0	00	0		(10,000)		40,000		15,000
Street Improvement (1991)	30,0	00	O .		(10,000)		10,000		13,000
6.772 % through 2009	332,8	95	0		(58,746)		274,149		63,642
Sewer Improvement (1994)	252,0	, ,	· ·		(00,7.10)		27.,1.		05,0.2
5.500% through 2014	48,0	00	0		(6,000)		42,000	k	6,000
Sewer Improvement (1995)	,.		_		(0,000)		,		2,000
6.383% through 2015	22,0	00	0		(2,000)		20,000		2,000
Various Purpose (1999)	,-				()/		.,		,
4.50% - 5.65% through 2019	477,0	33	0		(27,155)		449,878		28,055
Sewer Improvement (2001)	,				. , ,		ŕ		ŕ
6.1% through 2021	179,2	49	0		(7,586)		171,663	k	7,992
Street Improvement (2003)	,						ŕ		ŕ
4.20% through 2023	710,0	00	0		(30,000)		680,000		35,000
Street Improvement (2003)	,				. , ,		ŕ		ŕ
4.20% through 2023	180,0	00	0		(10,000)		170,000		10,000
Sewer Improvement (2003)									
4.58% through 2023	269,8	00	0		(11,400)		258,400	k	11,400
Street Improvement (2004)									
3.00% - 5.00% through 2024	465,0	00	0		(20,000)		445,000		20,000
Sewer Improvement (2006)									
3.75% - 5.00% through 2026	582,4	48	0		(25,269)		557,179	k	25,269
Sewer Improvement (2006)			0						
3.75% - 5.00% through 2026	71,4	27	0		(3,099)		68,328	*	3,099
Total Special Assessment Bonds	3,864,6	82	0		(361,266)		3,503,416		377,469

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	 Balance 12/31/06	Additions Reductions		Balance 12/31/07	Due Within One Year		
OWDA Loans Interest rates vary from 4.04% to 9.78%, due through 2021	\$ 3,246,599	\$	0	\$ (736,614)	\$ 2,509,985	\$	799,828
Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan 0% due 2015	466,110		0	(71,709)	394,401		71,709
Capital Lease	39,998		0	(9,428)	30,570		9,799
Compensated Absences	 1,213,047		361,497	(381,204)	1,193,340		404,075
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 15,117,503	\$	2,061,497	\$ (2,044,541)	\$ 15,134,459	\$	2,313,904
Business-Type Activities Compensated Absences	\$ 23,920	\$	10,648	\$ (6,010)	\$ 28,558	\$	6,701
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 23,920	\$	10,648	\$ (6,010)	\$ 28,558	\$	6,701

^{*} These debt issues are recorded in governmental funds to finance assets of the business-type activities. See notation on page 15 for a further description of the presentation on the statement of net assets.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. This is generally from the general fund, fire levy fund, street maintenance and repair fund or recreation fund. The capital lease will be paid from the recreation fund.

Note 13 - Capitalized Leases

Capital lease obligations relate to equipment which is leased under a long-term agreement. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 13 "Accounting for Leases". Capital lease payments in the governmental funds have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the basic financial statements for the other governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007.

Year	Amount				
2008	\$	11,002			
2009		11,002			
2010		11,002			
Total Minimum Lease Payments		33,006			
Less Amount Representing Interest		2,436			
Present Value of Minimum					
Lease Payments	\$	30,570			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

The assets acquired have been capitalized in the governmental activities in the amount of \$51,000, which is the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

Note 14 – Contractual Commitments

As of December 31, 2007, the City had a contractual commitment for the following project:

		Contractual	Contractual		
Vendor	Project	Commitment	Expended	12/31/07	
Doan/Pyramid Electrical	Energy Improvement Project	\$ 1,668,573	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 168,573	

Note 15 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omission; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City contracts with the Westfield Insurance Company for commercial property coverage, which has a \$19,720,000 limit and a \$500 deductible. The City also contracts with the Westfield Insurance Co. for boiler and machinery coverage, which has a \$50,000 per incident limit and a \$1,000 deductible. In addition, the City carries an equipment floater policy with a \$637,637 limit and a \$500 deductible and a general and vehicle liability policy of \$1,000.000.

The City carries a \$1,000,000 public official liability policy with United National, a police professional policy for \$1,000,000 with Scottsdale and a medical technical E&O policy with Western World for \$1,000.000. All of the liability coverage is capped with a blanket umbrella policy for \$1,000,000 with Colony National.

The City bonds the Mayor for his term, along with several specific employees (i.e. Finance Director, Clerk of Courts, etc) where required by Ohio Revised Code.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Medical

The City provides health and dental benefits to full time city employees. Coverage is provided by a commercial insurance carrier and the City is not exposed to any risks related to health claims.

Note 16 – Contingencies

The City of Broadview Heights, Ohio, is a defendant in several lawsuits, the outcome of which cannot be determined. It is the opinion of the City's management that any judgment against the City would not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position, and would be covered by liability insurance maintained by the City.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Note 17 – Jointly Governed Organization

The Southwest Council of Governments (the Council) helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development. The board is comprised of one member from each of the sixteen participating entities. The board exercises total control over the operation of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Budgets are adopted by the board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. In 2007, the City contributed \$4,500 for the Southwest Council of Governments annual dues. The City contributed \$3,000 in additional funds for the Southwest Emergency Response Team annual dues.

The Council has established two subsidiary organizations, the Hazardous Material Response Team ("Haz Mat") which provides hazardous material protection and assistance and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a Special Weapons and Tactics Team ("SWAT Team"). The Council's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Southwest Council of Governments, Parma Heights, Ohio.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

City of Broadview Heights Cuyahoga County 9543 Broadview Road Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147

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 Broadview Heights, Cuyahoga County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 25, 2008. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control 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 audit procedures for expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in 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 its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a more than inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting: 2007-001.

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Cuyahoga County
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A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Our consideration of the 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 the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. However, we believe the significant deficiency described above, finding number 2007-001, is also a material weakness.

We also noted certain internal control matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated November 25, 2008.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated November 25, 2008.

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

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management and the City Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

November 25, 2008

CITY OF BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

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

FINDING NUMBER 2007-001

Significant Deficiency/Material Weakness

Financial Reporting

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

Numerous adjustments and revenue reclassifications were posted to the financial statements due to the following:

- Construction in progress totaling \$1,525,208 was completed and moved to depreciable capital assets, but was never removed from the non-depreciable capital assets. In addition land improvements were included as depreciable capital assets totaling \$584,361. The net effect of this was that non-depreciable capital assets were overstated by \$940,847, depreciable capital assets were overstated by \$584,361 and transportation expense was understated by \$1,525,208.
- Accounts receivable and charges for service revenues were understated in the Sewer Fund (Business-Type Activities) by \$145,502.
- Charges for service revenues in the Fire Levy Fund were understated by \$249,084 due to ambulance billing receipts being posted as intergovernmental revenue.
- Fines and forfeitures were understated by \$306,670 due to Mayor's Court receipts being posted as fees, licenses, and permits.

The lack of controls over the posting of year-end financial transactions and financial reporting can result in errors and irregularities that may go undetected and decreases the reliability of financial data at year-end.

The City should adopt policies and procedures for controls over recording of year-end financial transactions and over financial reporting to help ensure the information accurately reflects the activity of the City and thereby increasing the reliability of the financial data at year-end. Although the City has contracted with a third party to perform their GAAP conversion, the City's management needs to review the financial statements to be sure all items are being properly recorded.

Officials' Response:

The finding regarding the Construction in Progress is accurate. This error was initially made due to the lack of understanding on the part of the job supervisor as to definition of *completed*. The project was 90% completed at the end of the year, with the fixed assets associated listed in the fixed asset inventory, but the supervisor assumed "completed" meant completed in layman's terms. This will be avoided in the future as I will place myself as the intermediary between job supervisors and the GAAP preparer.

The accounting for receivables and service revenues have been separated by year in this fashion for many years. Now that I am aware that the AOS would like the figures reported in another fashion, I will be happy to comply.

Charges for service revenue for ambulance fees are very often "intergovernmental" revenue if one considers that Medicare and Medicaid provide much of the ambulance revenue. I will be happy to report all as "service revenue" in the future. All of the revenue was properly receipted and accounted for.

Again, all of the revenue was properly receipted and accounted for. I will be certain that the revenue is placed into the line item of the AOS preference.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF BROADVIEW HEIGHTS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 3, 2009