City of Lyndhurst, Ohio

December 31, 2008



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Lyndhurst 5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Lyndhurst, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

July 6, 2009

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City of Lyndhurst, Ohio

For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of 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 Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. 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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 18, during the year ended December 31, 2008, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB), GASB Statement No. 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations, and GASB Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 19, 2009, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



💋 C&P Advisors, LLC

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Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 11, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

& Panichi Inc. Ciuni

Cleveland, Ohio June 19, 2009

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Lyndhurst's (the City) financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2008 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets decreased \$2,277,369, a 2.3% decrease from 2007.
- □ General revenues accounted for approximately \$14.1 million in revenue or 76% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 24% of total revenues of approximately \$18.6 million.
- □ The City had approximately \$20.9 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only approximately \$4.5 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of approximately \$14.1 million and reserves were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had approximately \$13.5 million in revenues and approximately \$13.1 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$102,624 to \$4,198,673.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> The City's programs and services that are reported here include security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City has no business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary 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 statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets.

The presentation of the City's major funds begins on page 14. The City's major funds are the General Fund, General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund, the Permanent Improvement Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net assets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Governr Activi	
	2008	2007
Current and other assets	\$26,958,058	\$27,222,920
Capital assets, Net	76,518,019	78,900,627
Total assets	103,476,077	106,123,547
Long-term debt liabilities	4,272,650	4,408,538
Other liabilities	5,568,103	5,802,316
Total liabilities	9,840,753	10,210,854
Net assets		
Invested in capital assets,		
net of related debt	73,486,752	75,699,364
Restricted	15,382,764	14,780,687
Unrestric ted	4,765,808	5,432,642
Total net assets	\$93,635,324	\$95,912,693

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2008 and 2007:

	Governm Activit	
	2008	2007
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,653,444	\$2,371,612
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,360,835	1,536,672
Capital Grants and Contributions	463,939	342,713
General revenues:		
Property Taxes	5,249,674	5,157,705
Municipal Income Taxes	5,820,074	6,378,134
Other Local Taxes	136,540	146,411
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	2,197,426	1,889,763
Investment Earnings	534,533	978,957
Miscellaneous	186,383	96,656
Total revenues	18,602,848	18,898,623
ProgramExpenses		
Security of Persons and Property	8,241,523	8,417,169
Public Health and Welfare Services	55,004	55,004
Leisure Time Activities	1,265,328	1,334,711
Community Environment	593,221	625,720
Basic Utility Services	3,938,514	3,229,880
Transportation	2,842,018	422,306
General Government	3,853,735	4,582,416
Interest and Fiscal Charges	90,874	127,770
Total expenses	20,880,217	18,794,976
Total Change in Net Assets	(2,277,369)	103,647
Net Assets Beginning of Year	95,912,693	95,809,046
Net Assets End of Year	\$93,635,324	\$95,912,693

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$2,277,369. This was due to a decrease in total revenues of 1.6% compared to 2007. Most predominant are the property and income tax revenues which account for 59.5% of total revenues and which decreased 4.1% in 2008. Furthermore, a substantial decrease in investment earnings supported the decline in revenues for 2008. Significant increases in both transportation and basic utility program expenditures also played a strong role in the reduction of net assets. The investment in these two predominant programs was planned as the City looks to redefine business by implementing new programs with the long term goal of cost reduction. Capital purchases and pension buyouts for labor reduction were major expenditures for both the basic utility and transportation programs in 2008.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City. Residents who work outside the City and are subject to a municipal income tax receive a 50% credit against the income tax liability due to Lyndhurst.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 28.2% and 31.3%, respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2008. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating approximately 60.24% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent	2008 24.07%
Revenue Sources	2008	of Total	
General Shared Revenues	\$2,197,426	11.81%	
Program Revenues	4,478,218	24.07%	11.81%
General Tax Revenues	11,206,288	60.24%	
General Other	720,916	3.88%	3.88%
Total Revenue	\$18,602,848	100.00%	60.24%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$17,070,543, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$17,534,550. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2008		
General	\$4,198,673	\$4,301,297	(\$102,624)
General Obligation Bond Retirement	1,062,186	674,625	387,561
Permanent Improvement	3,375,807	4,088,375	(712,568)
Capital Reserve	3,134,562	3,121,167	13,395
Other Governmental	5,299,315	5,349,086	(49,771)
Total	\$17,070,543	\$17,534,550	(\$464,007)

Management's Discussion and Analysis	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008	Unaudited

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

	2008 Revenues	2007 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$8,999,763	\$9,065,521	(\$65,758)
Intergovernment al Revenue	2,286,465	1,833,934	452,531
Charges for Services	528,982	508,516	20,466
Fines and Forfeitures	1,543,810	1,464,358	79,452
All Other Revenue	184,593	169,010	15,583
Total	\$13,543,613	\$13,041,339	\$502,274

General Fund revenues in 2008 increased approximately 3.9% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2007. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was an increase in intergovernmental revenue. The increase was twofold due to the impact of both the States new law expanding homestead exemptions and estate tax collections.

	2008 Expenditures	2007 Expenditures	Increase (Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,761,946	\$6,695,444	\$66,502
Public Health and Welfare Services	55,004	55,004	0
Leisure Time Activities	789,281	785,203	4,078
Community Environment	383,889	416,149	(32,260)
Basic Utility Services	1,325,907	1,299,716	26,191
General Government	3,769,020	3,981,240	(212,220)
Total	\$13,085,047	\$13,232,756	(\$147,709)

General Fund expenditures decreased by \$147,709 or 1.1% compared to the prior year. Expenditures in the General Fund were tightly controlled by several factors. Inasmuch as fuel, utilities, salaries and benefits experienced increases; the City moved towards its long term goal to reduce spending. This was accomplished by using many different components, including a reduction in labor force as well as limiting outsourcing and professional services coupled with enhancing City services.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

During the course of fiscal year 2008 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of approximately \$13.1 million did not change over the original budget estimates. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2008 the City had \$76,518,019 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings and machinery and equipment. The following table shows fiscal year 2008 and 2007 balances (net of accumulated depreciation):

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)			
	2008	2008 2007			
Land	\$394,193	\$394,193	\$0		
Construction in Progress	183,190	0	183,190		
Buildings	9,742,784	9,724,597	18,187		
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,502,932	2,502,932	0		
Machinery and Equipment	8,088,781	7,746,765	342,016		
Infrastructure	111,656,517	111,289,290	367,227		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(56,050,378)	(52,757,150)	(3,293,228)		
Totals	\$76,518,019	\$78,900,627	(\$2,382,608)		

The primary increases occurred in infrastructure and machinery and equipment, which resulted from a citywide objection to reduce costs and maintain both services and a strong financial grasp during the tumultuous economic decline. The acquisition of an automated recycling vehicle and receptacles and an increase in the street improvement program lead the way in 2008. Also, the acquisition of three safety vehicles, and a five ton snow removal unit contributed to the increase. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2008, the City had approximately \$2.0 million in bonds outstanding, \$174,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$2,025,000	\$2,190,000
Special Assessment Bonds	4,000	8,000
Long-Term Note	1,000,000	1,000,000
Captial Leases Payable	2,267	3,263
Compensated Absences	1,241,383	1,207,275
Total Governmental Activities	\$4,272,650	\$4,408,538

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the county in which Lyndhurst lies, is limited to 11.5 mills. At December 31, 2008, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 11.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The TRW Corporation, once a major employer in the City of Lyndhurst, was purchased by Northrop Grumman in late 2002. Upon the exit of TRW and in an effort to stabilize the city's economy, Legacy Village (a premier retail district) was erected and continues to trend the economic tax base of the City in a positive fashion. The footprint of Legacy Village combined with the presence of the Cleveland Clinic provide for an exclusive plan that was expected to take shape within the next few years. Due to the general state of the economy on both a Federal and State level, much of the anticipated impact to these changes for 2008 was stalled while investors slowed the pace of their financial influx but not their commitment to the plan. A most recent event adding to the future development of this southeast quadrant of the City is the sale of the Acacia Country Club (Acacia CC). Acacia CC, is a 160-acre property located in the City of Lyndhurst and adjacent to Legacy Village. The shareholders voted in 2008 to dissolve the club and sell this unique property. Acacia CC continues to be a vital element to the City's future vision and as such the land has been zoned as part of a mixed use overlay district. The mixed use overlay district was designed to encourage economic, residential and recreational development that is compatible with the existing and proposed character of the City.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Unaudited

The City does continue to experience small bursts in new housing developments associated with the Legacy Village lifestyle center. Despite the sharp increase in sub prime mortgage delinguencies one new home and one new commercial permit was issued in 2008 with a total estimated value of \$1.7 million dollars. Rivercreek continued development plans comprised of 33 single family and 3 duplex units all priced in the \$400,000 - \$500,000 range in which 18 of the 36 units are currently occupied. Eagle Point Vintage Development has submitted plans for 42 free standing cluster homes and 2 sets of 2 manor homes on 17-acres of land abutting the Acacia CC perimeter. Estimated values of theses homes and manors are in the \$400,000 - \$800,000 range. Coupled with the residential outlook, a first term opening of Lincoln Hall, a \$12 million dollar 45,000 square foot expansion to the private Hawken School facility, took place in 2007. The opening of this new facility continues to draw a new and vital cultural and knowledge based interest to Lyndhurst. Most importantly was the level of continued improvement to existing commercial developments. Nineteen permits were issued for commercial alterations in 2008 with an estimated \$4.3 million dollars in scheduled improvements and enhancements. This strong level of improvement confirms a long term pattern of continued commercial dedication within the City of Lyndhurst. This commitment coupled with the engagement to new residential development will carry the City through the current wave of Federal and State economic downturns.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 440-442-5777 or writing to City of Lyndhurst Finance Department, 5301 Mayfield Road, Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2008

	Governmental Activities		
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 13,475,486		
Investments	2,813,147		
Receivables:			
Taxes	8,302,616		
Accounts	161,302		
Intergovernmental	967,199		
Interest	24		
Special Assessments	1,019,968		
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	98,963		
Prepaid Items	119,353		
Capital Assets, Net	76,518,019		
Total Assets	103,476,077		
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	320,919		
Accrued Wages and Benefits	606,473		
Retainage Payable	30,108		
Unearned Revenue	4,587,733		
Accrued Interest Payable	22,870		
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	1,371,157		
Due in More Than One Year	2,901,493		
Total Liabilities	9,840,753		
Net Assets:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	73,486,752		
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	9,175,325		
Debt Service	2,296,210		
Other Purposes	3,911,229		
Unrestricted	4,765,808		
Total Net Assets	\$ 93,635,324		

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

					U	ram Revenue			R	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in Net Assets
				Charges for ervices and		Operating Grants and	Ca	pital Grants and	C	overnmental
	Fx	penses	3	Sales		ontributions	Co	ontributions	G	Activities
Governmental Activities:		penses		Suies		Jillibulions		minoutions		Tervities
Current:										
Security of Persons and Property	\$8	,241,523	\$	875,022	\$	110,049	\$	0	\$	(7,256,452)
Public Health and Welfare Services		55,004		0		0		0		(55,004)
Leisure Time Activities	1	,265,328		181,484		2,500		0		(1,081,344)
Community Environment		593,221		57,226		200,471		0		(335,524)
Basic Utility Services	3	,938,514		2,026		395,515		401,304		(3,139,669)
Transportation	2	,842,018		32,541		652,300		0		(2,157,177)
General Government	3	,853,735		1,505,145		0		62,635		(2,285,955)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		90,874		0		0		0		(90,874)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 20	,880,217	\$	2,653,444	\$	1,360,835	\$	463,939		(16,401,999)
	Gene	ral Revenu	ies							
	Prope	rty Taxes								5,249,674
	Muni	cipal Incon	ne Ta	xes						5,820,074
	Other	Local Tax	es							136,540
	Grant	s and Entit	lemer	nts not Restric	ted to	Specific Prog	grams			2,197,426
	Invest	ment Earn	ings							534,533
	Misce	llaneous							_	186,383
	Total	General Re	evenu	es						14,124,630
	Chang	ge in Net A	ssets							(2,277,369)
	Net A	ssets Begin	nning	of Year						95,912,693
	Net A	ssets End o	of Yea	ar					\$	93,635,324

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2008

	General	General Obligation Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Capital Reserve
Assets:	\$ 2.480.687	\$ 824.385	¢ 0.002.799	¢ 2.440.228
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	+ _,,	+ 0-0,000	\$ 2,623,788	\$ 2,440,328
Receivables:	648,793	237,801	749,988	694,234
Taxes	6,089,258	1,893,804	0	0
Accounts	154,317	1,895,804	4.415	0
Intergovernmental	560,863	86,810	4,413	0
Interest	0	0	0	0
Special Assessments	13,466	7,797	0	0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	28,871	0	0	0
Prepaid Items	119,353	0	0	0
Total Assets	\$ 10,095,608	\$ 3,050,597	\$ 3,378,191	\$ 3,134,562
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 96,490	\$ 0	\$ 2,384	\$ 0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	365,820	0	0	0
Retainage Payable	30,108	0	0	0
Deferred Revenue	5,404,517	1,988,411	0	0
Total Liabilities	5,896,935	1,988,411	2,384	0
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for Encumbrances	365,461	0	249,298	0
Reserved for Prepaid Items	119,353	0	0	0
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	28,871	0	0	0
Undesignated/Unreserved in:				
General Fund	3,684,988	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0	0
Debt Service Funds	0	1,062,186	0	0
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	3,126,509	3,134,562
Total Fund Balances	4,198,673	1,062,186	3,375,807	3,134,562
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 10,095,608	\$ 3,050,597	\$ 3,378,191	\$ 3,134,562

G	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	5,106,298 482,331	\$ 13,475,486 2,813,147
	319,554 2,570 319,526 24 998,705 70,092	8,302,616 161,302 967,199 24 1,019,968 98,963
\$	0 7,299,100	119,353 \$ 26,958,058
-		
\$	222,045 240,653 0 1,537,087 1,999,785	\$ 320,919 606,473 30,108 8,930,015 9,887,515
	916,145 0 70,092	1,530,904 119,353 98,963
	0 2,255,470 0 2,057,608 5,299,315	3,684,988 2,255,470 1,062,186 8,318,679 17,070,543
\$	7,299,100	\$ 26,958,058

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2008

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 17,070,543
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	76,518,019
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	4,342,282
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not	
reported in the funds.	(4,295,520)
Net Assets of Governmental Funds	(4,295,520) \$ 93,635,324

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

_	General	General Obligation Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Capital Reserve
Revenues:	¢ 2,080,202	\$ 1.461.199	¢ 0	\$ 0
Property Taxes	\$ 3,089,392	\$ 1,461,199 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0
Municipal Income Tax Other Local Taxes	5,910,371 0	0	73,415	0
Intergovernmental Revenues		180,649	73,415 0	0
Charges for Services	2,286,465	180,649	0	0
-	528,982		-	-
Investment Earnings	0	34,632	164,101	138,691
Special Assessments		7,807	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	1,543,810	0	0	0
All Other Revenue	184,593	0	0	0
Total Revenue	13,543,613	1,684,287	237,516	138,691
Expenditures:				
Current: Security of Persons and Property	6761046	0	124 070	0
Public Health and Welfare Services	6,761,946	0 0	134,270 0	0
	55,004			0
Leisure Time Activities	789,281	0	22,968	0
Community Development	383,889	0	0	0
Basic Utility Services	1,325,907	0	549,944	0
Transportation	0	0	101,246	0
General Government Debt Service:	3,769,020	4,033	31,906	0
	0	1 1 (0 000	0	0
Principal Retirement	0	1,169,000	0	0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	123,693	0	0
Total Expenditures	13,085,047	1,296,726	840,334	0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	458,566	387,561	(602,818)	138,691
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	43,010	0
General Obligation Notes Issued	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	278,056	0	0	0
Transfers Out	(840,000)	0	(152,760)	(125,296)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(561,944)	0	(109,750)	(125,296)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(103,378)	387,561	(712,568)	13,395
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,301,297	674,625	4,088,375	3,121,167
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	754	0	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 4,198,673	\$ 1,062,186	\$ 3,375,807	\$ 3,134,562

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 250,490	\$ 4,801,081
0	5,910,371
63,125	136,540
631,647	3,098,761
0	528,982
197,109	534,533
998,815	1,006,622
339,849	1,883,659
74,320	258,913
2,555,355	18,159,462
1,103,786	8,000,002
0	55,004
234,746	1,046,995
203,203	587,092
1,050,817	2,926,668
1,613,960	1,715,206
235,449	4,040,408
007	1 1 (0 00)
996	1,169,996
163	123,856
4,443,120	19,665,227
(1,887,765)	(1,505,765)
0	43,010
1,000,000	1,000,000
840,000	1,118,056
0	(1,118,056)
1,840,000	1,043,010
(47,765)	(462,755)
5,349,086	17,534,550
(2,006)	(1,252)
\$ 5,299,315	\$ 17,070,543

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, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (462,755)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(2,107,988)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(274,620)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	400,376
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net assets. In addition, repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	169,996
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	32,982
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <i>Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities</i>	\$ (35,360) (2,277,369)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 3,020,114	\$ 3,020,114	\$ 3,089,392	\$ 69,278
Municipal Income Tax	5,850,400	5,850,400	5,915,251	64,851
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,805,181	1,805,181	2,503,852	698,671
Charges for Services	475,511	475,511	488,766	13,255
Fines and Forfeitures	1,444,000	1,444,000	1,522,239	78,239
All Other Revenues	252,476	252,476	178,218	(74,258)
Total Revenues	12,847,682	12,847,682	13,697,718	850,036
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	7,403,313	7,403,313	6,828,802	574,511
Public Health and Welfare Services	55,004	55,004	55,004	0
Leisure Time Activities	864,463	864,463	791,029	73,434
Community Environment	500,806	500,806	396,440	104,366
Basic Utility Services	1,759,382	1,759,382	1,562,969	196,413
General Government	4,691,550	4,691,550	3,981,991	709,559
Total Expenditures	15,274,518	15,274,518	13,616,235	1,658,283
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,426,836)	(2,426,836)	81,483	2,508,319
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	278,056	278,056	278,056	0
Transfers Out	(840,200)	(840,200)	(840,000)	200
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(562,144)	(562,144)	(561,944)	200
Net Change In Fund Balance	(2,988,980)	(2,988,980)	(480,461)	2,508,519
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,819,753	2,819,753	2,819,753	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	236,159	236,159	236,159	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 66,932	\$ 66,932	\$ 2,575,451	\$ 2,508,519

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2008

	 Agency	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 857,454	
Total Assets	\$ 857,454	
Liabilities:		
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 251,506	
Due to Others	 605,948	
Total Liabilities	\$ 857,454	

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the City) was incorporated on January 16, 1951 and is a home rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates a Mayor-Council form of government.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City are presented as of December 31, 2008 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u> (GASB Codification).

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

A legally separate organization is a component unit of the primary government if (1) the primary government is financially accountable for the organization, (2) the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization are such that the exclusion would cause the reporting entity's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete, or (3) the organization is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: fire and police protection, emergency medical response, parks, recreation, planning, zoning, street construction and maintenance, refuse collection and other governmental services.

The City is associated with three organizations, two are defined as joint ventures and one is defined as a jointly governed organization. The joint venture organizations are the Tri-City Consortium on Aging and the South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission. The jointly governed organization is the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council. These organizations are presented in Notes 14 and 15 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund</u> - This fund is used for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on general obligation debt.

<u>Permanent Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

<u>Capital Reserve Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources set aside by other capital projects funds to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Fiduciary Funds

<u>Agency Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for assets held by a government unit as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has one agency fund. The fund is the Municipal Court Fund, which accounts for monies that flow through the municipal court office.

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

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 City has no activities considered business-type activities.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> – <u>Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. <u>Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers and miscellaneous revenues, is recorded as revenue when received in cash because it is generally not measurable until received.

The City reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent periods when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed form the balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2008, but which are not intended to finance 2008 operations or are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

E. Budgetary Process

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 of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only the General Fund is required to be reported. Budgetary modifications above the major object level by fund may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2008.

3. <u>Appropriations</u>

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level, and may be modified during the year by ordinance of the City Council. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the object level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—General Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budgetary basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance	
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$103,378)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2008	
received during 2009	(1,413,387)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2007	
received during 2008	1,589,063
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2008	
paid during 2009	492,418
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2007	
paid during 2008	(592,916)
2007 Prepaids for 2008	115,860
2008 Prepaids for 2009	(119,353)
2007 Municipal Court Cash	105,261
2008 Municipal Court Cash	(126,832)
Outstanding Encumbrances	(427, 197)
Budgetary Basis	(\$480,461)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and cash equivalent account. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2008. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2008.

H. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds. The cost of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased.

I. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2008, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

2. Depreciation

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

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	15 - 50
Improvements other than Buildings	25
Infrastructure	10 - 65
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10

K. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Special Assessment Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund
Long-Term Note	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Capital Lease	Community Center Fund

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

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

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

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

M. <u>Net Assets</u>

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

N. <u>Pensions</u>

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. <u>Reservations of Fund Balance</u>

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for supplies inventory, prepaid items and encumbered amounts that have not been accrued at year end.

Q. Estimates

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2008.

CITY OF LYNDHURST, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

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

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

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

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$884,563
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	1,563,841
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	773,005
Charges for Services	100,903
Special Assessment Revenue	1,019,970
	\$4,342,282
Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:	
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(\$2,025,000)
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	(4,000)
Capital Leases Payable	(2,267)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(22,870)
Long-Term Notes Payable	(1,000,000)
Compensated Absences Payable	(1,241,383)
	(\$4,295,520)

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

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$1,330,903 (3,438,891) (\$2,107,988)
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue Increase in Delinquent Property Tax Decrease in Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements Increase in Charges for Services Increase in Special Assessment Revenue	(\$90,297) 448,593 (73,851) 100,903 15,028 \$400,376
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resour	rces:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$34,108)
Decrease in supplies inventory	(1,252) (\$35,360)

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. Protection of City cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,947,631 and the bank balance was \$4,321,984. Federal depository insurance covered \$1,101,237 of the bank balance and \$3,220,747 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$3,220,747
Total Balance	\$3,220,747

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

			Invest Matur (in Ye	ities
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3
Repurchase Agreements City's Debt	\$86,994 4,000	AAA ¹ / Aaa ² N/A	\$86,994 0	\$0 4,000
STAR Ohio FNMA	11,564,847 542,615	$AAAm^{1}$ AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	11,564,847 0	0 542,615
Total Investments	\$12,198,456		\$11,651,841	\$546,615

¹Standard & Poor's

² Moody's Investor Service

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

B. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 4% are FNMA.

Credit Risk – The City's investments in FNMA securities were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the City's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less are treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents *	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$14,332,940	\$2,813,147
Certificates of Deposit		
(with maturities of more than 3 months)	2,179,538	(2,179,538)
STAR Ohio	(11,564,847)	11,564,847
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$4,947,631	\$12,198,456

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2008 were levied after October 1, 2007 on assessed values as of January 1, 2007, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years, and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2006. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder is payable by June 20.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2008 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2008 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2008 were levied after October 1, 2007, on the true value as of January 1, 2007. In prior years, tangible personal property assessments were twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out. The assessment percentage for property, including inventory is 12.5% for 2007. This percentage will be reduced to 6.25% in 2008 and zero for 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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 railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 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 calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100% of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

NOTE 4 – TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$11.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2008 levy was based was \$496,025,245. This amount constitutes \$490,055,110, in real property assessed value, \$4,210,530 in public utility assessed value and \$1,759,605 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 1.15% (11.5 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, residents of the City are required to pay City income tax on income they earn outside the City. However, the City allows a credit of a maximum of 50% of the first one and one-half percent of income tax paid to another municipality.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees compensation and remit the tax either monthly or quarterly, as required, to the Regional Income Tax Agency which serves as the City's agent for collection of their income tax. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. All income tax proceeds are received by the General Fund.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2008 consisted of taxes, special assessments, interest, accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables other than those offset by deferred revenues are considered collectible in full.

NOTE 6 - TRANSFERS

The following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2008:

	Transfers In:			
	Other			
		Governmental		
Transfers Out:	General Fund	Funds	Total	
General Fund	\$0	\$840,000	\$840,000	
Permanent Improvement Fund	152,760	0	152,760	
Capital Reserve Fund	125,296	0	125,296	
	\$278,056	\$840,000	\$1,118,056	

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

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2008:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2007	Additions	Deletions	2008
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$394,193	\$0	\$0	\$394,193
Construction in Progress	0	183,190	0	183,190
Subtotal	394,193	183,190	0	577,383
Capit al assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,724,597	18,187	0	9,742,784
Improvements Other than Buildings	2,502,932	0	0	2,502,932
Machinery and Equipment	7,746,765	635,707	(293,691)	8,088,781
Infrastructure	111,289,290	493,819	(126,592)	111,656,517
Subtotal	131,263,584	1,147,713	(420,283)	131,991,014
Total Cost	\$131,657,777	\$1,330,903	(\$420,283)	\$132,568,397
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2007	Additions	Deletions	2008
Buildings	(\$3,053,844)	(\$194,534)	\$0	(\$3,248,378)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(1,293,149)	(101,743)	0	(1,394,892)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,954,914)	(619,495)	19,071	(5,555,338)
Infrastructure	(43,455,243)	(2,523,119)	126,592	(45,851,770)
Total Depreciation	(\$52,757,150)	(\$3,438,891) *	\$145,663	(\$56,050,378)
Net Value:	\$78,900,627			\$76,518,019

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$240,575
Leisure Time Activities	212,186
Community Development	4,952
Basic Utility Services	1,162,453
Transportation	1,564,663
General Government	254,062
Total Depreciation Expense	\$3,438,891

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

A. <u>Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")</u>

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

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

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2008, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2008 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2008, 7.0% of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$510,124, \$593,989 and \$560,017, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2008, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$452,303, \$444,099 and \$454,184 for police and \$455,435, \$435,218 and \$422,572 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2008, local government employers contribution to a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. For 2008, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 7.0% of covered payroll. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$255,062, \$235,880 and \$183,947, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, was effective 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 be allocated to the health care plan.

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2008, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$156,566, \$153,727 and \$180,509 for police and \$128,091, \$122,405 and \$136,456 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The costs of vacation and sick leave benefits are recorded as they are earned. Employees earn sick and vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon retirement, and in certain instances, termination, an individual will be compensated for their accumulated sick leave at a maximum rate of 45% of the balance.

At December 31, 2008, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,241,383, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2008 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Due
		December 31,			December 31,	Wi thin
		2006	Issued	(Retired)	2007	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2.000% Recreational Facilities	2003	\$2,190,000	\$0	(\$165,000)	\$2,025,000	\$170,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		2,190,000	0	(165,000)	2,025,000	170,000
Special Assessment Bonds:						
8.000% Portage Commodore	1989	8,000	0	(4,000)	4,000	4,000
Total Special Assessment Bonds						
with Governmental Commitment		8,000	0	(4,000)	4,000	4,000
Long-Term Notes:						
3.900% Street Improvement	2007	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)	0	0
2.000% Street Improvement	2008	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Long-Term Notes		1,000,000	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Compensated Absences		1,207,275	1,241,383	(1,207,275)	1,241,383	196,102
Capital Leases		3,263	0	(996)	2,267	1,055
Total Governmental Activities		\$4,408,538	\$2,241,383	(\$2,377,271)	\$4,272,650	\$1,371,157

Special assessment debt service is financed by assessments to affected property owners. However, the City is ultimately responsible for the debt service if the assessments are not collected. Delinquent special assessments related to outstanding special assessment bonded debt at year-end were \$39,043.

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The City's future long-term obligation funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2008, follow:

	General Obligation Bonds		Special Assess	sment Bonds
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2009	\$170,000	\$80,232	\$4,000	\$320
2010	175,000	74,878	0	0
2011	185,000	68,752	0	0
2012	190,000	61,722	0	0
2013	195,000	54,408	0	0
2014-2018	1,110,000	145,912	0	0
Totals	\$2,025,000	\$485,904	\$4,000	\$320

NOTE 12 – CAPITAL LEASES

The City has entered into an agreement to lease equipment. The original cost of the equipment was \$5,043. Such agreements are, in substance, lease purchases (capital leases) and are classified as long-term obligations in the financial statements. The costs of these assets are included in the capital asset balances of the Governmental. The capital leases payable are recorded in Governmental Activities in the amount of \$2,267.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2008:

	Governmental
Year Ending December 31,	Activities
2009	\$1,158
2010	1,158
2011	97
Minimum Lease Payments	2,413
Less: amount representing	
interest at the City's incremental	
borrowing rate of interest	(146)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$2,267

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. During 2008 the City contracted with several different insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
HCC	Property	\$250 Comprehensive; \$1,000 Collision
НСС	Inland Marine	\$500
HCC	Crime	\$500
HCC	General Liability	\$0
HCC	Public Officials	\$10,000
HCC	Employee Practices	\$0
HCC	Law Enforcement	\$10,000
HCC	Auto Liability	\$0
HCC	Auto Physical Damage	\$250 Comprehensive; \$1,000 Collision
НСС	Umbrella	\$10,000
Travelers	Boiler	\$1,000
HCC	EDP	\$500

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year.

Workers' compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 14 – JOINT VENTURES

A. <u>Tri-City Consortium on Aging</u>:

The Tri-City Consortium on Aging (Consortium) is a joint venture among the Cities of South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Highland Heights, formed for the purpose of coordinating among the Cities all matters related to assistance and programs for the aged. Consortium revenues consist of contributions from the member Cities and federal grants. The Consortium is controlled by the Council of Governments composed of the Mayors of the Cities of South Euclid, Lyndhurst and Highland Heights, with the advice of a nine member commission. Continued existence of the Consortium is dependent on the City. However, the City of Lyndhurst has no explicit and measurable equity in the Consortium. The Consortium is not accumulating financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress, which would cause additional financial benefit or burden on the City. In 2008, the City contributed \$183,376. To obtain a copy of the Consortium's financial statements, write to the Tri-City Consortium on Aging, 1370 Victory Drive, South Euclid, Ohio 44121.

NOTE 14 – JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

B. South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission:

The South Euclid-Lyndhurst Recreation Commission (SELREC) is a joint venture that is jointly owned and operated by the Cities of South Euclid and Lyndhurst and the South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District for the purpose of operating the Cities and School District's play fields and indoor recreation centers. Each of these governments supports SELREC through funds that are appropriated in their budgets and each shares in the equity of SELREC.

The operation of the SELREC is controlled by a nine member board consisting of the following: one member appointed by the Mayor of the City of South Euclid and one member appointed by the Mayor of the City of Lyndhurst, three members that are residents of the City of South Euclid, three members that are residents of the City of Lyndhurst and one member that is a resident of the South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District and that lives in either the City of South Euclid or the City of Lyndhurst (jointly appointed by the Mayors of the City of South Euclid and Lyndhurst). The City has an ongoing financial responsibility because the continued existence of the joint venture depends on the City's continued participation. SELREC is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress, which would cause additional benefit or burden on the City. The City also has measurable equity interest in SELREC because the joint venture agreement stipulates that the participants have a claim to assets and sets forth the method of distribution upon dissolution of the joint venture. SELREC has no capital assets. SELREC is audited on a two-year basis; the latest reported is for the fiscal agent, South Euclid-Lyndhurst City School District, 6044 Mayfield Road, Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIATION

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council:

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity and natural gas. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 112 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity and natural gas on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity and natural gas at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity and natural gas to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each County then elect one person to serve on the eight-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Lyndhurst did not contribute to NOPEC during 2008. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Joseph Migliorini, the Board Chairman, at 175 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308 or at the website <u>www.nopecinfo.org</u>.

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 18, 2009 the City issued \$1,500,000 in one year General Obligation Notes to pay for Street Improvements and Service Equipment. The notes had an interest rate of 2%.

NOTE 18 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2008, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)*, GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, and GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*.

GASB Statement No. 45 improves the relevance and usefulness of financial reporting by requiring systematic, accrual-basis measurement and recognition of OPEB costs over a period that approximates employees' years of service and providing information about actuarial accrued liabilities associated with OPEB and whether and to what extent progress is being made in funding the plan. The City has determined that the adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the City's financial statements; however, note disclosures related to post-employment benefits have been modified. An OPEB liability at transition was determined in accordance with this Statement for both the OPERS and OP&F post-employment healthcare plans in the amount of \$225,062 and \$284,657, respectively, which are the same as the previously reported liabilities.

GASB Statement No. 49 provides guidance on how to calculate and report costs and obligations associated with pollution cleanup efforts.

GASB Statement No. 50 requires employers contributing to defined benefit pension plans to include the legal or contractual maximum contribution rates in the notes to the financial statements.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 49 and No. 50 did not result in any change to the City's financial statements.



Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lyndhurst, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 19, 2009, wherein we noted the City adopted *GASB Statement Nos.* 45, 49 and 50. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal 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 auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

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 certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting: 2008-001.

C&P Advisors, LLC Ciuni & Panichi, Inc. Joel Strom Associates LLC C&P Wealth Management, LLC

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Members of the City Council Lyndhurst, Ohio

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, we believe that the significant deficiency described above is not a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The City's response to the finding identified in the 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.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council, City Management, and the Auditor of State's Office and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

& Panichi Inc. Curris

Cleveland, Ohio June 19, 2009

City of Lyndhurst

Schedule of Findings

December 31, 2008

Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
Were there any significant deficiencies reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
Was there any material weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
Was there any material noncompliance reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No

1. Summary of Auditors' Results

2. Findings Related To The Financial Statements Required To Be Reported In Accordance With GAGAS

2008-001 – Significant Deficiency

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the City Finance Director and the City Council and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate. The lack of controls over the posting of financial transactions and financial reporting can result in errors and irregularities that may go undetected and decreases the reliability of financial data throughout the year.

The following audit adjustments were made to the financial statements:

- 1. Adjusted accounts payable to actual.
- 2. Adjusted Capital Assets and Construction-in-progress to actual.

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

We recommend the City adopts policies and procedures for controls over year-end financial reporting to help ensure the information accurately reflects the activity of the City thereby increasing the reliability of the financial data at year-end. The City's management needs to review the statements to be sure that all items are being properly recorded.

3. Other Findings

None.

City of Lyndhurst

5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124 (440) 442-5777

The City had no prior audit findings.

City of Lyndhurst

5301 Mayfield Road Lyndhurst, Ohio 44124 (440) 442-5777

Response to Findings Associated With Audit Conducted In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2008-001	Checklists and templates are tools used as part of end of the year procedures. These templates are completed by the A/R and A/P staff, checked for reasonableness against prior years, and further checked against hard copy data for errors or omissions. These templates are then emailed to the Finance Director for her final review before forwarding them to the GAAP conversion team. The City will incorporate a new requirement for comparison. A 60 day detailed ledger report of all A/R and A/P will be reviewed alongside the templates prior to forwarding them. This additional step will be implemented to assure that all data is captured for year end reporting.	N/A	Mary Kovalchik, Finance Director





CITY OF LYNDHURST

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.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 1, 2009

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