Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2012



Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Willowick 30435 Lakeshore Blvd Willowick, Ohio 44095

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Willowick, Lake County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. 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 Willowick is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 21, 2013



For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



25201 Chagrin Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio 44122.5683 p. 216.831.7171 f. 216.831.3020 www.cp-advisors.com Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Fire Emergency Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 13 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

& Panichi Inc.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 31, 2013 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cleveland, Ohio May 31, 2013

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The discussion and analysis of the City of Willowick's ("City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- ♦ The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$40,983,780. Of this amount, \$3,022,236 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- ◆ Total assets decreased by \$1,771,822, which represents a decrease of 3.38 percent from 2011. The most significant decreases were capital assets, net of \$1,037,602 and intergovernmental receivable of \$470,499.
- ◆ Total liabilities decreased by \$360,231, which represents a decrease of 3.57 percent from 2011. The main factors contributing to this decrease were reductions of \$318,137 and \$176,000 in deferred revenue and short-term notes payable, respectively. These decreases were offset by an increase in long-term liabilities of \$131,300.
- ♦ In total, the net position in governmental activities decreased by \$2,094,434 during 2012, which represents a 5.66 percent decrease from 2011. The net position in business-type activities increased \$682,843, or 12.71 percent from 2011.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Willowick's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

- 1) Government-wide financial statements
- 2) Fund financial statements, and
- 3) Notes to the financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Willowick as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base, change in property and income tax laws, and the condition of the capital assets should also be considered.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave).

Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities use the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

Fund Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Willowick's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The City maintains 31 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for the general fund, fire emergency special revenue fund, municipal tax increment equivalent fund and the capital improvement capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses the enterprise fund to account for its sewer operations.

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

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 27 of this report.

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 statements because the resources are not available to support the City's own programs. The City has only one agency fund to report within the fiduciary fund category. Agency funds are reported on a full accrual basis and only present statements of assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 31 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis - City of Willowick as a Whole

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

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

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)
- Program Expenses and Revenues
- General Revenues
- Net Position Beginning and End of Year

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2012 as compared to 2011.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governn	ental Activities	Bu	Business-Type Activities			Total			
	2012	2011	20	12	2011	_	2012	_	2011	
Assets:										
Current and other assets	\$ 12,095,984	\$ 13,612,803	\$ 1,5	666,149 \$	783,550	\$	13,662,133	\$	14,396,353	
Capital assets, net	31,467,939	32,363,492	5,5	82,894	5,724,943	_	37,050,833	_	38,088,435	
Total assets	43,563,923	45,976,295	7,1	49,043	6,508,493	_	50,712,966	-	52,484,788	
Liabilities:										
Current liabilities	4,650,550	5,136,393	1	75,686	181,374		4,826,236		5,317,767	
Long-term liabilities:										
Due within one year	972,483	896,947		75,255	66,557		1,047,738		963,504	
Due in more than one year	3,011,586	2,919,217	8	343,626	888,929	_	3,855,212	_	3,808,146	
Total liabilities	8,634,619	8,952,557	1,0	<u>94,567</u>	1,136,860	_	9,729,186	=	10,089,417	
Net position:										
Net investment in capital assets	29,064,87	29,593,822	4,7	32,040	4,834,066		33,796,911		34,427,888	
Restricted for:										
Capital projects	1,636,708	1,698,820		-	-		1,636,708		1,698,820	
Debt service	217,458	3 212,968		-	-		217,458		212,968	
Other purposes	2,310,46	2,124,841		-	-		2,310,467		2,124,841	
Unrestricted	1,699,800	3,393,287	1,3	322,436	537,567	_	3,022,236	_	3,930,854	
Total net position	\$34,929,304	\$ 37,023,738	\$6,0	<u>)54,476</u> \$	5,371,633	\$ _	40,983,780	\$	42,395,371	

The largest portion (82.46 percent) of the City's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. Capital assets include construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Net investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2012, was \$33,796,911. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position (10.16 percent) represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position \$3,022,236 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The total net position of the City decreased by \$1,411,591, or 3.33 percent. The following factors were responsible for this decrease:

- An increase in accounts receivable of \$202,976
- A decrease in capital assets, net of \$1,037,602
- A decrease in intergovernmental receivable of \$470,499
- A decrease in taxes receivable of \$282,204
- A decrease in short-term notes payable of \$176,000
- A decrease in deferred revenue of \$318,137
- An increase in long-term liabilities of \$131,300

The business-type activities net position increased by \$682,843, or 12.71 percent in 2012. The City generally can only use the net position to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-	Type Activities	To	tal
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services \$	1,129,336	\$ 1,134,430	\$ 2,496,516	\$ 1,836,601	\$ 3,625,852	\$ 2,971,031
Operating grants and						
contributions	268,685	300,866	-	-	268,685	300,866
Capital grants and contributions	125,815	875,628	3,676		129,491	875,628
Total program revenues	1,523,836	2,310,924	2,500,192	1,836,601	4,024,028	4,147,525
General revenues:						
Property and other local taxes	4,268,762	4,325,202	35,486	35,859	4,304,248	4,361,061
Municipal income tax	2,432,055	2,451,485	55,400	33,637	2,432,055	2,451,485
Grants and entitlements not	2,432,033	2,431,403			2,432,033	2,431,403
restricted to specific programs	2,451,658	3,284,600	_	_	2,451,658	3,284,600
Investment income	3,798	8,095			3,798	8.095
Other	50,984	39,012		_	50,984	39,012
Total general revenues	9,207,257	10,108,394	35,486	35,859	9,242,743	10,144,253
Total general revenues	9,201,231	10,100,394			9,242,743	10,144,233
Total revenues	10,731,093	12,419,318	2,535,678	1,872,460	13,266,771	14,291,778
Program expenses:						
General government	2,118,033	1,855,273	_	_	2,118,033	1,855,273
Security of persons and property	5,245,649	5,247,677	_	_	5,245,649	5,247,677
Public health and welfare	102,327	105,344	_	_	102,327	105,344
Transportation	2,468,433	1,755,787	_	_	2,468,433	1,755,787
Leisure time activities	1,083,744	971,692	_	_	1,083,744	971,692
Community development	456,791	511,537	_	_	456,791	511,537
Basic utility service	1,313,505	1,296,432	_	_	1,313,505	1,296,432
Interest and fiscal charges	24,930	32,284	_	_	24,930	32,284
Sewer		-	1,864,950	2,221,170	1,864,950	2,221,170
Total program expenses	12,813,412	11,776,026	1,864,950	2,221,170	14,678,362	13,997,196
Increase (decrease) in net						
assets before transfers	(2,082,319)	643,292	670,728	(348,710)	(1,411,591)	294,582
Transfers	(12,115)	(257,770)	12,115	257,770		
Change in net position	(2,094,434)	385,522	682,843	(90,940)	(1,411,591)	294,582
Net position beginning of year	37,023,738	36,638,216	5,371,633	5,462,573	42,395,371	42,100,789
Net position end of year \$	34,929,304	\$37,023,738	\$6,054,476	\$5,371,633	\$ <u>40,983,780</u>	\$ <u>42,395,371</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Governmental Activities

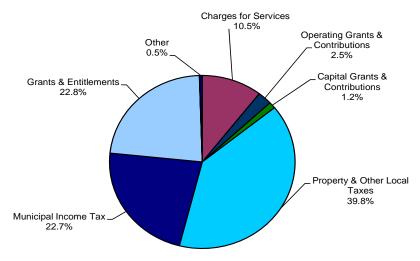
Governmental activities decreased the City's net position by \$2,094,434 during 2012. Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City property tax being the largest contributor. The property tax and other local tax revenue for 2012 was \$4,268,762 representing a decrease of \$56,440, or 1.3 percent, from 2011.

Grants and entitlements, which include local government funds, accounted for \$2,451,658 or 22.85 percent of the governmental revenue in 2012. The revenue decreased \$832,942, or 25.36 percent, from 2011 due to a decrease in local government and estate tax revenues.

The City's income tax revenue source is the third largest contributor with a rate of 2 percent on gross income, which has not changed since 1997. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive an 87.5 percent tax credit up to a maximum of 1.75 percent. During 2012, the revenue generated from this tax amounted to \$2,432,055, representing a decrease of \$19,430, or 0.79 percent. The City continues to enforce the delinquent letter program and the subpoena program on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the local tax laws. The program was last conducted in 2011.

The revenue received from capital grants and contributions in 2012 was \$125,815 and represented a decrease of \$749,813 from 2011. The decreased revenue was attributable to funding received from the Ohio Public Works Commission for improvements to North Lake Shore Boulevard and Glen Arden Drive in 2011 that was not received in 2012.

Revenues by Source-Governmental Activities

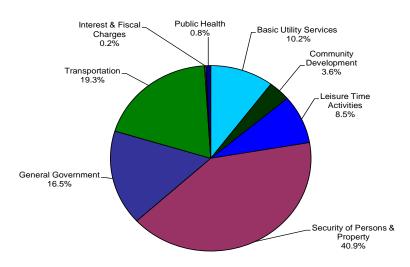


Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Total program expenses for governmental activities were \$12,813,412 in 2012, representing an increase of \$1,037,386 or 8.81 percent from 2011.

Security of Persons and Property represented 40.9 percent of the governmental expenses. During 2012, \$5,245,649 was spent for this program, representing a decrease of \$2,028 from the previous period. Currently, there are 23 full-time sworn officers in the Police Department. The Department continues to place a strong emphasis on the training of its employees to keep up with the rapidly changing laws, practices and technology. The majority of the cost of operating the department comes from the general fund. In addition to the department's operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy. The fire department consists of 1 full-time Chief and 57 part-time firefighters, of which 41 are full-trained paramedics. Again, training plays a crucial role in the day-to-day operation of the fire department. The department handled 2,118 calls for assistance of which approximately 1,683 were for EMS and 435 were for fire and fire-related incidents. This constituted an increase of 4.2 percent over 2011. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS Department was split between the general fund (38 percent) and the EMS levy fund (62 percent). In addition to the operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy and the EMS levy funds.

Expenses by Function-Governmental Activities



Transportation costs accounted for program expenses totaling 19.3 percent of the 2012 governmental expenses. In 2012, transportation costs were \$2,468,433, representing an increase of \$712,646 as compared to 2011. The increase was due to a rise in street resurfacing maintenance costs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

General government accounted for \$2,118,033, or 16.5 percent, of the 2012 governmental expenses. Expenses for this program increased \$262,760, or 14.16 percent, from 2011. In 2012, leisure time activities accounted for \$1,083,744, or 8.5 percent, of the governmental expenses. Expenses for this program increased \$112,052, or 11.53 percent, as compared to 2011.

Interest and fiscal charges decreased \$7,354, or 22.8 percent as compared to 2011. The decrease was due to a reduction in outstanding debt and lower interest rates.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, increased the City's net position by \$682,843. In February 2012, the City established an additional flat rate sanitary sewer charge to provide revenue for EPA-mandated system improvements. Decreased rainfall resulted in significantly lower sewer treatment costs during 2012.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$13,704,796 and expenditures of \$14,373,763.

At the end of 2012, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5,095,113, a decrease of \$668,967. Of the total amount, \$1,131,095 is unassigned at year-end.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, actual revenues were \$363,570 more than the final budget estimates of \$7,281,364, including other financing sources. The increase from the final budget to the actual revenues was mainly caused by an increase in municipal income taxes and licenses and permits. The final budget estimates of revenue, including other financing sources, increased approximately \$200,000 from the original budget. The main cause of the increase was the budgeting for advances during the year. The final appropriations of \$8,320,369, including other financing uses was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$8,120,169 or \$200,200 less than anticipated due to conservative spending. The decrease was mainly due to lower actual general government expenditures compared to the final budgeted amounts. The final budget estimates of expenditures, including other financing sources, increased approximately \$155,000 from

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

the original budget. The main cause of the increase was the budgeting for advances during the year and the decrease in budget for general government expenditures.

Business-Type Funds

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

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 29 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2012, the City of Willowick had \$37,050,833 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings, equipment and infrastructure. Capital assets for governmental activities account for \$31,467,939 and business-type activities account for \$5,582,894 of the City's total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation).

Governmental activities reported a decrease of \$895,553 in capital assets. Capital asset additions for governmental activities totaling \$304,142 were offset by \$1,072 in net deletions and \$1,198,623 of depreciation expense. Capital assets for business-type activities decreased \$142,049. Capital asset additions for business-type activities totaled \$12,115 and the net deletions were zero. The City recorded \$154,164 of depreciation expense for business-type activities.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2012 balances of Capital Assets as compared to 2011:

Table 3 Capital Assets at December 31

		Governme	ntal	Activities		Business-Type Activities				Totals		
		2012		2011		2012	-	2011	-	2012	-	2011
Construction in progress	\$	150,180	\$	150,180	\$	_	\$	- 5	\$	150,180	\$	150,180
Land and land improvements		1,778,064		1,778,064		-		-		1,778,064		1,778,064
Buildings and improvements		9,684,055		9,684,055		-		-		9,684,055		9,684,055
Machinery and equipment		5,661,392		5,623,868		605,773		593,658		6,267,165		6,217,526
Infrastructure		30,777,793		30,777,793		10,116,456		10,116,456		40,894,249		40,894,249
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(16,583,545)		(15,650,468)		(5,139,335)	-	(4,985,171)	_	(21,722,880)	_	(20,635,639)
	_		_		_		_		_		_	
Total capital assets	\$	31,467,939	\$	32,363,492	\$	5,582,894	\$ _	5,724,943	\$	37,050,833	\$	38,088,435

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, traffic signals and storm sewers.

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. The City seeks grants for infrastructure projects as well as for improvements to the City's facilities. These grants together with funds received from capital improvement levies that are restricted for specific purposes,

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

and the issuance of Council approved notes, enabled the City to improve upon its capital assets and at the same time, pay cash or pay off any indebtedness on those assets in the short-term.

Major capital asset events for 2012 include the following:

- Two replacement SUV's for the Police Department were purchased from capital levy funds
- An aerial bucket truck was replaced
- New radios for the Police Department were purchased from capital levy funds
- New radios for the Fire Department were funded from a federal grant

Debt

At December 31, 2012, the City of Willowick had \$4,902,950 in outstanding debt and compensated absences. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governme	ntal A	Activities	Business-T	`ype	pe Activities		Totals			
	2012	-	2011	2012	• •	2011		2012	-	2011	
Short-term notes payable	\$ -	\$	176,000	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	176,000	
Long-term notes payable	2,280,000		2,200,000	590,000		610,000		2,870,000		2,810,000	
OPWC loan payable	397,228		380,078	260,854		280,877		658,082		660,955	
Capital Leases	5,840		13,592	-		-		5,840		13,592	
Compensated absences	1,201,001		1,222,494	68,027		64,609		1,269,028		1,287,103	
Claims and Judgments	100,000	=						100,000	-		
Total	\$ 3,984,069	\$	3,992,164	\$ 918,881	\$	955,486	\$	4,902,950	\$	4,947,650	

State law limits the amount of debt a City can issue in general obligation bonds to 10.5 percent of tax valuation. The City had a tax valuation of \$267,804,540 at the end of 2012. The City has borrowed approximately 9.47 percent of its debt limitation. The OPWC and compensated absences balances included in the above total are not subject to the limitation.

At December 31, 2012, the City had outstanding long-term notes of \$2,870,000. Total notes payable decreased \$116,000 from 2011. The notes consisted of \$2,000,000 for Shoreland Crossings infrastructure, \$280,000 for a judgment note to settle a claim approved by a court, and \$590,000 for sanitary sewer improvements.

There were no outstanding general obligation bonds at year-end. Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Current Related Financial Activities

Management has been committed to providing the residents of the City of Willowick with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

The City works extremely hard at living within our means and keeping our debt low. The Mayor, Council, and the Department Heads do an outstanding job in monitoring and adjusting the work force to be fiscally responsible while providing the level of benefits that are essential for our residents.

In November 2012, the electorate approved a Charter change that allowed garbage collection costs to be billed directly to the residents. This change will result in annual savings to the City of over \$1 million and will go toward offsetting approximately \$1.3 million in revenue losses due to cuts received from the State of Ohio and property devaluations.

The contracts for the City's six collective bargaining units expired on December 31, 2012. The City has recently reached a one-year agreement with two of the units, settling on a 2% wage increase. Negotiations with the remaining units are ongoing.

On behalf of the City of Willowick, we personally thank Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for their involvement and support in preparation of the basic financial statements. Ciuni & Panichi, Inc. has committed themselves toward leading the way and providing necessary guidance to enable us to reach a level of excellence.

Contacting the City of Willowick's Finance Department

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 all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Cheryl Benedict, City of Willowick, 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard, Willowick, Ohio 44095, telephone (440) 585-3700, or web site at www.cityofwillowick.com

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Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2012

Assets:		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	-	Total
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,278,699	\$	884,091	\$	6,162,790
Taxes receivable	φ	4,880,859	φ	004,091	Ф	4,880,859
Accounts receivable		198,892		882,058		1,080,950
Accrued interest receivable		307		002,030		307
Intergovernmental receivable		1,497,869		-		1,497,869
Special assessments receivable		3,644		-		3,644
Materials and supplies inventory		35,714		-		35,714
Internal balances		200,000		(200,000)		33,714
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,107,022		(200,000)		1,107,022
Depreciable capital assets, net		30,360,917		5,582,894		35,943,811
Total assets		43,563,923		7,149,043	•	50,712,966
Total assets				7,142,043	•	30,712,700
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		289,990		3,464		293,454
Accrued wages and benefits		348,032		15,727		363,759
Intergovernmental payable		195,021		151,662		346,683
Matured compensated absences		2,510		-		2,510
Accrued interest payable		17,184		4,833		22,017
Deferred revenue		3,797,813		-		3,797,813
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		972,483		75,255		1,047,738
Due in more than one year		3,011,586		843,626	-	3,855,212
Total liabilities		8,634,619		1,094,567		9,729,186
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		29,064,871		4,732,040		33,796,911
Restricted for:						
Capital projects		1,636,708		-		1,636,708
Debt service		217,458		-		217,458
Other purposes		2,310,467		-		2,310,467
Unrestricted		1,699,800		1,322,436		3,022,236
Total net position	\$	34,929,304	\$	6,054,476	\$	40,983,780

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

				Program Revenues								
	_			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grant and Contribution					
Government activities: General government	\$	2,118,033	\$	203,001	\$	39,233		\$ -				
Security of persons and property	-	5,245,649	Ψ	371,237	Ψ	157,320		2,500				
Public health and welfare		102,327		-		-		-				
Transportation		2,468,433		-		-		101,347				
Leisure time activities		1,083,744		220,602		-		-				
Community development		456,791		334,496		72,132		21,968				
Basic utility service		1,313,505		-		=		-				
Interest and fiscal charges	_	24,930				=						
Total governmental activities	-	12,813,412		1,129,336		268,685		125,815				
Business-type activities:												
Sewer	-	1,864,950		2,496,516		-		3,676				
Totals	\$	14,678,362	\$	3,625,852	\$	268,685	\$	129,491				

General revenues:

Property and other local taxes levied for:

General purposes

Municipal income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Grants and entitlements not restricted to

specific programs

Investment income

Miscellaneous income

Gain on sale of capital assets

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position beginning of year

Net position end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (1,875,799) (4,714,592) (102,327) (2,367,086) (863,142) (28,195) (1,313,505) (24,930) (11,289,576)	\$ - - - - - - - -	\$ (1,875,799) (4,714,592) (102,327) (2,367,086) (863,142) (28,195) (1,313,505) (24,930) (11,289,576)
(11,289,576)	635,242 635,242	635,242 (10,654,334)
4,268,762	35,486	4,304,248
2,432,055	-	2,432,055
2,451,658 3,798 48,203 2,781 (12,115)	- - - - 12,115	2,451,658 3,798 48,203 2,781
9,195,142	47,601	9,242,743
(2,094,434)	682,843	(1,411,591)
37,023,738	5,371,633	42,395,371
\$ 34,929,304	\$ 6,054,476	\$ 40,983,780

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2012

Acceptant	_	General	_	Fire Emergency
Assets:	ф	1 200 177	Φ	510.225
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,299,175	\$	518,335
Taxes receivable		3,130,229		532,342
Accounts receivable		63,766		135,126
Accrued interest receivable		283		-
Intergovernmental receivable		728,523		51,909
Special assessments receivable		3,644		-
Materials and supplies inventory		17,004		-
Interfund receivable		257,030	_	
Total assets	\$	5,499,654	\$ ₌	1,237,712
Liabilities and fund balances:				
Liabilities:	Φ.			
Accounts payable	\$	161,765	\$	4,241
Accrued wages and benefits		184,929		48,543
Intergovernmental payable		195,021		-
Matured compensated absences		2,510		-
Deferred revenue		3,610,076		670,302
Interfund payable			_	
Total liabilities		4,154,301	-	723,086
Fund balances (deficits):				
Nonspendable		17,004		_
Restricted		_		514,626
Committed		100,474		_
Assigned		15,157		_
Unassigned		1,212,718		_
Total fund balances (deficits)	_	1,345,353	-	514,626
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	5,499,654	\$ _	1,237,712

<u>Ir</u>	Capital mprovement]	nnicipal Tax Increment Iquivalent	<u>(</u>	Other Governmental	<u>G</u>	Total overnmental
\$	1,840,074 1,040,025 - 194,256 - -	\$	211,899 - - - 241,149 - - - -	\$	1,409,216 178,263 - 24 282,032 - 18,710	\$	5,278,699 4,880,859 198,892 307 1,497,869 3,644 35,714 257,030
\$	3,074,355	\$	453,048	\$ _	1,888,245	\$	12,153,014
\$	100,445 - - 1,234,281 11,030 1,345,756	\$	- - - - 241,149 - 241,149	\$	23,539 114,560 - - 409,510 46,000 593,609	\$	289,990 348,032 195,021 2,510 6,165,318 57,030 7,057,901
<u> </u>	1,417,966 105,591 205,042 	<u> </u>	211,899 - - - 211,899 453,048	_ _ \$ _	18,710 1,357,549 - (81,623) 1,294,636 1,888,245	 \$	35,714 3,502,040 206,065 220,199 1,131,095 5,095,113

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

December 31, 2012

Total Governmental Funds Balances			\$	5,095,113
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:				
Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			(31,467,939
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.				
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Debt proceeds Charges for services	792 1,078 3	3,490 2,431 3,524 3,644 0,532 3,884		
Total				2,367,505
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.				(17,184)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.				
Notes payable Loan payable Capital lease payable Compensated absences Claims and judgments	(1,201	7,228) 5,840)		
Total				(3,984,069)
Net position of Governmental Activities		\$		34,929,304

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

		C 1		Fire
Revenues:	-	General	-	Emergency
Property and other taxes	\$	2,224,578	\$	545,240
Municipal income tax	Ψ	2,440,181	Ψ	3-3,2-0
Other local taxes		223,840		_
Intergovernmental		1,581,393		106,368
Charges for services		422,006		270,397
License and permits		353,510		210,391
Fines and forfeitures		69,010		-
Investment income		3,509		-
		·		-
Miscellaneous income	-	64,449	-	022.005
Total revenues	-	7,382,476	-	922,005
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property		3,274,835		1,202,180
Public health		102,327		-
Leisure time activities		829,275		-
Community development		297,849		_
Basic utility service		1,122,606		-
Transportation		253,449		_
General government		1,569,014		_
Capital outlay		-		_
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		7,752		_
Interest and fiscal charges		1,320		_
Total expenditures	-	7,458,427	-	1,202,180
Total expenditures	-	7,430,427	-	1,202,100
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	_	(75,951)	-	(280,175)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of assets		3,853		-
Issuance of debt		-		_
Transfers – in		_		_
Transfers – out		(310,000)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(306,147)	_	_
	_	(= = = , = 1, 7	-	
Net change in fund balance		(382,098)		(280,175)
Fund balance at beginning of year, restated	=	1,727,451	_	794,801
Fund balance at end of year	\$ _	1,345,353	\$ _	514,626

	Municipal Tax		
Capital	Increment	Other	Total
Improvement	Equivalent	Governmental	Governmental
\$ 1,023,983	\$ -	\$ 174,473	\$ 3,968,274
-	-	-	2,440,181
-	-	-	223,840
334,431	314,510	909,055	3,245,757
-	-	-	692,403
-	-	-	353,510
-	-	1,173	70,183
-	-	289	3,798
	3,800	19,187	87,436
1,358,414	318,310	1,104,177	11,085,382
-	-	499,640	4,976,655
_	-	_	102,327
_	-	_	829,275
_	_	119,494	417,343
527	_	188,023	1,311,156
44,453	_	636,505	934,407
2,014	94,033	_	1,665,061
1,591,385	-	_	1,591,385
, ,			7 7
_	2,200,000	_	2,207,752
1,750	25,300	32	28,402
1,640,129	2,319,333	1,443,694	14,063,763
(281,715)	(2,001,023)	(339,517)	(2,978,381)
	_	_	3,853
305,561	2,000,000	_	2,305,561
505,501	2,000,000	310,000	310,000
_	_	310,000	(310,000)
305,561	2,000,000	310,000	2,309,414
303,301	2,000,000	310,000	2,309,414
23,846	(1,023)	(29,517)	(668,967)
1,704,753	212,922	1,324,153	5,764,080
\$ 1,728,599	\$211,899	\$ 1,294,636	\$ 5,095,113

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$ (668,967)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Capital outlay Depreciation	\$	304,142 (1,198,623)	
Total			(894,481)
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of property and equipment is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceeds from the disposal increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the property and equipment.			(1,072)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Issuance of debt Charges for services	_	76,648 (8,126) (438,832) 3,194 (8,411) 10,046	
Total			(365,481)
Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			
Principal Interest and fiscal charges		2,207,752 3,472	
Total			2,211,224
Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			(2,297,150)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated absences Claims and judgments		21,493 (100,000)	
Total			 (78,507)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ (2,094,434)

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

General Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

	_	Bu Original	dge	et Final		Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:		<u>Originar</u>	٠	1 mu	-	7 ICtuui		reguire)
Property taxes	\$	2,270,550	\$	2,270,550	\$	2,224,578	\$	(45,972)
Municipal income taxes	4	2,250,000	Ψ	2,250,000	Ψ.	2,440,201	4	190,201
Other local taxes		200,000		200,000		231,566		31,566
Intergovernmental		1,544,500		1,544,500		1,626,485		81,985
Charges for services		418,100		418,100		431,585		13,485
Licenses and permits		251,000		251,000		348,416		97,416
Fines and forfeitures		70,200		70,200		69,010		(1,190)
Investment income		5,000		5,000		3,369		(1,631)
Other	_	51,957		51,957	_	59,064		7,107
Total revenues	-	7,061,307		7,061,307	-	7,434,274	_	372,967
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance:								
Security of persons and property		3,373,188		3,303,772		3,263,715		40,057
Public health		120,000		105,000		102,327		2,673
Leisure time activities		883,968		881,007		838,181		42,826
Community development		327,953		329,482		306,734		22,748
Basic utility services		1,117,350		1,204,850		1,204,596		254
Transportation		266,768		269,268		258,738		10,530
General government	_	1,764,851		1,693,153	_	1,612,041	_	81,112
Total expenditures	-	7,854,078	(=	7,786,532	-	7,586,332		200,200
Excess of revenue over (under) expenditure	es_	(792,771)	-	(725,225)	-	(152,058)	_	573,167
Other financing sources (uses):								
Sale of assets		3,000		3,000		3,853		853
Advances-in		15,000		217,057		206,807		(10,250)
Advances-out		-		(223,837)		(223,837)		-
Transfers-out	_	(310,000)		(310,000)	_	(310,000)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(292,000)		(313,780)	-	(323,177)	_	(9,397)
Net change in fund balance		(1,084,771)		(1,039,005)		(475,235)		563,770
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,539,335		1,539,335		1,539,335		-
Outstanding encumbrances	-	141,575		141,575	=	141,575	_	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	596,139	\$	641,905	\$	1,205,675	\$_	563,770

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

Fire Emergency Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

								Variance with Final Budget
		Bu	ıdge	t				Positive
	_	Original	_	Final	_	Actual	_	(Negative)
Revenues:								
Property taxes	\$	555,135	\$	555,135	\$	545,240	\$	(9,895)
Intergovernmental		101,300		101,300		106,368		5,068
Charges for services	_	270,500	_	270,500	_	243,932	_	(26,568)
Total revenues	-	926,935	-	926,935	_	895,540		(31,395)
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance:								
Security of persons and property		1,228,148		1,235,711		1,208,825		26,886
Total expenditures	-	1,228,148	_	1,235,711	_	1,208,825	-	26,886
Net change in fund balance		(301,213)		(308,776)		(313,285)		(4,509)
Fund balance at beginning of year		827,306		827,306		827,306		-
Outstanding encumbrances	-	4,314	-	4,314	_	4,314	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	530,407	\$ _	522,844	\$ =	518,335	\$	(4,509)

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities
	Sewer
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 884,091
Accounts receivable	882,058
Total current assets	1,766,149
Non-current assets:	
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,582,894
Total assets	7,349,043
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	3,464
Accrued wages and benefits	15,727
Intergovernmental payable	151,662
Interfund payable	200,000
Accrued interest payable	4,833
Accrued compensated absences	36,598
Notes payable	30,000
Loans payable	8,657
Total current liabilities	450,941
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion):	
Accrued compensated absences	31,429
Notes payable	560,000
Loans payable	252,197
Total long-term liabilities	843,626
Total liabilities	1,294,567
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,732,040
Unrestricted	1,322,436
Total net position	\$ 6,054,476

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities
	Sewer
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	341,455
Contractual services	1,363,210
Depreciation	154,164
Total operating expenses	1,858,829
Operating income	636,490
Non-operating revenue (expenses):	
Property taxes	35,486
Intergovernmental	3,676
Other revenue	1,197
Interest and fiscal charges	(6,121)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	34,238
Income before capital contributions and transfers	670,728
Capital contributions	12,115
Change in net position	682,843
Net position beginning of year	5,371,633
Net position end of year	\$6,054,476

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

	B —	usiness-Type Activities
	_	Sewer
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	\$	2,332,819
Cash payments for goods and services		(1,370,162)
Cash payments to employees for services		(335,879)
Net cash provided by operating activities		626,778
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities		
Property taxes		35,486
Other revenue	_	1,197
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_	36,683
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental receipts		3,676
Proceeds from issuance of debt		590,000
Principal paid on debt		(630,023)
Interest paid	_	(7,015)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(43,362)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		620,099
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	263,992
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	884,091
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash		
From Operating Activities:		
Operating income	\$	636,490
Adjustments:		
Depreciation		154,164
Changes in assets/liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(162,500)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(9,728)
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		2,158
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		3,418
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable	_	2,776
Total adjustments	_	(9,712)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	626,778

Schedule of non-cash investing, capital, and financing activities:

As of December 31, 2011, the sewer fund received \$12,115 in contributions of capital assets from the governmental activities.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Agency
Assets:	\$ 69.270
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$68,379
Liabilities:	
Deposits held	\$68,379

Notes To Basic Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

The City of Willowick is a home rule municipal corporation incorporated as a City in 1957 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter and is governed by a mayor-council form of government, which was adopted on May 6, 1952.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes, and performs the judicial functions of the City. As the chief conservator of the peace, he oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. He also executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the City.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven member council with six members elected from wards and the president of Council elected at large. Members of Council are elected to four-year terms. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to tax levies, appropriates and borrows money, and accepts bids for materials, services and other municipal purposes.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, firefighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, and wastewater.

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

The Willoughby-Eastlake City School District and the Willoughby-Eastlake Public Library have been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes, or the issuance of debt for these organizations.

The City participates in two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Lake County General Health District and the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council. These organizations are presented in Note 20 to the basic financial statements.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Codification, Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of internal service funds is eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The City does not have an internal service fund. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Fire Emergency Fund – This fund is used to account for financial resources incurred in connection with ambulance and emergency services in the City.

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

Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent Fund – This fund is used to account for the debt payment activity related to the public infrastructure improvements at Shoreland Crossing.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no internal service funds. The following is the City's major enterprise fund:

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are, therefore, not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. The City's agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and, thus, do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's only agency fund is used to account for security deposits.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (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. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned.

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

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

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

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, but which were levied to finance year 2013 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that the appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget

During the first Council meeting in July, the Mayor presents the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may only be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not re-appropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

Encumbrances

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. During fiscal year 2012, investments were limited to STAR Ohio.

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

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, 2012. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those funds specifically required to earn interest by Ohio law.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2012 amounted to \$3,509, which includes \$2,748 assigned from other City funds.

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2012, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed. At December 31, 2012, the City did not have any prepaid items.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. The City's infrastructure consists of roadways, sidewalks, drive aprons, curbs, the Vine Street beautification, traffic signals, decorative street lights, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land & building improvements	15-20 years
Machinery and equipment	5-30 years
Infrastructure	25-70 years

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account reported as nonspendable which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance (continued)

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for the sewer operations. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund.

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of these transactions occurred during 2012.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

R. Estimates

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

S. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through May 31, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

T. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Prior year data presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis have been reclassified in order to be comparative and provide an understanding of the changes in financial position and operations. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2011 financial statements in order to conform to the 2012 presentation.

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles

For 2012, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements and GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.

GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the FASB and AICPA pronouncements which do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and have been implemented by the City. The implementation of this statement has no impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 63 provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and have been implemented by the City. The implementation of this statement has no material impact on the City's financial statements or disclosures.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 4: Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances (Deficits)	General	Fire Emergency	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Nonspendable: Inventory Total nonspendable	\$ <u>17,004</u> <u>17,004</u>	\$ <u> </u>		\$	\$ <u>18,710</u> <u>18,710</u>	\$ <u>35,714</u> 35,714
Restricted for:						
Fire emergency	-	514,626	-	-	-	514,626
Debt service payments Street construction	-	-	-	211,899	14	211,913
maintenance & repair	-	-	-	-	276,774	276,774
State highway	-	-	-	-	88,834	88,834
Street lighting	-	-	-	-	603,295	603,295
Permissive license fee DUI enforcement &	-	-	-	-	113,821	113,821
education	-	-	-	-	9,054	9,054
Drug law enforcement	-	-	-	-	2,662	2,662
Senior citizen center	-	-	-	-	225,206	225,206
Emergency management	-	-	-	-	32,868	32,868
Victim assistance grant	-	-	-	-	11	11
Law enforcement trust	-	-	-	-	4,995	4,995
Law enforcement						
continuing training	-	-	-	-	15	15
Capital improvements			1,417,966			1,417,966
Total restricted	-	514,626	1,417,966	211,899	1,357,549	3,502,040
Committed to:						
Capital improvements	-	-	105,591	-	-	105,591
Other purposes	100,474					100,474
Total committed	100,474		105,591			206,065
Assigned to:						
Capital improvements	-	-	205,042	-	-	205,042
Other purposes	15,157					15,157
Total committed	15,157		205,042			220,199
Unassigned (deficit)	1,212,718				(81,623)	1,131,095
Total fund balance	\$ <u>1,345,353</u>	\$514,626 \$	1,728,599	\$211,899	\$ 1,294,636	\$5,095,113

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the general fund and fire emergency fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with state statute.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

The major difference between the budget basis and the GAAP basis (generally accepted accounting principles) are:

- 1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4) Short-term note proceeds, short-term note principal retirements, advances-in, and advances-out for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5) State statute requires short-term note debt to be repaid from the debt service fund (budget) as opposed to the fund that received the proceeds (GAAP). Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have been allocated accordingly.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the fire emergency special revenue fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	-	General	-	Fire Emergency
GAAP basis	\$	(382,098)	\$	(280,175)
Increase (decrease) due to:				
Revenue accruals		51,798		(26,465)
Advances-in		206,807		-
Expenditure accruals		(34,181)		(2,331)
Advances-out		(223,837)		-
Encumbrances outstanding		(141,575)		(4,314)
To reclassify the net change in fund balance for funds				
combined with the general fund for GASB 54	_	47,851	-	
Budget basis	\$_	(475,235)	\$ _	(313,285)

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

Deposits

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

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,184,979 including petty cash and the bank balance was \$6,252,097. Of the bank balance, \$371,452 was covered by the federal depository insurance. Of the remaining bank balance, \$5,880,645 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2012, the city had the following investments:

		Weighted
		Average
		Maturity
	Fair Value	(Days)
STAR Ohio	\$ <u>46,190</u>	55.4

Weighted

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2012:

	Percentage
Investment Issuer	of Investments
STAR Ohio	100%

Note 7: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2012 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2011 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2012 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years with a triennial update. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2009 affecting collections beginning in 2010.

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

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

Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) was assessed for *ad valorem* taxation purposes and was phased out – the assessment percentage for all property, including inventory, used in business was zero for 2012. The tax temporarily applied to telephone and inter-exchange telecommunications companies and was phased out to zero percent for 2011. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers were due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment was due April 30, if paid semi-annually, the first payment was due April 30 with the remainder payable by September 20. Under Ohio law, personal property taxes did not attach as a lien on the personal property.

While property tax rates are levied by the City, the County Auditor is statutorily responsible for administering and collecting real property taxes on the behalf of all taxing authorities in the county, including the City. The county periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

A. Property Taxes (continued)

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2012 tax collections are as follows:

Real property Public utility property	\$ -	265,230,930 2,573,610
Total valuation	\$	267,804,540

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of two percent on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 87.5 percent of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are received by the general fund.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

		Amount
Governmental activities:		
Local government	\$	450,065
Homestead and rollback		398,374
Gasoline\motor vehicle license tax		258,541
Estate tax		66,666
Permissive tax		7,181
TIF		219,220
Lake County storm water management program		66,250
Grants		30,532
Other		1,040
Total governmental activities	\$ _	1,497,869

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 8: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/11	_Additions_	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Governmental Activities:			*	
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in process	\$ 150,180	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,180
Land	956,842			956,842
Total non-depreciable capital assets	1,107,022			1,107,022
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	821,222	-	-	821,222
Building and improvements	9,684,055	-	-	9,684,055
Machinery and equipment	5,623,868	304,142	(266,618)	5,661,392
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	21,461,050	-	-	21,461,050
Sidewalks	1,928,663	-	-	1,928,663
Drive aprons	1,594,988	-	-	1,594,988
Curbs	2,604,907	-	-	2,604,907
Fencing/masonry	324,440	-	-	324,440
Vine street beautification	482,774	-	-	482,774
Traffic signals	47,849	-	-	47,849
Decorative street lights	547,490	-	-	547,490
Storm sewers	1,785,632			1,785,632
Total capital assets being depreciated	46,906,938	304,142	(266,618)	46,944,462
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(436,889)	(49,271)	-	(486,160)
Building and improvements	(3,908,960)	(226,541)	-	(4,135,501)
Machinery and equipment	(3,679,173)	(289,405)	265,546	(3,703,032)
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	(5,884,441)	(429,221)	-	(6,313,662)
Sidewalks	(507,075)	(38,573)	-	(545,648)
Drive aprons	(387,171)	(31,900)	-	(419,071)
Curbs	(535,424)	(52,099)	-	(587,523)
Fencing/masonry	(38,934)	(12,978)	-	(51,912)
Vine street beautification	(115,866)	(19,311)	-	(135,177)
Traffic signals	(8,677)	(1,914)	-	(10,591)
Decorative street light	(107,132)	(21,900)	-	(129,032)
Storm Sewers	(40,726)	(25,510)		(66,236)
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,650,468)	(1,198,623)	265,546	(16,583,545)
Net capital assets being depreciated	31,256,470	(894,481)	(1,072)	30,360,917
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>32,363,492</u>	\$ (894,481)	\$(1,072)	\$ <u>31,467,939</u>

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 8: Capital Assets (continued)

		Balance 12/31/11	-	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Business-type activities:					_	
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Machinery and equipment	\$	593,658	\$	12,115	\$ -	\$ 605,773
Infrastructure:						
Sanitary sewers		4,302,307		-	-	4,302,307
Storm sewers		5,814,149				5,814,149
Total capital assets being depreciated	,	10,710,114		12,115		10,722,229
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Machinery and equipment		(397,593)		(21,882)	-	(419,475)
Infrastructure:						
Sanitary sewers		(2,592,069)		(49,401)	-	(2,641,470)
Storm sewers		(1,995,509)		(82,881)		(2,078,390)
Total accumulated depreciation		(4,985,171)		(154,164)		(5,139,335)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	5,724,943	\$	(142,049)	\$ 	\$ 5,582,894

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

		Governmental
Security of persons and property	\$	198,195
Leisure time activities		135,809
Community development		42,146
Basic utility		2,349
Transportation		623,837
General government		196,287
Total depreciation expense	\$ ₌	1,198,623

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following:

	-	Balance 12/31/11	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/12	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Various purpose improvement notes Final judgment notes OPWC loan payable – North Lake Shore	\$	2,200,000	\$ 2,000,000 280,000	\$ (2,200,000)	\$ 2,000,000 280,000	\$ 180,000
Blvd / Glen Arden Sewer Replacement, 0% Capital lease payable Claims and judgments Compensated absences	-	380,078 13,592 - 1,222,494	17,150 - 100,000 584,381	(7,752) - (605,874)	397,228 5,840 100,000 1,201,001	5,840 100,000 686,643
Total governmental activities	\$	3,816,164	\$ 2,981,531	\$ (2,813,626)	\$ 3,984,069	\$ 972,483
Business-Type Activities: Various Purpose Improvement Notes OPWC loan payable – Euclid Avenue Sewer, 0%, maturing 7/1/2025	\$	610,000 96,288	\$ 590,000	\$ (610,000) (7,133)	\$ 590,000 89,155	\$ 30,000 3,565
OPWC loan payable – Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation, 0%, maturing 1/1/2028 OPWC loan payable – Thomas Street Sanitary Sewer Replacement, 0%,		76,313	-	(4,769)	71,544	2,385
maturing 7/1/2031 Compensated absences	-	108,276 64,609	32,820	(8,121) (29,402)	100,155 68,027	2,707 36,598
Total business-type activities	\$	955,486	\$ 622,820	\$ (659,425)	\$ 918,881	\$ 75,255

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Notes payable will be paid from the fund which received the original proceeds. The governmental activities OPWC loans will be paid from the debt service fund and the business-type OPWC loans will be paid from the sewer user fees collected. The claims and judgments will be paid from the capital improvement fund.

Long-term notes payable at December 31, 2012, consisted of various purpose improvement notes and final judgment notes. Both notes have a term of one year or less. The various purpose improvement notes were issued to refinance notes issued to open public streets and to improve the municipal sewerage system. The notes are dated March 7, 2012 and are due on March 6, 2013 at an interest rate of 1.00%. The final judgment notes were issued to pay a settlement of a claim approved by a court. The notes are dated October 22, 2012 and are due on March 6, 2013 at an interest rate of 1.49%.

At December 31, 2012, the City obtained partial proceeds for the Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") loan related to the North Lake Shore Blvd / Glen Arden Sewer Replacement project to be repaid in semi-annual principal payments. The City has not collected the total proceeds of the loan, and as a result, the debt maturity schedule below does not reflect any amounts for the principal or interest. When the loan is finalized, the principal and interest will be included in the annual debt service schedule on the next page.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

		OPWC Loans Payable Principal									
			Business-Type								
		Euclid Avenue		Sanitary Sewer		Thomas Street					
Year		Sewer	_	Rehabilitation		Sanitary Sewer					
2013	\$	3,565	\$	2,385	\$	2,707					
2014		7,133		4,770		5,414					
2015		7,133		4,770		5,414					
2016		7,133		4,770		5,414					
2017		7,133		4,770		5,414					
2018-2022		35,665		23,850		27,070					
2023-2027		21,393		23,850		27,070					
2028-2031			_	2,379		21,652					
Total	\$_	89,155	\$_	71,544	\$	100,155					

Note 10: Note Debt

The City's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 is as follows:

			Balance					Balance
		_	12/31/11	_	Issued	_	Retired	 12/31/12
Govern	mental Activities:							
1.40%	Storm drainage system improvement	\$ _	176,000	\$ _		\$ _	(176,000)	\$

These notes were backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Willowick and matured within one year. The note liability was reflected in the fund which received the proceeds.

Note 11: Lease Obligations

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as operating leases and capital leases.

In 2008, the City entered into a capital lease for the acquisition of telephone equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease with the "Leases" topic of the FASB ASC, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$38,786 equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation on the capital assets is \$5,172. Principal payments in the current year totaled \$7,752 in the Governmental Activities.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 11: Lease Obligations (continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital and operating leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end:

	Capital Lease	Operating Leases
	Governmental	Governmental
<u>Year</u>	Lease Payments	Lease Payments
2013	\$ 6,804	\$ 14,247
2014	-	14,247
2015	-	14,247
2016	<u> </u>	14,247
Total minimum lease payments	6,804	56,988
Less: amount representing interest	(964)	=
Present value of minimum		
lease payments	\$ 5,840	\$ 56,988

Rental expense related to operating leases for equipment totaled \$11,384 for governmental funds for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Note 12: Employee Benefits – Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are affected by length of service. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is always paid to employees on the paycheck for the period in which it was worked.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for his/her accumulated hours of sick leave up to 960 hours, except fire department employees, who are part time and do not accumulate sick leave. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, vacation is paid for the total time accumulated for the employee.

Note 13: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 13: Pension Plans (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2012, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional pension plan. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the members in state and local classifications of all three plans were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 11.5 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively. The employer contribution rate for state and local employers for 2012 was 14.0 percent of covered payroll. The law enforcement and public safety division employer contribution rate was 18.1 percent of covered payroll.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$274,905, \$288,249, and \$247,128, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 89.4 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's pension contributions to the OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$222,308, \$240,211, and \$226,850, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 73.1 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System or the Police and Fire Pension Fund are covered by Social Security. The City's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

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

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2012, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of covered payroll and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of the post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0 percent during calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05 percent during calendar year 2012. Effective January 1, 2013, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was lowered 1.0 percent for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS Actuary. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree, or their surviving beneficiaries, to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

The City's contributions for health care for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$109,955, \$115,291, and \$124,826, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 89.4 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 14: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

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 the year ended December 31, 2012, the employer contribution allocated to health care plan was 6.75 percent 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 1150 and 401(h).

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

The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$340,000, \$367,381, and \$346,947, respectively, of which \$117,692, \$127,170, and \$120,097, respectively, was allocated to the health care plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. For 2012, 73.1 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

Note 15: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2012, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

Type	of	Coverage:

pe of coverage.	
Property	\$ 22,703,050
Boilers and machinery	22,703,050
Inland marine	502,644
Crime	100,000
Automobile liability	1,000,000
General liability	1,000,000
Law enforcement liability	1,000,000
Public officials liability	1,000,000
Umbrella liability	10,000,000

No settlements exceeded the insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 15: Risk Management (continued)

For the current fiscal year the City participated in the Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRRP is to achieve the benefit of reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all the Cities in the GRRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRRP rather than the individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Funding Pool". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant share equally in the overall performance of the GRRP.

Note 16: Interfund Activity

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following:

		Trans		
		General	Governmental	
Transfer to	_	Fund	Activities	Total
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	310,000	\$ -	\$ 310,000
Business-type activities	_		12,115	12,115
Total transfers	\$ _	310,000	\$ 12,115	\$ 322,115

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service.

The City had no transfers that do not occur on a regular basis except for the transfer from the governmental activities to the business-type activities. Contributions of capital assets of \$12,115 from the governmental activities to the business-type activities during 2012 are reported as transfers in the Statement of Activities. No transfers were inconsistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer. In addition, each of the above transfers is in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code.

B. Interfund activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 consisted of the following:

		Interfund Payable							
		Nonmajor							
	Cap	ital	Govern	mental		Sewer			
Interfund Receivable	<u>Improv</u>	ement	Fun	ıds		Fund	_	Total	
General fund	\$	11,030	\$	46,000	\$	200,000	\$ ₌	257,030	

The interfund receivables and payables listed above result from a difference in the timing of when expenses are recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and when the related interfund subsidies are budgeted for payment on a cash basis.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 17: Contingencies

In January 2012, a lawsuit was brought against the City relating to a 2005 agreement with the plaintiff for redevelopment of an area of real property included within a Tax Incentive Finance District. During 2012, the case has been formalized by a written Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release. The Agreed Judgment Entry was prepared, filed and journalized by the Lake County Common Pleas Court on February 26, 2013. As of December 31, 2012, the City paid out \$115,000 to the plaintiff as part of the settlement agreement. In addition, the City agreed to pay an amount not to exceed \$50,000 to meet the City's landscaping agreement and an amount not to exceed \$50,000 to repair and replace a perimeter fence around the development property. These costs have not been paid by the City as of December 31, 2012. A liability of \$100,000 has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements for these costs within the long-term liabilities.

The City is involved in various litigation, claims, and inquiries most of which are routine to the nature of a municipality. It is the opinion of the City's management that the ultimate settlement of such litigation, except for the litigation noted above, will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position and results of operations.

Note 18: Subsequent Events

On March 5, 2013, the City issued Various Purpose Improvement Notes in the amount of \$2,660,000 with an interest rate of 1.00%, maturing on March 5, 2014, to retire previously outstanding Various Improvement Notes and a Final Judgment Note. Original notes were issued to open public streets Shoreland Circle and Lakewick Lane, to improve the municipal sewerage system and to pay a settlement of claims approved by a court.

Note 19: Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City uses a three-level fair value hierarchy that categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on the observability of the inputs utilized in the valuation. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore, requiring an entity to develop its own valuation assumptions. These inputs reflect management's judgment about the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing the asset and are based on the best available information, which has been internally developed.

In accordance with the "Fair Value Measurements" topic of the FASB ASC, the City has elected to not apply the provisions of topic 820, as discussed in paragraph 820-10-15-1A of the FASB ASC, to non-financial assets and liabilities, except for those items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 19: Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Financial assets in the proprietary funds consisted of the following:

	1	Level 1	_	Level 2	<u>L</u>	evel 3	12	/31/2012
Money market funds	\$	6,554	\$_		\$		\$	6,554

Money market funds: Valued at cost, which approximates fair value.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Note 20: Jointly Governed Organization

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council – The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 170 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the ten-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 Willowick did not contribute to NOPEC during 2012. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31320 Solon Rd, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Lake County General Health District – The Lake County General Health District, a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five-year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 13 members are elected by the various mayors of cities, villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. Five townships, nine villages, and nine cities participate in the District. In 2012, the City contributed \$102,327 for the operation of the District.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012

Note 21: Fund Deficits

Fund balances at December 31, 2012 included the following individual funds deficits:

		Deficit
Funds	_Fu	nd Balance
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:		
Community Development Block Grant Fund	\$	2,239
Police Pension Fund		79.384

These fund deficits are the result of the recognition of liabilities in accordance with general accepted accounting principles.

Note 22: Other Significant Commitments

Other significant commitments include the encumbrances outstanding for the general fund, fire emergency fund, capital improvement fund, and other governmental funds were as follows:

	Encumbrances
General fund	\$ 24,641
Fire emergency fund	4,089
Capital improvement fund	144,530
Other governmental funds	46,151
Total other significant commitments	\$ 219,411



Independent Auditor's 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 Willowick, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 31, 2013.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* 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 and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.





Independent Member of Geneva Group International Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from 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*.

Purpose of this Report

Curi & Panichi Inc.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Cleveland, Ohio May 31, 2013





CITY OF WILLOWICK

LAKE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JULY 9, 2013