



CITY OF WICKLIFFE LAKE COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the City Council:

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 Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

City of Wickliffe Lake County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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 Wickliffe, Lake County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the 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 this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis*, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 9, 2015, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 9, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wickliffe's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2014 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position decreased \$2,999,923. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$2,679,430 from 2013. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$320,493 from 2013.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$13.2 million in revenue or 73% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 27% of total revenues of \$17.9 million.
- □ The City had \$18.7 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only about \$2.9 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$13.2 million and reserves were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$11.5 million in revenues and \$13.6 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$2,243,338 to \$5,160,908.
- □ Net position for enterprise funds decreased by \$320,493.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net position between 2014 and 2013:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current and other assets	\$10,665,778	\$11,927,527	\$1,420,943	\$1,404,410	\$12,086,721	\$13,331,937
Capital assets, Net	85,555,207	87,257,756	3,177,646	3,348,175	88,732,853	90,605,931
Total assets	96,220,985	99,185,283	4,598,589	4,752,585	100,819,574	103,937,868
Long-term liabilities outstanding	3,442,950	3,578,102	0	0	3,442,950	3,578,102
Other liabilities	861,585	1,010,295	166,497	0_	1,028,082	1,010,295
Total liabilities	4,304,535	4,588,397	166,497	0	4,471,032	4,588,397
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	1,869,140	1,870,146	0	0	1,869,140	1,870,146
Net position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	83,806,943	85,357,463	3,177,646	3,348,175	86,984,589	88,705,638
Restricted	741,174	626,924	0	0	741,174	626,924
Unrestricted	5,499,193	6,742,353	1,254,446	1,404,410	6,753,639	8,146,763
Total net position	\$90,047,310	\$92,726,740	\$4,432,092	\$4,752,585	\$94,479,402	\$97,479,325

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

Changes in Net position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2014 and 2013:

unu 2013.	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,976,067	\$1,836,705	\$1,888,390	\$1,952,491	\$3,864,457	\$3,789,196	
Operating Grants and Contributions	826,849	792,844	0	0	826,849	792,844	
Capital Grants and Contributions	62,792	198,859	0	0	62,792	198,859	
General revenues:							
Property Taxes	2,206,496	1,931,982	0	0	2,206,496	1,931,982	
Municipal Income Taxes	9,689,466	9,884,128	0	0	9,689,466	9,884,128	
Other Local Taxes	220,607	230,874	0	0	220,607	230,874	
Grants and Entitlements	1,037,437	2,044,912	0	0	1,037,437	2,044,912	
Investment Earnings	8,908	8,510	0	0	8,908	8,510	
Miscellaneous	13,992	63,079	0	0	13,992	63,079	
Total revenues	16,042,614	16,991,893	1,888,390	1,952,491	17,931,004	18,944,384	
Program Expenses:							
Security of Persons and Property	7,150,137	6,883,927	0	0	7,150,137	6,883,927	
Public Health and Welfare Services	46,965	75,766	0	0	46,965	75,766	
Leisure Time Activities	1,264,364	1,209,933	0	0	1,264,364	1,209,933	
Community Environment	211,403	276,872	0	0	211,403	276,872	
Basic Utility Services	1,225,765	1,205,865	0	0	1,225,765	1,205,865	
Transportation	3,758,324	4,567,043	0	0	3,758,324	4,567,043	
General Government	4,985,370	4,822,114	0	0	4,985,370	4,822,114	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	79,716	84,409	0	0	79,716	84,409	
Sewer	0	0	2,208,883	2,499,284	2,208,883	2,499,284	
Total expenses	18,722,044	19,125,929	2,208,883	2,499,284	20,930,927	21,625,213	
Total Change in Net Position	(2,679,430)	(2,134,036)	(320,493)	(546,793)	(2,999,923)	(2,680,829)	
Beginning Net Position	92,726,740	94,860,776	4,752,585	5,299,378	97,479,325	100,160,154	
Ending Net Position	\$90,047,310	\$92,726,740	\$4,432,092	\$4,752,585	\$94,479,402	\$97,479,325	

Governmental Activities

Net position of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$2,679,430. For the past three years expenses have exceeded revenues. We have experienced significant revenue cuts in areas such as the local government fund, estate tax and personal property tax. At the same time we have experienced a 2% contract wage increase which also had an adverse effect on the overall financial position.

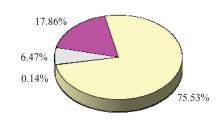
Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

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

Property taxes and income taxes made up 13.7% and 60% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2014. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 75.53% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2014	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$1,037,437	6.47%
Program Revenues	2,865,708	17.86%
General Tax Revenues	12,116,569	75.53%
General Other	22,900	0.14%
Total Revenue	\$16,042,614	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net position of the business-type activities decreased by \$320,493. The only business-type activity the City operates is the Sewer Fund. Net position is heavily influenced by wet weather which causes sanitary system infiltration resulting in higher operating costs.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,035,619, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$8,268,125. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major fund and other governmental funds as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	(Decrease)
General	\$5,160,908	\$7,404,246	(\$2,243,338)
Debt Service	111,096	115,057	(3,961)
Captial Projects	941,805	(75,840)	1,017,645
Other Governmental	821,810	824,662	(2,852)
Total	\$7,035,619	\$8,268,125	(\$1,232,506)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

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

	2014	2013	Increase
	Revenues Revenue		(Decrease)
Taxes	\$9,165,252	\$9,300,898	(\$135,646)
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,125,860	1,656,513	(530,653)
Charges for Services	342,749	384,593	(41,844)
Licenses and Permits	639,152	474,021	165,131
Fines and Forfietures	142,441	141,637	804
Investment Earnings	8,908	8,510	398
All Other Revenue	109,493	235,617	(126,124)
Total	\$11,533,855	\$12,201,789	(\$667,934)

General Fund revenues in 2014 decreased by 5.5% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2013. The reason for the most significant decrease was a decrease in tax revenue and intergovernmental revenue for the year.

	2014	2013	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,374,679	\$6,108,978	\$265,701
Public Health and Welfare Services	11,275	12,746	(1,471)
Leisure Time Activities	283,420	279,750	3,670
Community Environment	231,018	245,226	(14,208)
Basic Utility Services	836,364	850,071	(13,707)
Transportation	1,241,979	1,247,897	(5,918)
General Government	4,616,367	4,551,306	65,061
Total	\$13,595,102	\$13,295,974	\$299,128

General Fund expenditures in 2014 increased less than 2.2% compared to the prior year, thus expenses were rather consistent between 2013 and 2014.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

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

During the course of fiscal year 2014, the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$12.1 million did not change over the original budget estimates of \$12.1 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2014, the City had \$88,732,853 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment and construction in progress. Of this total, \$85,555,207 was related to governmental activities and \$3,177,646 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2014 and 2013 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)		
	2014	2013		
Land	\$19,162,320	\$19,162,320	\$0	
Buildings	11,720,183	11,442,737	277,446	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,182,815	4,174,336	8,479	
Machinery and Equipment	10,362,468	10,026,650	335,818	
Infrastructure	76,472,089	76,472,089	0	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(36,344,668)	(34,020,376)	(2,324,292)	
Totals	\$85,555,207	\$87,257,756	(\$1,702,549)	
	Business- Activit	J 1	Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013		
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$11,570,120	\$0	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(8,392,474)	(8,221,945)	(170,529)	
Totals	\$3,177,646	\$3,348,175	(\$170,529)	

The primary decrease occurred in infrastructure. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

Debt

The City had \$1.6 million in general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2014, \$115,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,595,000	\$1,710,000
OPWC Loans Payable	153,264	190,293
Compensated Absences	1,694,686	1,677,810
Total Governmental Activities	\$3,442,950	\$3,578,103

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Wickliffe lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2014, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

At the conclusion of 2014, the City still maintained a healthy unencumbered General Fund balance of \$3.2 million. However, moving forward the economic downturn is a factor still affecting City operations.

Though expenses tend to increase from year to year, the bigger issue recently is the loss of revenue resulting from the State's reduction of local government fund allocations as well as the elimination of the estate and personal property tax. In an effort to maintain quality services city leaders are working together to identify new revenue sources and new ways to operate more efficiently. As always, the City will continue to make business decisions in a manner that will best serve our residents both now and in the foreseeable future.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

	Governmental Bu Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
Assets:			 		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	6,257,372	\$ 693,923	\$	6,951,295
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		966	0		966
Receivables:					
Taxes		3,314,645	0		3,314,645
Accounts		52,940	727,020		779,960
Intergovernmental		910,233	0		910,233
Interest		8	0		8
Special Assessments		33,166	0		33,166
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		72,855	0		72,855
Prepaid Items		23,593	0		23,593
Capital Assets:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated		19,162,320	0		19,162,320
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		66,392,887	3,177,646		69,570,533
Total Assets		96,220,985	4,598,589		100,819,574
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		134,911	900		135,811
Accrued Wages and Benefits		715,657	0		715,657
Intergovernmental Payable		3,976	165,597		169,573
Matured Bonds & Interest Payable		966	0		966
Accrued Interest Payable		6,075	0		6,075
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year		305,033	0		305,033
Due in More Than One Year		3,137,917	0		3,137,917
Total Liabilities		4,304,535	166,497		4,471,032
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		1,869,140	 0		1,869,140
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		83,806,943	3,177,646		86,984,589
Restricted For:					
Debt Service		152,826	0		152,826
Other Purposes		588,348	0		588,348
Unrestricted		5,499,193	1,254,446		6,753,639
Total Net Position	\$	90,047,310	\$ 4,432,092	\$	94,479,402

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

			Program Revenues						
			Charges for		C	perating	Capital Grants		
			Se	ervices and	G	rants and		and	
		Expenses		Sales	ales Contributions		Cor	ntributions	
Governmental Activities:									
Current:									
Security of Persons and Property	\$	7,150,137	\$	485,426	\$	0	\$	0	
Public Health and Welfare Services		46,965		8,495		59,405		0	
Leisure Time Activities		1,264,364		315,422		95,000		0	
Community Environment		211,403		325,323		0		0	
Basic Utility Services		1,225,765		342,405		0		0	
Transportation		3,758,324		0		672,444		62,792	
General Government		4,985,370		498,996		0		0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		79,716		0		0		0	
Total Governmental Activities	_	18,722,044		1,976,067		826,849		62,792	
Business-Type Activities:									
Sewer		2,208,883		1,888,390		0		0	
Total Business-Type Activities		2,208,883		1,888,390		0		0	
Totals	\$	20,930,927	\$	3,864,457	\$	826,849	\$	62,792	

General Revenues

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Other Local Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net 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
\$	(6,664,711)	\$	0	\$	(6,664,711)
	20,935		0		20,935
	(853,942)		0		(853,942)
	113,920		0		113,920
	(883,360)		0		(883,360)
	(3,023,088)		0		(3,023,088)
	(4,486,374)		0		(4,486,374)
	(79,716)		0		(79,716)
	(15,856,336)		0		(15,856,336)
			(222 422)		(220 402)
	0		(320,493)		(320,493)
	0		(320,493)		(320,493)
\$	(15,856,336)	\$	(320,493)	\$	(16,176,829)
	2,206,496		0		2,206,496
	9,689,466		0		9,689,466
	220,607		0		220,607
	1,037,437		0		1,037,437
	8,908		0		8,908
	13,992		0		13,992
	13,176,906		0		13,176,906
	(2,679,430)		(320,493)		(2,999,923)
_	92,726,740		4,752,585	_	97,479,325
\$	90,047,310	\$	4,432,092	\$	94,479,402

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2014

	General		Debt Service		Capital Projec	
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,949,969	\$	111,096	\$	1,346,925
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		966		0
Receivables:						
Taxes		2,478,439		198,420		486,208
Accounts		52,824		0		0
Intergovernmental		504,112		13,021		60,679
Interest		8		0		0
Special Assessments		0		0		0
Interfund Loans Receivables		500,000		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		72,855		0		0
Prepaid Items		23,593		0		0
Total Assets	\$	7,581,800	\$	323,503	\$	1,893,812
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	99,671	\$	0	\$	5,120
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		709,837		0		0
Intergovernmental Payable		3,976		0		0
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0		966		0
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		400,000
Total Liabilities		813,484		966		405,120
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Amounts		501,136		47,805		85,939
Property Tax for Next Fiscal Year		1,106,272		163,636		460,948
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,607,408		211,441		546,887
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable		96,448		0		0
Restricted		0		111,096		0
Committed		1,786		0		941,805
Assigned		1,631,295		0		0
Unassigned		3,431,379		0		0
Total Fund Balances		5,160,908		111,096		941,805
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources						
and Fund Balances	\$	7,581,800	\$	323,503	\$	1,893,812

Go	Other overnmental Funds	Tot Govern Fun	mental
\$	849,382 0	\$ 6,2	57,372 966
	151,578 116 332,421		14,645 52,940 10,233
	0	9	8
	33,166 0		33,166
	0		00,000 72,855
	0		23,593
\$	1,366,663	\$ 11,1	65,778
\$	30,120		34,911
	5,820 0	/	15,657 3,976
	0		966
	100,000	5	00,000
	135,940	1,3	55,510
	270,629	9	05,509
	138,284	1,8	69,140
	408,913	2,7	74,649
	0		96,448
	317,719		28,815
	509,667		53,258
	(5.576)		31,295
	(5,576)		25,803
	821,810	/,0	35,619
\$	1,366,663	\$ 11,1	65,778

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2014

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 7,035,619
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	85,555,207
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenues in the funds.	905,509
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not	
reported in the funds.	(3,449,025)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 90,047,310

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Del	Debt Service		Capital Projects	
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 1,113,704	\$	191,138	\$	560,599	
Municipal Income Tax	7,830,941		0		1,884,349	
Other Local Taxes	220,607		0		0	
State Levied Shared Taxes	882,236		0		0	
Intergovernmental Revenues	243,624		0		61,296	
Charges for Services	342,749		0		0	
Licenses and Permits	639,152		0		0	
Investment Earnings	8,908		0		0	
Special Assessments	0		0		1,496	
Fines and Forfeitures	142,441		0		0	
All Other Revenue	 109,493		0		0	
Total Revenue	 11,533,855		191,138		2,507,740	
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property	6,374,679		0		0	
Public Health and Welfare Services	11,275		0		0	
Leisure Time Activities	283,420		0		0	
Community Environment	231,018		0		0	
Basic Utility Services	836,364		0		0	
Transportation	1,241,979		0		0	
General Government	4,616,367		0		0	
Capital Outlay	0		0		1,488,843	
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	0		115,000		37,029	
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0		80,099		0	
Total Expenditures	 13,595,102		195,099	_	1,525,872	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	(2,061,247)		(3,961)		981,868	

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ 168,176	\$ 2,033,617
0	9,715,290
0	220,607
640,954	1,523,190
133,397	438,317
208,667	551,416
0	639,152
0	8,908
398,168	399,664
0	142,441
106,767	216,260
1,656,129	15,888,862
163,946	6,538,625
35,690	46,965
590,802	874,222
0	231,018
346,490	1,182,854
662,506	1,904,485
71,511	4,687,878
0	1,488,843
0	152,029
0	80,099
1,870,945	17,187,018

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects
Other Financing Sources (Uses):	General	Debt Service	Trojects
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	33,662
Transfers In	0	0	2,115
Transfers Out	(214,079)	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(214,079)	0	35,777
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,275,326)	(3,961)	1,017,645
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	7,404,246	115,057	(75,840)
Increase in Inventory Reserve	31,988	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 5,160,908	\$ 111,096	\$ 941,805

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
0	33,662
211,964	214,079
0	(214,079)
211,964	33,662
(2,852)	(1,264,494)
824,662	8,268,125
0	31,988
\$ 821,810	\$ 7,035,619

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, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (1,264,494)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(1,692,223)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(10,326)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	120,090
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position. In addition, repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement	
of net position.	152,029
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	383
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures	
in the governmental funds.	15,111
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (2,679,430)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:						_		
Property Taxes	\$	1,338,150	\$	1,338,150	\$	1,113,704	\$	(224,446)
Municipal Income Tax		8,202,000		8,202,000		7,668,680		(533,320)
Other Local Taxes		235,500		235,500		217,052		(18,448)
State Levied Shared Taxes		927,050		927,050		976,461		49,411
Intergovernmental Revenue		248,650		248,650		243,624		(5,026)
Charges for Services		389,500		389,500		333,700		(55,800)
Licenses and Permits		522,700		522,700		634,152		111,452
Investment Earnings		9,000		9,000		9,001		1
Fines and Forfeitures		137,800		137,800		142,201		4,401
All Other Revenues		125,400		125,400		121,552		(3,848)
Total Revenues		12,135,750		12,135,750		11,460,127		(675,623)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		6,449,263		6,458,844		6,337,046		121,798
Public Health and Welfare Services		12,500		12,500		11,261		1,239
Leisure Time Activities		294,572		297,172		286,402		10,770
Community Environment		240,008		240,008		211,197		28,811
Basic Utility Services		872,600		941,400		903,588		37,812
Transportation		1,328,861		1,381,787		1,315,301		66,486
General Government		4,741,757		4,747,834		4,700,147		47,687
Total Expenditures		13,939,561		14,079,545	_	13,764,942		314,603
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,803,811)		(1,943,795)		(2,304,815)		(361,020)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers Out		(236,690)		(236,690)		(236,079)		611
Advances In		500,000		500,000		400,000		(100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		263,310		263,310		163,921		(99,389)
Net Change In Fund Balance		(1,540,501)		(1,680,485)		(2,140,894)		(460,409)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		5,224,616		5,224,616		5,224,616		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		139,992		139,992		139,992		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	3,824,107	\$	3,684,123	\$	3,223,714	\$	(460,409)

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2014

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund		
	Sewer		
Assets:		_	
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	693,923	
Receivables:			
Accounts		727,020	
Total Current Assets		1,420,943	
Non Current Assets:			
Capital Assets, Net		3,177,646	
Total Assets		4,598,589	
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		900	
Intergovernmental Payable		165,597	
Total Liabilities		166,497	
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,177,646	
Unrestricted		1,254,446	
Total Net Position	\$	4,432,092	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-Type	
	Activities	
	Enterprise Fund	
	Sewer	
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$	1,888,390
Total Operating Revenues		1,888,390
Operating Expenses:		
Contractual Services		2,038,354
Depreciation		170,529
Total Operating Expenses		2,208,883
Operating Loss		(320,493)
Net Position Beginning of Year		4,752,585
Net Position End of Year	\$	4,432,092

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-Type Activities
	Enterprise Funds
	Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	501101
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,951,514
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,871,857)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	79,657
Net Cash Florided by Operating Activities	19,037
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	79,657
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	614,266
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$693,923
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	(\$320,493)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	170,529
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	63,124
Increase in Accounts Payable	900
Increase in Intergovernmental Payables	165,597
Total Adjustments	400,150
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$79,657

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City are presented as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u> (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statement No. 61 "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the City.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eightmember NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Wickliffe did not contribute to NOPEC during 2014. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Ronald McVoy, Board Chairman, 31360 Solon Road, Suite 33, Solon, Ohio 44139.

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

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses).

Governmental Funds

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

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

Debt Service Fund - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the principal and interest payments on the City's debt.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – 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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of 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 represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

Special assessment installments, which are measurable, but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources – unavailable amount. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2014, but which are not intended to finance 2014 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources.

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

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. <u>Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

F. Budgetary Process

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

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control for all funds involving operations is at the object level within each department. Certain funds are appropriated at the minimum level of budgetary control (personal services) as required by Ohio Revised Code section 5705.38 (c) due to the restricted nature of the use of these funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

1. Tax Budget

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

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1st of each year. As part of the certification process the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2014.

3. Appropriations

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

4. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

Net Change In Fund Balance	
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$2,275,326)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2014 received during 2015	(2,445,493)
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2013 received during 2014	2,771,765
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2014 paid during 2015	813,484
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2013 paid during 2014	(700 222)
2013 Prepaids for 2014	(790,323) 12,765
2014 Prepaids for 2015	(23,593)
Encumbrances Outstanding	(205,779)
Perspective Difference: Activity of Funds Reclassified	
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	1,606
Budget Basis	(\$2,140,894)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

H. Investments

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

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2014. 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, 2014.

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

I. Inventory

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2014, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by their ultimate use:

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

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

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. <u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> (Continued)

3. Depreciation

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

	Governmental and Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	15 - 40
Improvements other than Buildings	65
Infrastructure	10 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10

L. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund
General Obligation Bonds	Debt Service Fund

M. Compensated Absences

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net 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. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 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 (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City has no formal policy authorizing a body or official to assign amounts for specific purposes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Fund Balances (Continued)

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

P. Pensions

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

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

R. Estimates

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2014.

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

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

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

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$49,684
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	179,689
Shared Revenues	642,970
Special Assessments	33,166
	\$905,509
Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:	
Compensated Absences Payable	(\$1,694,686)
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(1,595,000)
OPWC Loans Payable	(153,264)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(6,075)
	(\$3,449,025)

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

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$851,443 (2,543,666) (\$1,692,223)
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Decrease in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue Increase in Delinquent Property Tax Decrease in Shared Revenue Increase in Special Assesments	(\$25,824) 172,879 (35,925) 8,960 \$120,090
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resour Increase in Compensated Absences Payable Increase in supplies inventory	(\$16,877) 31,988 \$15,111

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NOTE 3 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Supplies Inventory	\$72,855	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,855
Prepaid Items	23,593	0	0	0	23,593
Total Nonspendable	96,448	0	0	0	96,448
Restricted:					
Debt Service Payments	0	111,096	0	0	111,096
State Highway Improvements	0	0	0	9,685	9,685
City Highway Improvements	0	0	0	141,174	141,174
Weed Control	0	0	0	127,280	127,280
Police Pension	0	0	0	7,114	7,114
Fire Pension	0	0	0	7,114	7,114
Law Enforcement Trust	0	0	0	25,352	25,352
Total Restricted	0	111,096	0	317,719	428,815
Committed:					
Litter Control	1,786	0	0	0	1,786
Laketran	0	0	0	4,828	4,828
Senior Center	0	0	0	140,026	140,026
Insurance	0	0	0	369	369
Swimming Pool	0	0	0	12,026	12,026
Golf Course	0	0	0	207,559	207,559
Capital Projects	0	0	941,805	0	941,805
Police, Fire and Disaster	0	0	0	5,116	5,116
Deposits	0	0	0	139,743	139,743
Total Committed	1,786	0	941,805	509,667	1,453,258
Assigned	1,631,295	0	0	0	1,631,295
Unassigned	3,431,379	0	0	(5,576)	3,425,803
Total Fund Balances	\$5,160,908	\$111,096	\$941,805	\$821,810	\$7,035,619

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 4 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2014, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 69, "Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations," and GASB Statement No. 70, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees".

Statement No. 69 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations (i.e., government combinations). This statement also provides guidance on how to determine the gain or loss on a disposal of government operations.

Statement No. 70 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for situations where a state or local government, as guarantor, agrees to indemnify a third-party obligation holder under specific conditions.

The implementation of these GASB Statements had no impact on beginning of year fund balance/net position.

NOTE 5 - POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

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

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

Investment earnings of \$4,509 earned by other funds was credited to the General Fund as required by state statute.

A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,723,804 and the bank balance was \$3,006,758. Federal depository insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$2,756,758 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$2,756,758
Total Balance	\$2,756,758

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

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

			Investment M (in Ye	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3
STAR Ohio	\$4,228,457	AAAm¹	\$4,228,457	0

¹ Standard & Poor's

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

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

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

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

Cash and Cash	
Equivalents *	Investments
\$6,952,261	\$0
(4,228,457)	4,228,457
\$2,723,804	\$4,228,457
	Equivalents * \$6,952,261 (4,228,457)

^{*} Includes Cash with Fiscal Agent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 6 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property which is used in business, located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2014 were levied after October 1, 2013 on assessed values as of January 1, 2013, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property must be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2012. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of its true value and public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$8.11 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2014 property tax receipts were based was \$278,782,060. This amount constitutes \$269,515,420 in real property assessed value and \$9,266,640 in public utility assessed value.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 6 – TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .811% (8.11 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

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

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2014, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, interfund and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

Transfers Out

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS

The following is a summary of transfers for all funds for 2014:

	Transiers Out.		
Transfers In:	General Fund	Total	
Capital Projects Fund	\$2,115	\$2,115	
Other Governmental Funds	211,964	211,964	
	\$214,079	\$214,079	

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2014:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$19,162,320	\$0	\$0	\$19,162,320
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	11,442,737	277,446	0	11,720,183
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,174,336	8,479	0	4,182,815
Machinery and Equipment	10,026,650	565,518	(229,700)	10,362,468
Infrastructure	76,472,089	0	0	76,472,089
Total Cost	\$121,278,132	\$851,443	(\$229,700)	\$121,899,875
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Buildings	(\$3,141,329)	(\$232,358)	\$0	(\$3,373,687)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(1,398,604)	(207,849)	0	(1,606,453)
Machinery and Equipment	(7,170,795)	(634,506)	219,374	(7,585,927)
Infrastructure	(22,309,648)	(1,468,953)	0	(23,778,601)
Total Depreciation	(\$34,020,376)	(\$2,543,666) *	\$219,374	(\$36,344,668)
Net Value:	\$87,257,756			\$85,555,207

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$297,592
Leisure Time Activities	381,674
Transportation	1,750,549
General Government	113,851
Total Depreciation Expense	\$2,543,666

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2014:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2014
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Total Cost	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Accumulated Depreciation: Class	December 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2014
Utility Structures in Service Total Depreciation	(\$8,221,945) (\$8,221,945)	(\$170,529) (\$170,529)	\$0 \$0	(\$8,392,474)
Net Value:	\$3,348,175	(\$170,327)		\$3,177,646

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2014, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2014 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00% of covered payroll, which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 12.0% for calendar year 2014. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$507,586, \$485,358 and \$474,693, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

From January 1, 2014 through July 1, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 10.75% of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2014 through December 31, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 11.5% of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2014, employers were required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2014, 19.0% of annual covered salary for police and 23.5% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$472,805, \$474,496 and \$469,238 for police officers and \$406,570, \$398,457 and \$389,457 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including 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 is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. OPERS' eligibility requirements for post-employment health care coverage changed for those retiring on and after January 1, 2015. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2013 CAFR for details.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2014, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 2.0% for calendar year 2014. Effective January 1, 2015, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare remains at 2% for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS actuary. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$75,512, \$34,668 and \$135,627 respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. That report is also available on OP&F's website at www.op-f.org.

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

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 administrated 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.

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 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll for both police officers and firefighters. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$12,123, \$62,591 and \$162,429 for police and \$8,470, \$91,735 and \$109,534 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

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

At December 31, 2014, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,694,686, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-Term debt of the City at December 31, 2014 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Amounts Due
Year	Final	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Issued	Maturity	2013	Additions	(Reductions)	2014	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2006 Green Ridge Golf Course	2025	\$1,710,000	\$0	(\$115,000)	\$1,595,000	\$115,000
OPWC Loan:						
2012 Worden Road Waterline	2017	\$120,000	\$0	(\$30,000)	\$90,000	\$30,000
2013 Worden Road Waterline	2019	70,293	0	(7,029)	63,264	14,059
Total OPWC Loans		190,293	0	(37,029)	153,264	44,059
Compensated Absences		1,677,810	1,694,686	(1,677,810)	1,694,686	145,974
Total Governmental Long-Term Debt		\$3,578,103	\$1,694,686	(\$1,829,839)	\$3,442,950	\$305,033

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2014, follows:

	General O	oligation	OPV	VC		
	Bond Pa	ıyable	Loan Pa	ayable	Tot	al
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$115,000	\$72,894	\$44,059	\$0	\$159,059	\$72,894
2016	120,000	68,294	44,059	0	164,059	68,294
2017	125,000	63,194	44,059	0	169,059	63,194
2018	130,000	57,882	14,058	0	144,058	57,882
2019	140,000	52,356	7,029	0	147,029	52,356
2020-2024	785,000	163,218	0	0	785,000	163,218
2025	180,000	9,000	0	0	180,000	9,000
Totals	\$1,595,000	\$486,838	\$153,264	\$0	\$1,748,264	\$486,838

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NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City is a member of the Ohio Plan (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan is legally separate from its member governments.

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

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Comprehensive General Liability	\$6,000,000	\$0
Law Enforcement Professional Liability	6,000,000	10,000
Public Officials Errors and Omissions	6,000,000	10,000
Property	32,777,764	1,000
Bond/Crime	50,000	0
Boiler and Machinery	32,777,764	1,000
Automobile Liability	6,000,000	1,000

The City provides major medical health insurance coverage for its employees through United Health Care.

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

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Wickliffe's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2013 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position decreased \$2,680,829. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$2,134,036 from 2012. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$546,793 from 2012.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$14.2 million in revenue or 75% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 25% of total revenues of \$19 million.
- □ The City had \$19 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only about \$2.8 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$14.2 million and reserves were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$12.2 million in revenues and \$13.3 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$1,283,368 to \$7,404,246.
- □ Net position for enterprise funds decreased by \$546,793.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net position between 2013 and 2012:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Current and other assets	\$11,927,527	\$14,240,604	\$1,404,410	\$1,966,164	\$13,331,937	\$16,206,768
Capital assets, Net	87,257,756	87,586,246	3,348,175	3,518,704	90,605,931	91,104,950
Total assets	99,185,283	101,826,850	4,752,585	5,484,868	103,937,868	107,311,718
Long-term liabilities outstanding	3,578,102	3,577,850	0	0	3,578,102	3,577,850
Other liabilities	1,010,295	1,459,978	0	185,490	1,010,295	1,645,468
Total liabilities	4,588,397	5,037,828	0	185,490	4,588,397	5,223,318
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	1,870,146	1,928,246	0	0	1,870,146	1,928,246
Net position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	85,357,463	85,616,246	3,348,175	3,518,704	88,705,638	89,134,950
Restricted	626,924	736,857	0	0	626,924	736,857
Unrestricted	6,742,353	8,507,673	1,404,410	1,780,674	8,146,763	10,288,347
Total net position	\$92,726,740	\$94,860,776	\$4,752,585	\$5,299,378	\$97,479,325	\$100,160,154

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Unaudited

Changes in Net position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2013 and 2012:

unu 2012.	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,836,705	\$1,682,163	\$1,952,491	\$2,025,914	\$3,789,196	\$3,708,077	
Operating Grants and Contributions	792,844	797,263	0	0	792,844	797,263	
Capital Grants and Contributions	198,859	7,403	0	0	198,859	7,403	
General revenues:							
Property Taxes	1,931,982	2,367,434	0	0	1,931,982	2,367,434	
Municipal Income Taxes	9,884,128	9,628,056	0	0	9,884,128	9,628,056	
Other Local Taxes	230,874	228,893	0	0	230,874	228,893	
Grants and Entitlements	2,044,912	2,029,251	0	0	2,044,912	2,029,251	
Investment Earnings	8,510	12,584	0	0	8,510	12,584	
Miscellaneous	63,079	298,403	0	0	63,079	298,403	
Total revenues	16,991,893	17,051,450	1,952,491	2,025,914	18,944,384	19,077,364	
Program Expenses:							
Security of Persons and Property	6,883,927	7,264,877	0	0	6,883,927	7,264,877	
Public Health and Welfare Services	75,766	79,610	0	0	75,766	79,610	
Leisure Time Activities	1,209,933	1,665,074	0	0	1,209,933	1,665,074	
Community Environment	276,872	302,881	0	0	276,872	302,881	
Basic Utility Services	1,205,865	1,219,558	0	0	1,205,865	1,219,558	
Transportation	4,567,043	5,634,531	0	0	4,567,043	5,634,531	
General Government	4,822,114	4,880,216	0	0	4,822,114	4,880,216	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	84,409	87,940	0	0	84,409	87,940	
Sewer	0	0	2,499,284	1,951,511	2,499,284	1,951,511	
Total expenses	19,125,929	21,134,687	2,499,284	1,951,511	21,625,213	23,086,198	
Total Change in Net Position	(2,134,036)	(4,083,237)	(546,793)	74,403	(2,680,829)	(4,008,834)	
Beginning Net Position	94,860,776	98,944,013	5,299,378	5,224,975	100,160,154	104,168,988	
Ending Net Position	\$92,726,740	\$94,860,776	\$4,752,585	\$5,299,378	\$97,479,325	\$100,160,154	

Governmental Activities

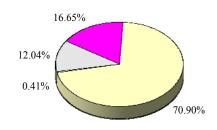
Net position of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$2,134,036. For the past two years expenses have exceeded revenues. We have experienced significant revenue cuts in areas such as the local government fund and the estate tax. At the same time we have experienced a 2% contract wage increase and a 4.3% increase in the cost of employee health insurance, both of which have had an adverse effect on the overall financial position.

Unaudited

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

Property taxes and income taxes made up 11.4% and 58.2% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2013. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 70.90% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2013	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$2,044,912	12.04%
Program Revenues	2,828,408	16.65%
General Tax Revenues	12,046,984	70.90%
General Other	71,589	0.41%
Total Revenue	\$16,991,893	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net position of the business-type activities decreased by \$546,793. The only business-type activity the City operates is the Sewer Fund. Due to above normal rainfall and apparent infiltration of storm water into the sanitary system, we incurred higher sewerage processing charges. These two factors are directly responsible for the decrease in net position of business-type activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$8,268,125, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$9,931,935. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major fund and other governmental funds as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	(Decrease)
General	\$7,404,246	\$8,687,614	(\$1,283,368)
Debt Service	115,057	116,054	(997)
Captial Projects	(75,840)	127,820	(203,660)
Other Governmental	824,662	1,000,447	(175,785)
Total	\$8,268,125	\$9,931,935	(\$1,663,810)

Unaudited

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

	2013	2012	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$9,300,898	\$9,128,947	\$171,951
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,656,513	1,528,528	127,985
Charges for Services	384,593	374,596	9,997
Licenses and Permits	474,021	443,250	30,771
Fines and Forfietures	141,637	132,391	9,246
Investment Earnings	8,510	12,922	(4,412)
All Other Revenue	235,617	162,907	72,710
Total	\$12,201,789	\$11,783,541	\$418,248

General Fund revenues in 2013 increased by 3.5% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2012. The reason for the most significant increase is the fact that a large income tax accrual from 2011 had to be reversed out in the 2012 report. It was almost twice the amount of the 2012 accrual that was reversed in the 2013 report, thereby causing the substantial increase. A similar situation occurred within the intergovernmental accounts and also contributed to the 2013 revenue increase. All Other Revenues increased by approximately 31%. This change is attributed to a \$100,000 refund received from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

	2013	2012	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$6,108,978	\$6,178,316	(\$69,338)
Public Health and Welfare Services	12,746	10,304	2,442
Leisure Time Activities	279,750	276,614	3,136
Community Environment	245,226	280,302	(35,076)
Basic Utility Services	850,071	823,337	26,734
Transportation	1,247,897	1,298,537	(50,640)
General Government	4,551,306	4,496,600	54,706
Total	\$13,295,974	\$13,364,010	(\$68,036)

General Fund expenditures in 2013 decreased less than 1% compared to the prior year, thus expenses were rather consistent between 2012 and 2013.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

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

During the course of fiscal year 2013, the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$12.3 million did not change over the original budget estimates of \$12.3 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

Unaudited

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2013, the City had \$90,605,931 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings and machinery. Of this total, \$87,257,756 was related to governmental activities and \$3,348,175 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2013 and 2012 balances:

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
Land	\$19,162,320	\$19,162,320	\$0
Buildings	11,442,737	10,658,915	783,822
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,174,336	4,161,361	12,975
Machinery and Equipment	10,026,650	9,546,056	480,594
Infrastructure	76,472,089	75,751,898	720,191
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(34,020,376)	(31,694,303)	(2,326,073)
Totals	\$87,257,756	\$87,586,247	(\$328,491)
	Business- Activit	71	Increase (Decrease)
			(Beereuse)
Utility Structures in Service Less: Accumulated Depreciation	2013 \$11,570,120 (8,221,945)	2012 \$11,570,120 (8,051,416)	\$0 (170,529)
Totals	\$3,348,175	\$3,518,704	(\$170,529)

The primary decrease occurred in infrastructure. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

Debt

The City had \$1.7 million in general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2013, \$115,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,710,000	\$1,820,000
OPWC Loans Payable	190,293	150,000
Compensated Absences	1,677,810	1,607,850
Total Governmental Activities	\$3,578,103	\$3,577,850

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unaudited

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Wickliffe lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2013, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

At the conclusion of 2013, the City still maintained a healthy unencumbered General Fund balance of \$5.2 million. However, moving forward the economic downturn is a factor still affecting City operations.

Though expenses tend to increase from year to year, the bigger issue recently is the loss of revenue resulting from the State's reduction of local government fund allocations as well as the elimination of the estate tax. In an effort to maintain quality city services city leaders are working together in attempt to identify new revenue sources. As always, the City will continue to make business decisions in a manner that will best serve our residents both now and in the foreseeable future.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2013

	vernmental activities	Business-Type Activities		Total	
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,885,540	\$	614,266	\$	8,499,806
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	966		0		966
Receivables:					
Taxes	2,878,112		0		2,878,112
Accounts	50,594		790,144		840,738
Intergovernmental	1,034,376		0		1,034,376
Interest	101		0		101
Special Assessments	24,206		0		24,206
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	40,867		0		40,867
Prepaid Items	12,765		0		12,765
Capital Assets:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	19,162,320		0		19,162,320
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	68,095,436		3,348,175		71,443,611
Total Assets	 99,185,283		4,752,585		103,937,868
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	379,983		0		379,983
Accrued Wages and Benefits	622,888		0		622,888
Matured Bonds & Interest Payable	966		0		966
Accrued Interest Payable	6,458		0		6,458
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year	297,140		0		297,140
Due in More Than One Year	 3,280,962		0		3,280,962
Total Liabilities	4,588,397		0		4,588,397
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	 1,870,146		0		1,870,146
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	85,357,463		3,348,175		88,705,638
Restricted For:	, , -		, , -		, , -
Debt Service	122,342		0		122,342
Other Purposes	504,582		0		504,582
Unrestricted	6,742,353		1,404,410		8,146,763
Total Net Position	\$ 92,726,740	\$	4,752,585	\$	97,479,325

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

			Program Revenues						
			Charges for Services and		Operating Grants and		Capital Grants and		
	Expenses		Sales		Contributions		Contributions		
Governmental Activities:									
Current:									
Security of Persons and Property	\$	6,883,927	\$	539,724	\$	1,500	\$	0	
Public Health and Welfare Services		75,766		5,080		29,617		0	
Leisure Time Activities		1,209,933		354,590		90,847		0	
Community Environment		276,872		274,433		0		0	
Basic Utility Services		1,205,865		311,622		0		0	
Transportation		4,567,043		0		670,880		198,859	
General Government		4,822,114		351,256		0		0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		84,409		0		0		0	
Total Governmental Activities		19,125,929		1,836,705		792,844		198,859	
Business-Type Activities:									
Sewer		2,499,284		1,952,491		0		0	
Total Business-Type Activities		2,499,284		1,952,491		0		0	
Totals	\$	21,625,213	\$	3,789,196	\$	792,844	\$	198,859	

General Revenues

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Other Local Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

G	Sovernmental Activities	asiness-Type Activities	Total
\$	(6,342,703)	\$ 0	\$ (6,342,703)
	(41,069)	0	(41,069)
	(764,496)	0	(764,496)
	(2,439)	0	(2,439)
	(894,243)	0	(894,243)
	(3,697,304)	0	(3,697,304)
	(4,470,858)	0	(4,470,858)
	(84,409)	 0	(84,409)
	(16,297,521)	0	(16,297,521)
	0	(546,793)	(546,793)
	0	 	
		 (546,793)	 (546,793)
	(16,297,521)	 (546,793)	 (16,844,314)
	1,931,982	0	1,931,982
	9,884,128	0	9,884,128
	230,874	0	230,874
	2,044,912	0	2,044,912
	8,510	0	8,510
	63,079	 0	63,079
	14,163,485	0	14,163,485
	(2,134,036)	(546,793)	(2,680,829)
	94,860,776	 5,299,378	100,160,154
\$	92,726,740	\$ 4,752,585	\$ 97,479,325

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2013

	General		Debt Service		Capital Projects	
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	6,011,358	\$	115,057	\$	895,646
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		966		0
Receivables:						
Taxes		2,112,055		164,320		462,875
Accounts		50,594		0		0
Intergovernmental		666,670		13,147		37,033
Interest		101		0		0
Special Assessments		0		0		0
Interfund Loans Receivables		900,000		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		40,867		0		0
Prepaid Items		12,765		0		0
Total Assets	\$	9,794,410	\$	293,490	\$	1,395,554
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	172,049	\$	0	\$	171,486
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		618,274		0		0
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0		966		0
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		800,000
Total Liabilities		790,323		966		971,486
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Amounts		492,973		13,743		38,712
Property Tax for Next Fiscal Year		1,106,868		163,724		461,196
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,599,841		177,467		499,908
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable		53,632		0		0
Restricted		0		115,057		0
Committed		3,482		0		0
Assigned		967,953		0		0
Unassigned		6,379,179		0		(75,840)
Total Fund Balances		7,404,246		115,057		(75,840)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources						
and Fund Balances	\$	9,794,410	\$	293,490	\$	1,395,554

	0.1		m . 1				
0	Other	Total					
G	overnmental	Governmental					
	Funds		Funds				
\$	863,479	\$	7,885,540				
	0		966				
	138,862		2,878,112				
	0		50,594				
	317,526		1,034,376				
	0		101				
	24,206		24,206				
	0		900,000				
	0		40,867				
	0		12,765				
\$	1,344,073	\$	12,827,527				
\$	36,448	\$	379,983				
	4,614		622,888				
	0		966				
	100,000	_	900,000				
	141,062		1,903,837				
	239,991		785,419				
	138,358		1,870,146				
	378,349		2,655,565				
			70 (C.)				
	0		53,632				
	264,591		379,648				
	560,071		563,553				
	0		967,953				
	0		6,303,339				
	824,662		8,268,125				
¢.	1 244 072	¢.	12 927 527				
\$	1,344,073	\$	12,827,527				

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2013

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 8,268,125
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	87,257,756
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenues in the funds.	785,420
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not	
reported in the funds.	 (3,584,561)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 92,726,740

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	 General		Debt Service		Capital Projects
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$ 1,168,985	\$	193,779	\$	583,870
Municipal Income Tax	7,901,039		0		1,980,146
Other Local Taxes	230,874		0		0
State Levied Shared Taxes	1,475,965		0		0
Intergovernmental Revenues	180,548		0		548,835
Charges for Services	384,593		0		0
Licenses and Permits	474,021		0		0
Investment Earnings	8,510		0		0
Special Assessments	0		0		1,496
Fines and Forfeitures	141,637		0		0
All Other Revenue	 235,617		0		17,970
Total Revenue	12,201,789		193,779		3,132,317
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	6,108,978		0		0
Public Health and Welfare Services	12,746		0		0
Leisure Time Activities	279,750		0		0
Community Environment	245,226		0		0
Basic Utility Services	850,071		0		0
Transportation	1,247,897		0		0
General Government	4,551,306		0		0
Capital Outlay	0		0		3,389,007
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0		110,000		30,000
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0		84,776		0
Total Expenditures	 13,295,974		194,776		3,419,007
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(1,094,185)		(997)		(286,690)

	Other		Total				
Gov	rernmental	Go	Governmental				
	Funds		Funds				
\$	175,162	\$	2,121,796				
	0		9,881,185				
	0		230,874				
	635,410		2,111,375				
	127,495		856,878				
	247,107		631,700				
	0		474,021				
	0		8,510				
	337,669		339,165				
	0		141,637				
	72,622		326,209				
	1,595,465		17,123,350				
	187,930		6,296,908				
	63,020		75,766				
	514,124		793,874				
	0		245,226				
	325,521		1,175,592				
	731,862		1,979,759				
	40,760		4,592,066				
	35,844		3,424,851				
	0		140,000				
	0		84,776				
	1,899,061		18,808,818				
	(303,596)		(1,685,468)				
			(Continued)				
			. /				

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

			Capital
	General	Debt Service	Projects
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	10,393
OPWC Loans Issued	0	0	70,293
Transfers In	0	0	2,344
Transfers Out	(130,155)	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(130,155)	0	83,030
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,224,340)	(997)	(203,660)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	8,687,614	116,054	127,820
Decrease in Inventory Reserve	(59,028)	0	0
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	\$ 7,404,246	\$ 115,057	\$ (75,840)

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
0	10,393
0	70,293
127,811	130,155
0	(130,155)
127,811	80,686
(175,785)	(1,604,782)
1,000,447	9,931,935
0	(59,028)
\$ 824,662	\$ 8,268,125

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, 2013

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (1,604,782)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.	393,877
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received.	(722,367)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(141,850)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position. In addition, repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	69,707
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	367
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(120 000)
in the governmental funds. Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	(128,988) \$ (2,134,036)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Oriș	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive Vegative)
Revenues:					-			
Property Taxes	\$	1,200,170	\$	1,200,170	\$	1,168,985	\$	(31,185)
Municipal Income Tax		8,602,500		8,602,500		7,898,958		(703,542)
Other Local Taxes		224,300		224,300		232,838		8,538
State Levied Shared Taxes		976,700		976,700		1,432,907		456,207
Intergovernmental Revenue		179,260		179,260		180,548		1,288
Charges for Services		377,500		377,500		385,237		7,737
Licenses and Permits		446,700		448,200		474,021		25,821
Investment Earnings		12,800		12,800		8,924		(3,876)
Fines and Forfeitures		135,950		135,950		137,738		1,788
All Other Revenues		148,500		148,500		222,672		74,172
Total Revenues		12,304,380		12,305,880		12,142,828		(163,052)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		4,526,553		6,364,256		6,322,896		41,360
Public Health and Welfare Services		7,000		16,000		12,481		3,519
Leisure Time Activities		235,383		300,664		280,867		19,797
Community Environment		171,780		245,835		219,106		26,729
Basic Utility Services		652,244		955,512		951,446		4,066
Transportation		696,280		1,278,375		1,228,402		49,973
General Government		3,340,161		4,641,068		4,609,116		31,952
Total Expenditures		9,629,401	_	13,801,710		13,624,314		177,396
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		2,674,979		(1,495,830)		(1,481,486)		14,344
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers Out		0		(142,585)		(140,155)		2,430
Advances In		200,000		788,000		400,000		(388,000)
Advances Out		0	_	(100,000)		(100,000)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		200,000		545,415		159,845		(385,570)
Net Change In Fund Balance		2,874,979		(950,415)		(1,321,641)		(371,226)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		6,483,990		6,483,990		6,483,990		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		62,267		62,267		62,267		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	9,421,236	\$	5,595,842	\$	5,224,616	\$	(371,226)

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2013

	Business-Type		
	Activities		
	Enterprise Fund		
	Sewer		
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	614,266	
Receivables:			
Accounts		790,144	
Total Current Assets		1,404,410	
Non Current Assets:			
Capital Assets, Net		3,348,175	
Total Assets		4,752,585	
Liabilities:			
Total Liabilities		0	
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,348,175	
Unrestricted	1,404,410		
Total Net Position	\$	4,752,585	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Business-Type	
	Activities	
	Enterprise Fund	
	Sewer	
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 1,952,491	
Total Operating Revenues	1,952,491	
Operating Expenses:		
Contractual Services	2,328,755	
Depreciation	170,529	
Total Operating Expenses	2,499,284	
Operating Loss	(546,793)	
Net Position Beginning of Year	5,299,378	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 4,752,585	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$2,003,067
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(2,514,245)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(511,178)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(511,178)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,125,444
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$614,266
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	(\$546,793)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	(42.13,75)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	170,529
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	•
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	50,576
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(185,490)
Total Adjustments	35,615
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(\$511,178)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City are presented as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial</u> Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statement No. 61 "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the City.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eightmember NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Wickliffe did not contribute to NOPEC during 2013. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Ronald McVoy, Board Chairman, 31360 Solon Road, Suite 33, Solon, Ohio 44139.

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

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses).

Governmental Funds

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

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

Debt Service Fund - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the principal and interest payments on the City's debt.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

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

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

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

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – 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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of 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 represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

Special assessment installments, which are measurable, but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources – unavailable amount. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2013, but which are not intended to finance 2013 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources.

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

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

F. Budgetary Process

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

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control for all funds involving operations is at the object level within each department. Certain funds are appropriated at the minimum level of budgetary control (personal services) as required by Ohio Revised Code section 5705.38 (c) due to the restricted nature of the use of these funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

1. Tax Budget

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

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1st of each year. As part of the certification process the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2013.

3. Appropriations

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

4. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

Net Change In Fund Balance	
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$1,224,340)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2013 received during 2014	(2,771,765)
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2012 received during 2013	3,012,804
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2013 paid during 2014	790,323
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2012	(1,002,907)
paid during 2013 2012 Prepaids for 2013	(1,003,807) 14,698
2013 Prepaids for 2014	(12,765)
Encumbrances Outstanding Perspective Difference: Activity of Funds Reclassified	(139,992)
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	13,203
Budget Basis	(\$1,321,641)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

H. Investments

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

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2013. 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, 2013.

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

I. Inventory

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2013, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by their ultimate use:

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

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

2. <u>Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – <u>Business Type Activities</u>

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. <u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> (Continued)

3. Depreciation

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

Governmental a Business-Type Act	
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings	15 - 40
Improvements other than Buildings	65
Infrastructure	10 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10

L. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund
General Obligation Bonds	Debt Service Fund

M. Compensated Absences

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net 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. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components — nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 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 (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City has no formal policy authorizing a body or official to assign amounts for specific purposes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. <u>Fund Balances</u> (Continued)

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

P. Pensions

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

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

R. Estimates

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2013.

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

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position

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

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

Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$75,508
Delinquent Property Tax Revenue	6,810
Shared Revenues	678,896
Special Assessments	24,206
	\$785,420
Long-Term liabilities not reported in the funds:	
Compensated Absences Payable	(\$1,677,810)
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(1,710,000)
OPWC Loans Payable	(190,293)
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(6,458)
	(\$3,584,561)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

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

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

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

Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	\$2,946,823 (2,552,946) \$393,877
Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:	
Increase in Delinquent Income Tax Revenue	\$2,943
Decrease in Delinquent Property Tax	(189,814)
Increase in Shared Revenue	68,362
Decrease in Special Assesments	(23,341)
· <u>-</u>	(\$141,850)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resources	s:
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	(\$69,960)
Decrease in supplies inventory	(59,028)
	(\$128,988)

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NOTE 3 - FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Ford Polymon	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Fund Balances	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:					
Supplies Inventory	\$40,867	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,867
Prepaid Items	12,765	0	0	0	12,765
Total Nonspendable	53,632	0	0	0	53,632
Restricted:					
Debt Service Payments	0	115,057	0	0	115,057
State Highway Improvements	0	0	0	11,607	11,607
City Highway Improvements	0	0	0	124,185	124,185
Weed Control	0	0	0	87,147	87,147
Street Lighting	0	0	0	2,151	2,151
Police Pension	0	0	0	4,999	4,999
Fire Pension	0	0	0	4,999	4,999
Law Enforcement Trust	0	0	0	29,503	29,503
Total Restricted	0	115,057	0	264,591	379,648
Committed:					
Litter Control	3,482	0	0	0	3,482
Laketran	0	0	0	3,837	3,837
Senior Center	0	0	0	175,565	175,565
Insurance	0	0	0	369	369
Swimming Pool	0	0	0	6,432	6,432
Golf Course	0	0	0	252,049	252,049
Police, Fire and Disaster	0	0	0	5,166	5,166
Deposits	0	0	0	116,653	116,653
Total Committed	3,482	0	0	560,071	563,553
Assigned	967,953	0	0	0	967,953
Unassigned	6,379,179	0	(75,840)	0	6,303,339
Total Fund Balances	\$7,404,246	\$115,057	(\$75,840)	\$824,662	\$8,268,125

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 4 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2013, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34," and GASB Statement No. 66, "Technical Corrections – 2012; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62".

Statement No. 61 modifies existing requirements for the assessment of potential component units in determining what should be included in the financial reporting entity, the display of component units (blending vs. discrete presentation), and certain disclosure requirements.

Statement No. 66 provides guidance on how to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements.

The implementation of these GASB Statements had no impact on beginning of year fund balance/net position.

NOTE 5 - POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

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

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

Investment earnings of \$3,134 earned by other funds was credited to the General Fund as required by state statute.

A. Deposits

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

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,280,725 and the bank balance was \$4,678,910. Federal depository insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$4,428,910 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	_
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$4,428,910
Total Balance	\$4,428,910

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

B. <u>Investments</u>

The City's investments at December 31, 2013 are summarized below:

				Investment M (in Ye	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
STAR Ohio	\$4,220,047	AAAm¹	\$4,220,047	0	

¹ Standard & Poor's

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

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

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

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

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

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

	Cash and Cash Equivalents *	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$8,500,772	\$0
Investments: STAR Ohio	(4,220,047)	4,220,047_
Per Footnote	\$4,280,725	\$4,220,047

^{*} Includes Cash with Fiscal Agent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 6 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property which is used in business, located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2013 were levied after October 1, 2012 on assessed values as of January 1, 2012, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property must be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2012. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of its true value and public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, was \$8.09 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2013 property tax receipts were based was \$286,864,770. This amount constitutes \$278,722,190 in real property assessed value and \$8,142,580 in public utility assessed value.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 6 – TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .809% (8.09 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

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

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2013, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, interfund and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS

The following is a summary of transfers for all funds for 2013:

	Transfers Out.		
Transfers In:	General Fund	Total	
Capital Projects Fund	\$2,344	\$2,344	
Other Governmental Funds	127,811	127,811	
	\$130,155	\$130,155	

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2013:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2012	Additions	Deletions	2013
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$19,162,320	\$0	\$0	\$19,162,320
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	10,658,915	792,555	(8,733)	11,442,737
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,161,361	12,975	0	4,174,336
Machinery and Equipment	9,546,056	639,192	(158,598)	10,026,650
Infrastructure	75,751,898	1,502,100	(781,909)	76,472,089
Total Cost	\$119,280,550	\$2,946,822	(\$949,240)	\$121,278,132
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2012	Additions	Deletions	2013
Buildings	(\$2,891,465)	(\$251,480)	\$1,616	(\$3,141,329)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(1,191,291)	(207,313)	0	(1,398,604)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,668,478)	(654,746)	152,429	(7,170,795)
Infrastructure	(20,943,069)	(1,439,407)	72,828	(22,309,648)
Total Depreciation	(\$31,694,303)	(\$2,552,946) *	\$226,873	(\$34,020,376)
Net Value:	\$87,586,247			\$87,257,756

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets (Continued)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$375,641
Leisure Time Activities	382,021
Transportation	1,702,313
General Government	92,971
Total Depreciation Expense	\$2,552,946

B. <u>Business-Type Activities Capital Assets</u>

Summary by Category at December 31, 2013:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2012	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2013
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Utility Structures in Service	\$11,570,120	\$0_	\$0	\$11,570,120
Total Cost	\$11,570,120	\$0	\$0	\$11,570,120
Accumulated Depreciation: Class	December 31, 2012	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2013
Utility Structures in Service	(\$8,051,416)	(\$170,529)	\$0	(\$8,221,945)
	(+-)) -)	(+)		
Total Depreciation	(\$8,051,416)	(\$170,529)	\$0	(\$8,221,945)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2013, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2013 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00% of covered payroll, which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 13.0% for calendar year 2013. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$485,358, \$474,693 and \$471,596, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

From January 1, 2013 through July 1, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2013 through December 31, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.75% of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2013, employers were required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension obligations from January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 was 14.81% for police officers and 19.31% for firefighters. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension obligations from June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 was 16.65% for police officers and 21.15% for firefighters. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$474,496, \$469,238 and \$463,570 for police officers and \$398,457, \$389,457 and \$376,369 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including 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 is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2013, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 1.0% for calendar year 2013. Effective January 1, 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was raised to 2% for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS actuary. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$34,668, \$135,627 and \$137,742, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. That report is also available on OP&F's website at www.op-f.org.

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

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 administrated 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.

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 2013, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 4.69% of covered payroll from January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 2.85% of covered payroll from June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 for both police officers and firefighters. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$62,591, \$162,429 and \$160,467 for police and \$91,735, \$109,534 and \$105,854 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

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

At December 31, 2013, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$1,677,810, which is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-Term debt of the City at December 31, 2013 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Amounts Due
Year	Final	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Issued	Maturity	2012	Additions	(Reductions)	2013	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2006 Green Ridge Golf Course	2025	\$1,820,000	\$0	(\$110,000)	\$1,710,000	\$115,000
OPWC Loan:						
2012 Worden Road Waterline	2017	\$150,000	\$0	(\$30,000)	\$120,000	\$30,000
2013 Worden Road Waterline	2019	0	70,293	0	70,293	0
Total OPWC Loans		150,000	70,293	(30,000)	190,293	30,000
Compensated Absences		1,607,850	1,677,810	(1,607,850)	1,677,810	152,140
Total Governmental Long-Term Debt		\$3,577,850	\$1,748,103	(\$1,747,850)	\$3,578,103	\$297,140

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2013, follows:

	General O	oligation	OPV	VC		
	Bond Pa	ıyable	Loan Pa	ayable	Tot	al
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	\$115,000	\$77,494	\$30,000	\$0	\$145,000	\$77,494
2015	115,000	72,894	45,000	0	160,000	72,894
2016	120,000	68,294	45,000	0	165,000	68,294
2017	125,000	63,194	45,000	0	170,000	63,194
2018	130,000	57,882	15,000	0	145,000	57,882
2019-2023	755,000	198,074	10,293	0	765,293	198,074
2024-2025	350,000	26,500	0	0	350,000	26,500
Totals	\$1,710,000	\$564,332	\$190,293	\$0	\$1,900,293	\$564,332

NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City is a member of the Ohio Plan (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan is legally separate from its member governments.

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

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Comprehensive General Liability	\$6,000,000	\$0
Law Enforcement Professional Liability	6,000,000	10,000
Public Officials Errors and Omissions	6,000,000	10,000
Property	32,777,764	1,000
Bond/Crime	50,000	0
Boiler and Machinery	32,777,764	1,000
Automobile Liability	6,000,000	1,000

The City provides major medical health insurance coverage for its employees through United Health Care.

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

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

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

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

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

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Wickliffe, Lake County, (the City) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 9, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. 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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City of Wickliffe
Lake County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 9, 2015



CITY OF WICKLIFFE

LAKE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 5, 2015