City of Willowick

Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2014



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

City Council City of Willowick 30435 Lakeshore Blvd. Willowick, OH 44095

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Willowick, Lake County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

August 19, 2015

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For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Fire Emergency Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 22, 2015 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

& Panichi Inc. ium

Cleveland, Ohio June 22, 2015

City of Willowick Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

The discussion and analysis of the City of Willowick's ("City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2014 are as follows:

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$41,959,967. Of this amount, \$4,264,889 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total assets increased by \$1,425,966 from 2013. The most significant increases were intergovernmental receivable of \$503,188 and equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents of \$377,870.
- Total liabilities increased by \$1,739,147 from 2013. The main factor contributing to this increase was an increase in long-term liabilities of \$1,736,211.
- In total, the net position in governmental activities decreased by \$657,045 during 2014. The net position in business-type activities increased \$271,707 from 2013.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

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

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

City of Willowick Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

City of Willowick Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

The City maintains 30 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and in the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, for the general fund, fire emergency special revenue fund, municipal tax increment equivalent debt service fund and the capital improvement capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 28 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the City's own programs. The City has two agency funds to report within the fiduciary fund category. Agency funds are reported on a full accrual basis and only present a Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 32 of this report.

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

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

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

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

Table 1

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2014 as compared to 2013.

Net Position											
	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities										
	2014	-	2013		2014		2013	2014		2013	
Assets:											
Current and other assets \$	13,136,703	\$	12,697,580	\$	2,743,063	\$	2,003,776 \$	15,879,766	\$	14,701,356	
Capital assets, net	31,909,796	-	31,510,072		5,279,319		5,431,487	37,189,115		36,941,559	
Total assets	45,046,499	-	44,207,652		8,022,382		7,435,263	53,068,881		51,642,915	
Liabilities:											
Current liabilities	844,252		847,780		176,127		169,663	1,020,379		1,017,443	
Long-term liabilities:	- , -		,		,			,,		, , -	
Due within one year	918,219		928,021		104,568		65,107	1,022,787		993,128	
Due in more than one year	4,154,594		2,717,529		1,074,464		804,977	5,229,058		3,522,506	
Total liabilities	5,917,065	_	4,493,330		1,355,159		1,039,747	7,272,224		5,533,077	
Deferred inflows of resources:	2 (02 501		2 521 201					2 (02 501		2 521 201	
Property taxes	3,603,581		3,531,391		-		-	3,603,581		3,531,391	
Payments in lieu of taxes	233,109	-	233,142					233,109		233,142	
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,836,690		3,764,533					3,836,690		3,764,533	
resources	3,830,090	-	3,704,333					3,830,090		3,704,333	
Net position:											
Net investment in capital assets	28,985,763		29,012,844		4,518,097		4,627,949	33,503,860		33,640,793	
Restricted for:											
Capital projects	1,946,866		2,062,085		-		-	1,946,866		2,062,085	
Debt service	275,265		264,631		-		-	275,265		264,631	
Other purposes	1,969,087		2,189,412		-		-	1,969,087		2,189,412	
Unrestricted	2,115,763	_	2,420,817		2,149,126		1,767,567	4,264,889		4,188,384	
Total net position \$	35,292,744	\$	35,949,789	\$	6,667,223	\$	<u>6,395,516</u> \$	41,959,967	\$	42,345,305	

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. Capital assets include construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Net investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2014, was \$33,503,860. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position, \$4,191,218, represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position \$4,264,889 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The total net position of the City decreased \$385,338 from 2013. The following factors were primarily responsible for this decrease:

- An increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents of \$377,870
- An increase in intergovernmental receivable of \$503,188
- An increase in taxes receivable of \$253,099
- An increase in capital assets, net of \$247,556
- An increase in long-term liabilities of \$1,736,211

City of Willowick

The business-type activities net position increased by \$271,707 in 2014. The City generally can only use the net position to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

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

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmer	ntal A	ctivities		Business-T	уре	Activities	-	То	tal	
-	2014	_	2013		2014		2013	-	2014	_	2013
Revenues:											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services \$	1.159.835	\$	1.071.121	\$	2,424,209	\$	2,508,680	\$	3,584,044	\$	3.579.801
Operating grants and	-,,	-	-,	+	_,,,	+	_,,	+	-,,-	Ŧ	-,,
contributions	239,045		132,962		137,094		-		376,139		132,962
Capital grants and contributions	648,290		1,338,959		-		34,507		648,290		1,373,466
Total program revenues	2,047,170	_	2,543,042		2,561,303		2,543,187	-	4,608,473	_	5,086,229
General revenues:											
Property and other local taxes	3,957,113		3,971,208		34,979		35,128		3,992,092		4,006,336
Municipal income tax	2,676,181		2,786,299		-		-		2,676,181		2,786,299
Grants and entitlements not											
restricted to specific programs	2,487,913		2,647,141		-		-		2,487,913		2,647,141
Investment income	9,280		3,591		366		-		9,646		3,591
Miscellaneous income	171,887	_	148,453						171,887	-	148,453
Total general revenues	9,302,374	_	9,556,692		35,345		35,128		9,337,719	-	9,591,820
Total revenues	11,349,544	_	12,099,734		2,596,648		2,578,315	-	13,946,192	-	14,678,049
Program expenses:											
General government	1,898,056		1,885,424		_		_		1,898,056		1,885,424
Security of persons and property	5,577,334		5,118,594		-		_		5,577,334		5,118,594
Public health and welfare	101,316		101,426		-		-		101,316		101,426
Transportation	2,503,938		2,259,909		-		-		2,503,938		2,259,909
Leisure time activities	1,068,676		973,473		-		-		1,068,676		973,473
Community development	565,656		431,839		-		-		565,656		431,839
Basic utility services	265,236		285,989		-		-		265,236		285,989
Interest and fiscal charges	26,377		22,595		-		-		26,377		22,595
Sewer	-	_			2,324,941		2,237,275	_	2,324,941	_	2,237,275
Total program expenses	12,006,589	_	11,079,249		2,324,941		2,237,275	-	14,331,530	-	13,316,524
Change in net position	(657,045)		1,020,485		271,707		341,040		(385,338)		1,361,525
Net position beginning of year	35,949,789	-	34,929,304		6,395,516		6,054,476	-	42,345,305	_	40,983,780
Net position end of year \$	35,292,744	\$ _	35,949,789	\$	6,667,223	\$	6,395,516	\$	41,959,967	\$	42,345,305

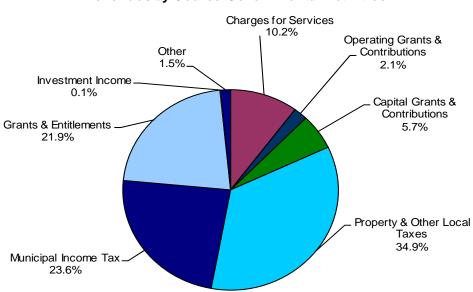
Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the City's net position by \$657,045 during 2014. Several revenue sources fund the governmental activities with the City property tax being the largest contributor. The property and other local tax revenue for 2014 was \$3,957,113, representing a decrease of \$14,095 from 2013.

The City's income tax revenue source is the second largest contributor with a rate of 2 percent on gross income, which has not changed since 1997. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive an 87.5 percent tax credit up to a maximum of 1.75 percent. During 2014, the revenue generated from this tax amounted to \$2,676,181, representing a decrease of \$110,118. The City continues to enforce the delinquent letter program and the subpoena program on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the local tax laws. The program was last conducted in 2014.

Grants and entitlements, which include local government funds, accounted for \$2,487,913 of the governmental revenue in 2014. The revenue decreased \$159,228 from 2013 due to a decrease in the estate tax which is a result of the elimination of this tax in the State of Ohio.

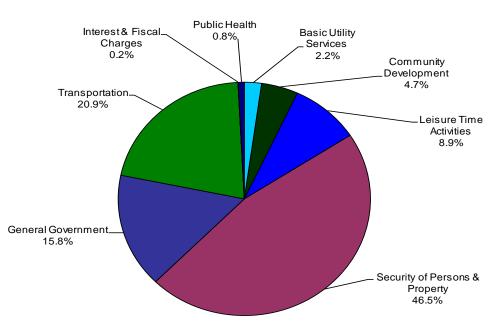
The revenue received from capital grants and contributions in 2014 was \$648,290 and represented a decrease of \$690,669 from 2013. The decrease in revenue is attributable to donated capital assets from the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) in 2013. ODOT funded and managed a signalization project in the City that resulted in all new traffic signals within the City limits. There was not a similar donated asset in 2014. The 2014 revenue is related to grant funds for the East 330th Street waterline and street improvement projects.



Revenues by Source-Governmental Activities

Total program expenses for governmental activities were \$12,006,589 in 2014, representing an increase of \$927,340 from 2013.

Security of Persons and Property represented 46.5 percent of the governmental expenses. During 2014, \$5,577,334 was spent for this program, representing an increase of \$458,740 from the previous period. Currently, there are 23 full-time sworn officers in the Police Department. The Department continues to place a strong emphasis on the training of its employees to keep up with the rapidly changing laws, practices and technology. The majority of the cost of operating the department comes from the general fund. In addition to the department's operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy. The fire department consists of 1 full-time Chief and 58 part-time firefighters, of which 43 are full-trained paramedics. Again, training plays a crucial role in the day-to-day operation of the fire department. The department handled 2,095 calls for assistance of which approximately 1,742 were for EMS and 353 were for fire and fire-related incidents. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS Department was split between the general fund (45 percent) and the EMS levy fund (55 percent). In addition to the operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy and the EMS levy funds.



Expenses by Function-Governmental Activities

Transportation costs accounted for program expenses totaling 20.9 percent of the 2014 governmental expenses. In 2014, transportation costs were \$2,503,938, representing an increase of \$244,029 as compared to 2013. The increase was due to costs related to the East 330th Street project that are not being capitalized because the work is not being done on a City-owned asset or the work is considered normal repairs and maintenance.

City of Willowick Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

General government accounted for \$1,898,056, or 15.8 percent, of the 2014 governmental expenses. Expenses for this program were steady year over year with an increase of \$12,632 from 2013.

In 2014, leisure time activities accounted for \$1,068,676, or 8.9 percent, of the governmental expenses. Expenses for this program increased \$95,203 as compared to 2013.

Community development accounted for \$565,656 of the 2014 governmental expenses. The expenses increased in 2014 by \$133,817. The main reason for this increase was due to compensated absences as well as parking lot maintenance at the Willowick Senior Citizens Center.

Basic utility services accounted for \$265,236 of 2014 governmental expenses. The expenses for this program decreased \$20,753 from 2013.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, increased the City's net position by \$271,707. Revenues were consistent from 2013 to 2014 as the change was less than 1 percent. Expenses for sewer increased \$87,666, of which, contractual services increased \$54,998 in 2014 due to an increase in engineering costs.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$14,950,304 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$15,353,761.

At the end of 2014, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5,011,696, a decrease of \$403,457. Of the total amount, none of the fund balance is unassigned at year-end.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, actual revenues and other financing sources were \$320,529 more than the final budget estimates of \$6,717,730. The increase from the final budget to the actual revenues was mainly caused by an increase in miscellaneous income and municipal income taxes. The final budget estimates of revenue, including other financing sources, did not change from the original budget. The final appropriations of \$7,621,513, including other financing uses, was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$7,441,117 or \$180,396 less than anticipated, due to conservative spending. The decrease was mainly due to lower actual general government, security of persons and property and leisure time activities expenditures compared to the final budgeted amounts. The final budget of expenditures, including other financing uses, increased \$43,903 from the original budget. The main cause of the increase was the budgeting for additional basic utility services expenditures during the year.

Business-Type Funds

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

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 28 through 30 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2014, the City had \$37,189,115 invested in construction in progress, land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure net of accumulated depreciation. Capital assets for governmental activities account for \$31,909,796 and business-type activities account for \$5,279,319 of the City's total net capital assets.

Governmental activities reported an increase of \$399,724 in capital assets. Capital asset additions for governmental activities totaling \$1,803,273 were offset by \$148,251 in net deletions and \$1,255,298 of depreciation expense. Capital assets for business-type activities decreased \$152,168. Capital asset additions and net deletions for business-type activities totaled \$(768) in 2014. The City recorded \$151,400 of depreciation expense for business-type activities.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2014 balances of capital assets as compared to 2013:

	Capital Assets at December 51											
		Governme	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Tota	als	
		2014		2013	-	2014		2013		2014		2013
Construction in progress	\$	506,598	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	506,598	\$	-
Land and land improvements		1,814,054		1,784,356		-		-		1,814,054		1,784,356
Buildings and improvements		9,730,746		9,690,946		-		-		9,730,746		9,690,946
Machinery and equipment		5,572,683		5,462,640		562,648		562,648		6,135,331		6,025,288
Infrastructure		32,040,755		32,040,755		10,111,126		10,116,456		42,151,881		42,157,211
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(17,755,040)		(17,468,625)	-	(5,394,455)		(5,247,617)		(23,149,495)		(22,716,242)
Total capital assets	\$	31,909,796	\$	31,510,072	\$	5,279,319	\$	5,431,487	\$	37,189,115	\$	36,941,559

Table 3Capital Assets at December 31

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

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. The City seeks grants for infrastructure projects as well as for improvements to the City's facilities. These grants together with funds received from capital improvement levies that are restricted for specific purposes, and the issuance of Council approved notes, enabled the City to improve upon its capital assets and at the same time, pay cash or pay off any indebtedness on those assets in the short-term.

Major capital asset events for 2014 include the following:

- E. 330th Street infrastructure improvements necessitated by a County-funded waterline replacement • project were substantially completed
- Major upgrades to the police dispatch center commenced •
- A Quint fire truck and ambulance were both purchased from the police and fire capital levy •
- A replacement street sweeper was purchased for the service department •

Debt

At December 31, 2014, the City of Willowick had \$6,251,845 in outstanding debt and compensated absences. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding long-term obligations of the City.

			O	utstanding	Del	bt at Year-	End					
	_	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities				Totals		
	_	2014	-	2013	-	2014	-	2013	-	2014		2013
Long-term notes payable OPWC loan payable	\$	2,650,000 529,147	\$	2,100,000 397,228	\$	867,500 226,222	\$	560,000 243,538	\$	3,517,500 \$ 755,369	5	2,660,000 640,766
Capital Leases Compensated absences	-	544,886 1,348,780	-	1,148,322	-	85,310	_	- 66,546	-	544,886 1,434,090		1,214,868
Total	\$	5,072,813	\$	3,645,550	\$	1,179,032	\$	870,084	\$	6,251,845 \$	5	4,515,634

Table 4

State law limits the amount of debt a City can issue in general obligation bonds to 10.5 percent of tax valuation. The City had a tax valuation of \$244,382,140 at the end of 2014. The City has borrowed approximately 14.81 percent of its debt limitation. The OPWC and compensated absences balances included in the above total are not subject to the limitation.

At December 31, 2014, the City had outstanding long-term notes of \$3,517,500. Total notes payable increased \$857,500 from 2013. The notes consisted of \$3,185,000 of Various Purposes Improvement Notes that were issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds for the Shoreland Crossings infrastructure, a judgment note to settle a claim approved by a court, and sanitary sewer improvements and \$350,000 of Sewer System Notes to fund the cost of a study of the sewer system, of which \$17,500 has been repaid as of December 31, 2014.

There were no outstanding general obligation bonds at year-end. Two capital leases were signed during the year to fund the purchase of a fire truck and a street sweeper. Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Current Related Financial Activities

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

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

In 2012, the electorate approved a Charter change that allowed garbage collection costs to be billed directly to the residents. The change resulted in annual savings to the City of over \$1 million. The savings were offset by approximately \$1.3 million in cuts received from the State's Local Government Fund and the elimination of the estate tax. Due to the economic downturn, the City's property tax revenue has also decreased over the past several years. In an effort to bridge the gap between declining revenue and increasing expenditures, the City reduced its workforce by one full-time and one part-time dispatcher and replaced a full-time building inspector with a part-time inspector in 2015.

In 2015, the City sold approximately three acres of lakefront property to the Woda Group, Inc. Construction of a senior housing facility will break ground on the property this summer. The facility will consist of 50 independent living apartments. The estimated construction cost of the project is \$5.6 million.

A complete study of the sewer system is being conducted by CT Consultants, Inc. and is expected to be completed by summer of 2015. The Master Sewerage Study includes creation of a geographic information system map and preparation of an electronic storm water management model for dynamic rainfall runoff simulation of impact on sanitary sewer flows. The final report will include recommended system improvements to correct deficiencies.

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

Contacting the City of Willowick's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Cheryl Benedict, City of Willowick, 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard, Willowick, Ohio 44095, telephone (440) 585-3700, or web site at www.cityofwillowick.com

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Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2014

Assets:		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,183,329	\$	2,010,658	\$	7,193,987
Taxes receivable	φ	5,442,705	φ	2,010,038	φ	5,442,705
Accounts receivable		182,103		932,372		1,114,475
Accrued interest receivable		2,225		33		2,258
Intergovernmental receivable		1,980,784		-		1,980,784
Special assessments receivable		104,046		-		104,046
Materials and supplies inventory		41,511		-		41,511
Internal balances		200,000		(200,000)		-
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,463,440		-		1,463,440
Depreciable capital assets, net		30,446,356		5,279,319		35,725,675
Total assets		45,046,499		8,022,382		53,068,881
		<i>i</i>				
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		343,772		33,745		377,517
Accrued wages and benefits		298,054		16,589		314,643
Intergovernmental payable		182,809		122,473		305,282
Accrued interest payable		19,617		3,320		22,937
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		918,219		104,568		1,022,787
Due in more than one year		4,154,594		1,074,464	_	5,229,058
Total liabilities		5,917,065		1,355,159	_	7,272,224
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes		3,603,581		-		3,603,581
Payments in lieu of taxes		233,109		-		233,109
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,836,690				3,836,690
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		28,985,763		4,518,097		33,503,860
Restricted for:		20,500,700		.,		00,000,000
Capital projects		1,946,866		-		1,946,866
Debt service		275,265		-		275,265
Other purposes		1,969,087		-		1,969,087
Unrestricted		2,115,763		2,149,126		4,264,889
Total net position	\$	35,292,744	\$	6,667,223	\$	41,959,967

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

				Program Revenues	
	-	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Government activities:					
General government	\$	1,898,056	\$ 208,804	\$ 486	\$ -
Security of persons and property		5,577,334	364,331	2,059	6,710
Public health and welfare		101,316	-	-	-
Transportation		2,503,938	-	150,000	616,480
Leisure time activities		1,068,676	206,605	-	-
Community development		565,656	380,095	86,500	25,100
Basic utility services		265,236	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	_	26,377			
Total governmental activities	-	12,006,589	1,159,835	239,045	648,290
Business-type activities:					
Sewer	-	2,324,941	2,424,209	137,094	
Totals	\$	14,331,530	\$ 3,584,044	\$ 376,139	\$ 648,290

General revenues:

Property and other local taxes levied for: General purposes Municipal income taxes levied for:

General purposes Grants and entitlements not restricted to

- specific programs Investment income
- Miscellaneous income

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position beginning of year

Net position end of year

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position												
Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total								
\$ (1,688,766)	\$	-	\$	(1,688,766)								
(5,204,234)		-		(5,204,234)								
(101,316)		-		(101,316)								
(1,737,458)		-		(1,737,458)								
(862,071)		-		(862,071)								
(73,961)		-		(73,961)								
(265,236)		-		(265,236)								
(26,377)				(26,377)								
(9,959,419)				(9,959,419)								
		236,362		236,362								
(9,959,419)		236,362	_	(9,723,057)								

3,957,113	34,979	3,992,092
2,676,181	-	2,676,181
2,487,913 9,280 171,887	366	2,487,913 9,646 171,887
9,302,374	35,345	9,337,719
(657,045)	271,707	(385,338)
35,949,789	6,395,516	42,345,305
\$ 35,292,744	\$6,667,223	\$ <u>41,959,967</u>

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2014

Assets:	G	eneral	<u> </u>	Fire Emergency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Interfund receivable Materials and supplies inventory Total assets	\$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 995,667\\ 3,621,052\\ 60,068\\ 2,140\\ 618,232\\ 104,046\\ 225,000\\ 6,069\\ \underline{5,632,274}\end{array}$	\$ 	353,638 556,619 122,035 - 48,868 - - - - - 1,081,160
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits Intergovernmental payable Interfund payable Total liabilities	\$	47,765 212,406 180,501 - - 440,672	\$	1,443 35,876 37,319
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes Payments in lieu of taxes Unavailable revenue Total deferred inflows of resources		1,999,443 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		490,060 - 205,003 695,063
Fund balances: Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned Total fund balances		6,069 71,512 <u>951,383</u> 1,028,964		348,778
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	5,632,274	\$	1,081,160

	Capital Improvement	I	nicipal Tax ncrement quivalent	Nonmajor overnmental	Go	Total vernmental
\$ \$	2,393,589 1,086,915 - 20 762,781 - - - 4,243,305	\$	260,183 - - 263,891 - - - 524,074	\$ $1,180,252 \\ 178,119 \\ - \\ 65 \\ 287,012 \\ - \\ - \\ 35,442 \\ 1,680,890$	\$	5,183,329 $5,442,705$ $182,103$ $2,225$ $1,980,784$ $104,046$ $225,000$ $41,511$ $13,161,703$
\$	262,748 2,308 	\$	- - - -	\$ 31,816 49,772 	\$ 	343,772 298,054 182,809 25,000 849,635
-	957,258 		233,109 30,782 263,891	 156,820 		3,603,581 233,109 <u>3,463,682</u> 7,300,372
	1,939,268 91,261 <u>181,120</u> 2,211,649		260,183 - - 260,183	 35,442 1,126,680 - - - 1,162,122		41,511 3,674,909 162,773 <u>1,132,503</u> <u>5,011,696</u>
\$	4,243,305	\$	524,074	\$ 1,680,890	\$	13,161,703

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

December 31, 2014

Total Governmental Funds Balances	\$ 5,011,696
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	31,909,796
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenue in the funds.	
Municipal income taxes1,Intergovernmental1,	549,145 ,184,107 ,535,589 104,046 1,215
Total	3,463,682
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(19,617)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds.	
Loan payable (Capital lease payable (,650,000) (529,147) (544,886) (<u>348,780)</u>
Total	(5,072,813)
Net position of Governmental Activities	\$

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Revenues:	-	General	-	Fire Emergency
Property taxes	\$	2,038,297	\$	499,581
Municipal income taxes	Ψ	2,561,912	Ψ	
Other local taxes		197,918		
Intergovernmental		1,224,138		100,612
Charges for services		419,615		262,127
License and permits		247,943		202,127
Fines and forfeitures		75,746		-
Special assessments		61,442		-
Investment income		6,702		-
				-
Miscellaneous income	-	156,642	-	1,171
Total revenues	-	6,990,355	-	863,491
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property		3,797,487		896,120
Public health		101,316		-
Leisure time activities		884,915		-
Community development		345,285		-
Basic utility services		79,528		-
Transportation		249,606		-
General government		1,548,998		-
Capital outlay		-		-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-
Total expenditures	-	7,007,135	-	896,120
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(16,780)	-	(32,629)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of assets		2,725		-
Issuance of notes		_		-
Premium on the sale of notes		-		-
Issuance of loans		-		-
Inception of capital lease		-		-
Transfers – in		-		-
Transfers – out		(330,068)		_
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(327,343)	-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(327,343)	-	
Net change in fund balance		(344,123)		(32,629)
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	1,373,087	-	381,407
Fund balance at end of year	\$ _	1,028,964	\$	348,778

-	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
\$	972,871	\$ -	\$ 159,868	\$ 3,670,617
	-	-	-	2,561,912
	-	-	-	197,918
	937,936	380,150	776,663	3,419,499
	-	-	-	681,742
	-	-	-	247,943
	-	-	30,981	106,727
	- 809	-	- 554	61,442 8,065
	240	_	9,012	167,065
-	1,911,856	380,150	977,078	11,122,930
-				
	1,043,811	-	376,756	6,114,174
	-	-	-	101,316
	77,035	-	-	961,950
	-	-	156,801	502,086
	60,606	-	221,518	361,652
	492,371	-	783,786	1,525,763
	95,607	109,207	-	1,753,812
	1,430,502	-	13,538	1,444,040
	114,754	2,100,000	20,068	2,234,822
_	3,078	21,000		24,078
-	3,317,764	2,230,207	1,572,467	15,023,693
-	(1,405,908)	(1,850,057)	(595,389)	(3,900,763)
				2 725
	-	- 1 9 5 0 000	-	2,725 2,650,000
	800,000	1,850,000 1,691	- 731	2,650,000 2,422
	182,519	-	-	182,519
	559,640	-	100,000	659,640
	-	-	330,068	330,068
_	-			(330,068)
-	1,542,159	1,851,691	430,799	3,497,306
	136,251	1,634	(164,590)	(403,457)
-	2,075,398	258,549	1,326,712	5,415,153
\$ _	2,211,649	\$260,183	\$ 1,162,122	\$ 5,011,696

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		\$	(403,457)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays and depreciation differed in the current period.			
Capital outlay Depreciation	\$ 1,803,273 (1,255,298)		
Total			547,975
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of property and equipment is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceeds from the disposal increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the property and equipment.			(148,251)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Investment income Loan proceeds Charges for services	88,578 114,269 538,339 96,714 1,215 (30,532) (32,333)		
Total			776,250
Repayment of bond, note, loan and lease principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			
Principal Interest and fiscal charges	2,234,822 (2,299)		
Total			2,232,523
		(Continued)

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

Notes OPWC loans Capital leases	(2,650,000) (151,987) (659,640)	
Total		(3,461,627)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	-	(200,458)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ _	(657,045)

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

General Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Bu	dge	÷t			Variance with Final Budget Positive
		Original	-	Final	_	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	2,025,500	\$	2,025,500	\$	2,038,297	\$ 12,797
Municipal income taxes		2,475,000		2,475,000		2,551,758	76,758
Other local taxes		220,000		220,000		225,466	5,466
Intergovernmental		1,214,200		1,214,200		1,226,638	12,438
Charges for services		418,080		418,080		426,565	8,485
Licenses and permits		213,150		213,150		241,920	28,770
Fines and forfeitures		60,100		60,100		75,746	15,646
Special assessments		50,000		50,000		61,442	11,442
Investment income		2,500		2,500		6,987	4,487
Miscellaneous income		9,200		9,200		155,715	146,515
Total revenues		6,687,730	_	6,687,730	_	7,010,534	322,804
Expenditures:							
Current operations and maintenance:		0.064.740		0.050.006		2 005 652	40.044
Security of persons and property		3,864,743		3,853,896		3,805,652	48,244
Public health		105,000		105,000		101,316	3,684
Leisure time activities		906,086		921,158		888,301	32,857
Community development		338,179		354,357		339,806	14,551
Basic utility services		50,000		79,560		79,528	32
Transportation		242,302		258,412		254,984	3,428
General government		1,736,300	_	1,694,060	-	1,616,462	77,598
Total expenditures		7,242,610	_	7,266,443	-	7,086,049	180,394
Excess of revenue over (under) expenditures	6	(554,880)	_	(578,713)	-	(75,515)	503,198
Other financing sources (uses):							
Sale of assets		5,000		5,000		2,725	(2,275)
Advances-in		25,000		25,000		25,000	-
Advances-out		(25,000)		(25,000)		(25,000)	-
Transfers-out		(310,000)		(330,070)		(330,068)	2
Total other financing sources (uses)	•	(305,000)	_	(325,070)	-	(327,343)	(2,273)
Net change in fund balance		(859,880)		(903,783)		(402,858)	500,925
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,296,269		1,296,269		1,296,269	-
Outstanding encumbrances		42,061	_	42,061	-	42,061	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	478,450	\$_	434,547	\$	935,472	\$ 500,925

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

Fire Emergency Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Budger	t Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	¢	404 605 ¢	40.4 c25 ¢	400 501	¢ 1056
Property taxes	\$	494,625 \$	494,625 \$.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\$ 4,956
Intergovernmental		96,900	96,900	100,612	3,712
Charges for services		252,500	252,500	252,567	67
Miscellaneous			-	1,171	1,171
Total revenues		844,025	844,025	853,931	9,906
Expenditures: Current operations and maintenance: Security of persons and property		910,776	924,922	910,612	14,310
Net change in fund balance		(66,751)	(80,897)	(56,681)	24,216
Fund balance at beginning of year		398,861	398,861	398,861	-
Outstanding encumbrances		11,458	11,458	11,458	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	343,568 \$ _	<u> </u>	353,638	\$

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2014

Assets:	Business-Type Activities Sewer
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,010,658
Accounts receivable	932,372
Accrued interest receivable	33
Total current assets	2,943,063
Non-current assets:	
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,279,319
Total assets	8,222,382
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	33,745
Accrued wages and benefits	16,589
Intergovernmental payable	122,473
Interfund payable	200,000
Accrued interest payable	3,320
Accrued compensated absences	62,161
Notes payable	357,500
Loans payable	8,657
Total current liabilities	804,445
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion):	
Accrued compensated absences	23,149
Notes payable	510,000
Loans payable	217,565
Total long-term liabilities	750,714
Total liabilities	1,555,159
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,518,097
Unrestricted	2,149,126
Total net position	\$ 6,667,223

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-Type <u>Activities</u> Sewer
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$2,423,657
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	409,672
Contractual services	1,750,283
Depreciation	151,400
Total operating expenses	2,311,355
Operating income	112,302
Non-operating revenue (expenses):	
Property taxes	34,979
Investment income	366
Grants revenue	137,094
Other revenue	552
Interest and fiscal charges	(12,818)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(768)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	159,405
Change in net position	271,707
Net position beginning of year	6,395,516
Net position end of year	\$6,667,223

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-Type Activities Sewer
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash received from customers	\$ 2,487,704
Cash payments for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services <i>Net cash provided by operating activities</i>	(1,742,437) (390,992) 354,275
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities	
Property taxes	34,979
Grants revenue	137,094
Proceeds from issuance of debt	350,000
Principal paid on debt	(17,500)
Other revenue	552
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	505,125
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Proceeds from issuance of debt	535,000
Principal paid on debt	(577,316)
Interest paid	(14,116)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(56,432)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest received	333
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	803,301
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,207,357
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,010,658
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities:	
Operating income	\$ 112,302
Adjustments: Depreciation Changes in assets/liabilities:	151,400
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	64,047
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	22,730
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits	(84)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	18,764
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable	(14,884)
Total adjustments	241,973
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 354,275

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

	 Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66,981
Liabilities:	

Deposits held

\$ _____66,981

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

The City participates in two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council and the Lake County General Health District. These organizations are presented in Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned.

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

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

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned. The City does not have any unearned revenue at December 31, 2014.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements that report financial position may include a section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2014, the City did not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements that report financial position will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2014, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2015 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that the appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

Tax Budget

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

Estimated Resources

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Appropriations

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

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Encumbrances

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents". During fiscal year 2014, investments were limited to STAR Ohio and municipal bonds.

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

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2014. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those funds specifically required to earn interest by Ohio law.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2014 amounted to \$6,702, which includes \$5,583 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

G. Inventory

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

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

H. 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 by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed. At December 31, 2014, the City did not have any prepaid items.

I. Capital Assets

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Capital Assets (continued)

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

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

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

L. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance (continued)

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

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

R. Estimates

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

S. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in the governmental activities and proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. During 2014, the City did not have any contributions of capital.

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles

For 2014, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations* and GASB Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*.

GASB Statement No. 69 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations (i.e., government combinations). The Statement also provides guidance on how to determine the gain or loss on a disposal of government operations. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the City's financial statements.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principles (continued)

GASB Statement No. 70 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for situations where a state or local government, as a guarantor, agrees to indemnify a third-party obligation holder under specified conditions (i.e. nonexchange financial guarantees). The issuer of the guaranteed obligation can be a legally separate entity or individual, including a blended or discretely presented component unit. Guidance is provided for situations where a state or local government extends or receives a nonexchange financial guarantee. These changes were incorporated into the City's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. The City has not determined the impact, if any, that this Statement will have on its financial statements or disclosures.

Note 4: Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances (Deficits)	General	Fire Emergency	Capital Improvement	Municipal Tax Increment Equivalent	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
				<u>1</u>		
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	\$ 6,069	\$	\$	\$	\$35,442	\$ 41,511
Total nonspendable	6,069				35,442	41,511
Restricted:						
Fire emergency	-	348,778	-	-	-	348,778
Debt service payments	-	-	-	260,183	745	260,928
Street construction						
maintenance & repair	-	-	-	-	298,938	298,938
State highway	-	-	-	-	75,622	75,622
Street lighting	-	-	-	-	433,582	433,582
Permissive license fee	-	-	-	-	50,013	50,013
DUI enforcement &						
education	-	-	-	-	1,762	1,762
Drug law enforcement	-	-	-	-	23,902	23,902
Senior citizen center	-	-	-	-	187,493	187,493
Emergency management	-	-	-	-	32,868	32,868
Victim assistance grant	-	-	-	-	11	11
Homeland security	-	-	-	-	1	1
CDBG	-	-	-	-	11	11
Law enforcement trust	-	-	-	-	95	95
Law enforcement						
continuing training	-	-	-	-	15	15
Police pension	-	-	-	-	21,622	21,622
Capital improvements			1,939,268			1,939,268
Total restricted		348,778	1,939,268	260,183	1,126,680	3,674,909

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 4: Fund Balances (continued)

Committed: Capital improvements Compensated absences Purchases on order	60,990	-	91,261	-	-	91,261 60,990
Total committed	<u> </u>		91,261			<u> </u>
Assigned:			101 100			101 120
Capital improvements	-	-	181,120	-	-	181,120
Year 2015 appropriations	933,831	-	-	-	-	933,831
Purchases on order	17,552					17,552
Total assigned	951,383		181,120			1,132,503
Unassigned						
Total fund balance	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,162,122	\$5,011,696

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 5: Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

-

	_	General	<u> </u>	Fire Emergency
GAAP basis	\$	(344,123)	\$	(32,629)
Increase (decrease) due to:				
Revenue accruals		20,179		(9,560)
Advances-in		25,000		-
Expenditure accruals		(45,423)		(3,034)
Advances-out		(25,000)		-
Encumbrances outstanding		(42,061)		(11,458)
To reclassify the net change in fund balance for funds				
combined with the general fund for GASB 54	_	8,570		
Budgetary basis	\$ _	(402,858)	\$	(56,681)

Note 6: Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

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

Deposits

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

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,715,511 (including petty cash) and the bank balance was \$6,760,560. Of the bank balance, \$6,159,555 was covered by the federal depository insurance. The remaining uncovered balance was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 6: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2014, the City had the following investments:

			Maturities
			(in years)
	Fair Valu	le	Less than 1
Municipal Bond	\$ 503,4	435 \$	503,435
STAR Ohio	42,)22	42,022
Total	\$545,4	<u>457</u> \$	545,457

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City's investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. During 2014, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

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

Credit risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that the portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. The City's investment in Star Ohio carries an "AAAm" money market rating by Standard & Poor's and the municipal bond is unrated.

Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2014:

	Percentage
Investment Issuer	of Investments
Municipal Bond	92%
STAR Ohio	8%

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 7: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2014 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2013 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2014 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years with a triennial update. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2012 affecting collections beginning in 2013.

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

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

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

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2014 tax collections are as follows:

Real property	\$	241,326,050
Public utility property	-	3,056,090
Total valuation	\$_	244,382,140

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$19.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

B. Income Taxes

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 7: Receivables (continued)

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

~	_	Amount
Governmental activities:		
Lake County stormwater management program	\$	582,590
Local government		414,640
Homestead and rollback		381,149
Gasoline\motor vehicle license tax		263,063
Permissive tax		7,614
TIF		240,512
Ohio Public Works Commission		83,096
CAT tax		3,908
Grants	_	4,212
Total governmental activities	\$ _	1,980,784

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 8: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/13	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/14
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in process	\$ - \$	506,598 \$	- \$	506,598
Land	956,842			956,842
Total nondepreciable capital assets	956,842	506,598		1,463,440
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	827,514	29,698	-	857,212
Building and improvements	9,690,946	39,800	-	9,730,746
Machinery and equipment	5,462,640	1,227,177	(1,117,134)	5,572,683
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	21,461,050	-	-	21,461,050
Sidewalks	1,928,663	-	-	1,928,663
Drive aprons	1,594,988	-	-	1,594,988
Curbs	2,604,907	-	-	2,604,907
Fencing/masonry	324,440	-	-	324,440
Vine Street beautification	482,774	-	-	482,774
Traffic signals	1,310,811	-	-	1,310,811
Decorative street lights	547,490	-	-	547,490
Storm sewers	1,785,632			1,785,632
Total capital assets being depreciated	48,021,855	1,296,675	(1,117,134)	48,201,396
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(531,750)	(43,815)	-	(575,565)
Building and improvements	(4,362,388)	(225,060)	-	(4,587,448)
Machinery and equipment	(3,694,735)	(302,504)	968,883	(3,028,356)
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	(6,742,883)	(429,221)	-	(7,172,104)
Sidewalks	(584,221)	(38,574)	-	(622,795)
Drive aprons	(450,971)	(31,900)	-	(482,871)
Curbs	(639,622)	(52,098)	-	(691,720)
Fencing/masonry	(64,890)	(12,976)	-	(77,866)
Vine Street beautification	(154,488)	(19,311)	-	(173,799)
Traffic signals	-	(52,432)	-	(52,432)
Decorative street light	(150,932)	(21,898)	-	(172,830)
Storm Sewers	(91,745)	(25,509)		(117,254)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,468,625)	(1,255,298)	968,883	(17,755,040)
Net capital assets being depreciated	30,553,230	41,377	(148,251)	30,446,356
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>31,510,072</u> \$	<u>547,975</u> \$	(148,251) \$	31,909,796

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 8: Capital Assets (continued)

	Balance 12/31/13	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/14
Business-type activities:			-	
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Machinery and equipment	\$ 562,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 562,648
Infrastructure:				
Sanitary sewers	4,302,307	-	(5,330)	4,296,977
Storm sewers	5,814,149	_		5,814,149
Total capital assets being depreciated	10,679,104		(5,330)	10,673,774
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Machinery and equipment	(395,475)	(19,125)	-	(414,600)
Infrastructure:				
Sanitary sewers	(2,690,871)	(49,394)	4,562	(2,735,703)
Storm sewers	(2,161,271)	(82,881)		(2,244,152)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,247,617)	(151,400)	4,562	(5,394,455)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,431,487	\$ (151,400)	\$ (768)	\$ 5,279,319

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

	Governmental
Security of persons and property	\$ 222,804
Leisure time activities	122,948
Community development	42,461
Transportation	685,664
General government	181,421
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,255,298

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2014, consisted of the following:

	-	Balance 12/31/13	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/14	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Various purpose improvement notes OPWC loan payable – North Lake Shore Blvd / Glen Arden sewer	\$	2,100,000	\$ 2,650,000	\$ (2,100,000)	\$ 2,650,000	\$ 200,000
replacement, 0%, maturing $1/1/2034$ OPWC loan payable – E 330 th Street		397,228	4,139	(20,068)	381,299	10,034
waterline replacement – Phase 1, 0% OPWC loan payable – E 330 th Street		-	77,967	-	77,967	-
improvements – Phase 2, 0%		-	69,881	-	69,881	-
Capital lease payable		-	659,640	(114,754)	544,886	126,421
Compensated absences	-	1,148,322	780,436	(579,978)	1,348,780	581,764
Total governmental activities	\$ _	3,645,550	\$ 4,242,063	\$ (2,814,800)	\$ 5,072,813	\$ 918,219
Business-Type Activities:						
Various purpose improvement notes Sewer system notes, 2.55%,	\$	560,000	\$ 535,000	\$ (560,000)	\$ 535,000	\$ 25,000
maturing 1/1/2019 OPWC loan payable – Euclid Avenue		-	350,000	(17,500)	332,500	8,750
sewer, 0%, maturing 7/1/2025 OPWC loan payable – sanitary sewer		82,023	-	(7,132)	74,891	3,565
rehabilitation, 0%, maturing 1/1/2028 OPWC loan payable – Thomas Street		66,774	-	(4,770)	62,004	2,385
sanitary sewer replacement, 0%,						•
maturing 7/1/2031		94,741	-	(5,414)	89,327	2,707
Compensated absences	-	66,546	54,786	(36,022)	85,310	62,161
Total business-type activities	\$	870,084	\$ 939,786	\$ (630,838)	\$ 1,179,032	\$ 104,568

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

Long-term notes payable at December 31, 2014, consisted of various purpose improvement notes and sewer system notes. The various purpose improvement notes have a term of one year or less and were issued to refinance notes issued to open public streets, to improve the municipal sewerage system, to pay a settlement of a claim approved by a court, and to replace a water main and make street improvements on a section East 330th Street. The notes are dated March 4, 2014 and are due on March 4, 2015 at an interest rate of 0.75 percent. These notes are reported as long-term obligations as they were refinanced on March 3, 2015 with various purpose improvement notes. See Note 17 for additional information. The sewer system notes were issued for the purpose of improving the City's storm and sanitary sewer systems and will be repaid using sewer fees.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 9: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

At December 31, 2014, the City obtained partial proceeds for the Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC") loans related to the E 330th Street Improvements Phase 1 and 2 projects. The loans will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments. The City has not collected the total proceeds of the loans, and as a result, the debt maturity schedule below does not reflect any amounts for the principal or interest. When the loans are finalized, the principal and interest will be included in the following annual debt service schedule:

	OPWC Loans Payable Principal						
	Governmental		Business-Type				
	North Lake Shore						
	Blvd / Glen		Euclid Avenue		Sanitary Sewer		Thomas Street
Year	Arden Sewer		Sewer	-	Rehabilitation		Sanitary Sewer
2015	\$ 10,034	\$	3,565	\$	2,385	\$	2,707
2016	20,068		7,133		4,770		5,414
2017	20,068		7,133		4,770		5,414
2018	20,068		7,133		4,770		5,414
2019	20,068		7,133		4,770		5,414
2020-2024	100,342		35,665		23,850		27,070
2025-2029	100,342		7,129		16,689		27,070
2030-2034	90,309						10,824
Total	\$ 381,299	\$	74,891	\$	62,004	\$	89,327
			Busin	ess	- Type		
			Sewer System	n N	lotes Payable		
Year			Principal	-	Interest		
2015		\$	8,750	\$	4,239		
2016			17,500		8,144		
2017			17,500		7,698		
2018			17,500		7,252		
2019			271,250	-	3,458		
Total		\$	332,500	\$	30,791		

Note 10: Lease Obligations

The City has entered into lease agreements as the lessee for financing which relate to various machinery and equipment. These leases are long-term agreements which meet the criteria of a capital lease in accordance with the "Leases" topic of the FASB ASC. These amounts represent the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Machinery and equipment	\$ 879,237	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(39,961))
Total	\$839,276	

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 10: Lease Obligations (continued)

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

	(Governmental	
<u>Year</u>	-	Activities	
2015	\$	139,326	
2016		139,326	
2017		139,326	
2018		139,326	
2019	-	21,494	
Total minimum lease payments		578,798	
Less: Amount representing interest	-	(33,912)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	544,886	

Lease payments are made from the street construction, maintenance and repair fund and the capital improvements fund. The lease payments will be paid with current, available resources that have accumulated in the fund.

The City entered into a lease for certain technology equipment. This lease does not meet the criteria of a capital lease in accordance with the "Leases" topic of Finance Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC).

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the operating lease at yearend:

	Governmental
<u>Year</u>	Activities
2015	\$ 14,247
2016	14,247
2017	2,374
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 30,868

Rental expense related to operating leases for equipment totaled \$14,247 for governmental funds for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Note 11: Employee Benefits – Compensated Absences

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 12: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2014, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Pension Plan. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the members in state and local classifications of all three plans were required to contribute 10.0 percent of their earnable salary. Public safety and law enforcement members contributed 12.0 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. The employer contribution rate for state and local employers for 2014 was 14.0 percent of earnable salary. The law enforcement and public safety division employer contribution rate was 18.1 percent of earnable salary.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$338,564, \$360,611, and \$274,905, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013 and 2012. For 2014, 93.0 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 12: Pension Plans (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (continued)

From January 1, 2014 through July 1, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 10.75 percent of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2014 through December 31, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 11.5 percent of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2014, employers were required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.0 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by state statute. The City's police pension contributions to the OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$347,009, \$280,233, and \$222,308, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013 and 2012. For 2014, 92.3 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

C. Social Security System

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

Note 13: Post-Employment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 13: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care coverage.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2014, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

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

The City's contributions for health care for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$56,401, \$27,727, and \$109,955, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013 and 2012. For 2014, 93.0 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 13: Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (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 statutory survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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

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

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

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

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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 1150 and 401(h).

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

The City's police contributions to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$356,272, \$344,042, and \$340,000, respectively, of which \$9,263, \$63,809, and \$117,692, respectively, was allocated to the health care plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2013 and 2012. For 2014, 92.3 percent has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability in the accrued wages and benefits.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

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. During 2014, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

Type of Coverage:	
Property	\$ 24,107,010
Boilers and machinery	24,107,010
Inland marine	435,598
Crime	100,000
Automobile liability	1,000,000
General liability	1,000,000
Law enforcement liability	1,000,000
Public officials liability	1,000,000
Umbrella liability	10,000,000

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

For the current fiscal year the City participated in the Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRRP is to achieve the benefit of reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all the cities in the GRRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRRP rather than the individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Funding Pool." This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant share equally in the overall performance of the GRRP. During 2014, the City received a reimbursement of \$21,249 for the 2012 policy year. At this time, management cannot estimate the value of future reimbursements or costs related to past policy years.

Note 15: Interfund Activity

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2014, consisted of the following:

	Transfer from
	General
Transfer to	Fund
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$330,068

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. The transfers from the general fund to the nonmajor governmental funds were made to provide resources to fund debt payments and current operations. No transfers were inconsistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer. In addition, the above transfer is in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 15: Interfund Activity (continued)

B. Interfund activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, consisted of the following:

	Interfund Payable					
	G	overnmental		Sewer		
Interfund Receivable		Funds		Fund	_	Total
General fund	\$	25,000	\$_	200,000	\$	225,000

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

Note 16: Contingencies

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

Note 17: Subsequent Events

On March 3, 2015, the City issued various purpose improvement notes in the amount of \$2,960,000 with an interest rate of 1.0 percent, maturing on March 2, 2016, to retire previously outstanding various improvement notes. Original notes were issued to open public streets Shoreland Circle and Lakewick Lane, to improve the municipal sewerage system, to pay a settlement of claims approved by a court and to replace a water main and perform street improvements on East 330th Street.

Note 18: Jointly Governed Organization

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council – The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 134 members in 174 communities in 10 counties who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the ten-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Willowick did not contribute to NOPEC during 2014. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31320 Solon Rd, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2014

Note 18: Jointly Governed Organization (continued)

Lake County General Health District – The Lake County General Health District (the "District"), a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five-year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 13 members are elected by the various mayors of cities, villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. Five townships, nine villages, and nine cities participate in the District. In 2014, the City contributed \$101,316 for the operation of the District.

Note 19: Construction and Other Significant Commitments

The City has active construction projects as of December 31, 2014. The City's construction commitments with contractors were as follows:

	Project	
	Expenses	Remaining
Project	as of 12/31/2014	Commitment
East 330 th Street Improvements	\$1,301,362	\$318,901

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

	-	Encumbrances
General fund	\$	28,074
Fire emergency fund		10,456
Capital improvement fund		242,028
Nonmajor governmental funds	_	31,505
Total other significant commitments	\$	312,063



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

Members of the City Council Willowick, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 22, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Panichi Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio June 22, 2015



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

CITY OF WILLOWICK

LAKE COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 1, 2015

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