CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003



City Council City of Sheffield Lake

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Sheffield Lake, Lorain County, prepared by Costin + Company, for the audit period January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003. 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 Sheffield Lake is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Butty Montgomery

June 1, 2004

Auditor of State



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COSTIN + COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

35945 Center Ridge Road North Ridgeville, OH 44039

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general purpose financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, as of December 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated April 30, 2004, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

North Ridgeville, Ohio April 30, 2004

Lostin + Company

E-mail: cc@costincpa.com

CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Governmental Fund Types				
		Special	Debt	Capital	
	General	Revenue	Service	Projects	
Assets and other debits					
Assets					
Equity in pooled cash and equivalents	\$ 242,374	\$ 496,764	\$ 336,457	\$ 1,430	
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	-	-	749	-	
Receivables					
Taxes	1,014,259	1,271,565	81,700	-	
Special assessments	-	-	101,964	-	
Accounts and other	27,695	-	-	-	
Due from other governments	32,047	232,981	4,522	-	
Interfund receivable	-	-	2,117	-	
Inventories and supplies	5,461	6,461	-	-	
Prepaid expenses	26,860	2,610	-	-	
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	
Other debits					
Amount available for debt service	-	-	-	-	
Amount to be provided for debt service	-	-	-	-	
Amount to be provided for capital leases	-	-	-	-	
Amount to be provided for benefits	-	-	-	-	
Total assets and other debits	\$ 1,348,696	\$ 2,010,381	\$ 527,509	\$ 1,430	

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	A ccoup	t Groups	Totals
Tulia Type	Tullu Type	General	General Long-	(Memorandum
Enterprise	Agency	Fixed Assets	term Debt	Only)
шистриве	Agency	Tixed Assets	term best	
\$ 2,082,153	\$ 88,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,247,512
-	7,010	-	-	7,759
-	206,500	-	-	2,574,024
-	-	-	-	101,964
334,603	-	-	-	362,298
201,363	12,429	-	-	483,342
-	-	-	-	2,117
-	-	-	-	11,922
2,430	-	-	-	31,900
6,059,795	-	4,360,320	-	10,420,115
(2,882,051)	-	-	-	(2,882,051)
-	-	-	338,574	338,574
-	-	-	1,583,115	1,583,115
-	-	-	26,085	26,085
-	-	-	794,261	794,261
\$ 5,798,293	\$ 314,273	\$ 4,360,320	\$ 2,742,035	\$ 17,102,937

CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Governmental Fund Types							
			S	pecial	Debt		Capital	
	Gener	al	Re	evenue		Service		Projects
Liabilities, fund equity and other credits								
Liabilities								
Accounts and contracts payable	\$ 11	,536	\$	3,370	\$	-	\$	-
Accrued expenses								
Salaries, w ages, and benefits	60	,747		5,720		-		-
Interest		-		2,091		-		1,188
Matured bonds and coupons payable		-		-		749		-
Due to others		-		-		-		-
Due to other governments	27	,507		1,500		-		-
Interfund payable		-		-		-		2,117
Deferred revenue	1,009	,161	1	,483,877		188,186		-
Notes payable		-		205,000		-		108,000
OPWC loans payable		-		-		-		-
Bonds payable								
General obligation		-		-		-		-
Special assessment		-		-		-		-
Capital leases		-		-		-		-
Accrued leave benefits	26	,817				-		
Total liabilities	1,135	,768	1	,701,558		188,935		111,305
Fund equity and other credits								
Investment in general fixed assets		-		-		-		-
Contributed capital		-		-		-		-
Retained earnings								
Unreserved		-		-		-		-
Fund balance								
Reserved for inventory	5	,461		6,461		-		-
Reserved for prepaids	26	,860		2,610		-		-
Reserved for encumbrances	3	,282		2,563		-		838
Reserved for debt service		-		-		338,574		-
Unreserved	177	,325		297,189				(110,713)
Total fund equity and other credits	212	,928		308,823		338,574		(109,875)
Total liabilities, fund equity and other credits	\$ 1,348	,696	\$ 2	,010,381	\$	527,509	\$	1,430

Proprie Fund ⁻	-		luciary nd Type		Accoun	t Groups			Totals
	. , , ,		id Typo	Gene		General Long-			
Enterp	rise	А	gency	Fixed A		term	-	(Only)
			900	- 1110071					- Cy
\$ 24	2,603	\$	2,159	\$	-	\$	-	\$	259,668
1	3,263		-		_		_		79,730
1	5,378		-		-		-		18,657
	-		-		-		-		749
	-		93,185		-		-		93,185
3	4,406		218,929		-	10	09,704		392,046
	-		-		-		-		2,117
	-		-		-		-		2,681,224
33	0,000		-		-		-		643,000
43	9,424		-		-	3	30,655		470,079
2,30	0,000		-		-	1,8	55,962		4,155,962
	-		-		-	3	35,072		35,072
	-		-		-	2	26,085		26,085
	0,346		-				34,557		771,720
3,43	5,420		314,273			2,74	12,035		9,629,294
	-		-	4,36	0,320		-		4,360,320
35	9,941		-		-		-		359,941
2,00	2,932		-		-		-		2,002,932
	-		-		-		-		11,922
	-		-		-		-		29,470
	-		-		-		-		6,683
	-		-		-		-		338,574
<u> </u>									363,801
	2,873		-		0,320				7,473,643
\$ 5,79	8,293	\$	314,273	\$ 4,36	0,320	\$ 2,74	12,035	\$ 1	7,102,937

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

	Governmental Fund Types				
		Special	Debt	Capital	
	General	Revenue	Service	Projects	
Revenues					
Local taxes	\$ 1,279,583	\$ 1,125,147	\$ 67,635	\$ -	
Intergovernmental revenue	455,651	499,157	9,043	-	
Special assessments	-	-	7,452	-	
Charges for services	244,881	3,887	-	-	
Fines, licenses, and permits	201,674	19,191	-	-	
Interest	19,146	1,207	-	-	
Miscellaneous	33,799	40,588	-	-	
Total revenues	2,234,734	1,689,177	84,130		
Expenditures					
Current					
Security of persons and property	1,363,461	1,293,415	-	-	
Public health and welfare	27,447	-	-	-	
Leisure time activities	38,808	58,429	-	-	
Community environment	101,753	42,916	-	-	
Transportation	5,238	1,665,099	-	-	
General government	639,014	8,211	-	-	
Capital outlay	-	-	-	13,966	
Debt service					
Note principal	2,358	-	_	_	
Bond principal	_	-	64,000	_	
Capital lease principal	4,096	3,854	-	_	
Interest and fiscal charges	1,594	60,337	46,110	7,788	
Total expenditures	2,183,769	3,132,261	110,110	21,754	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	50,965	(1,443,084)	(25,980)	(21,754)	
Other financing sources (uses)					
Operating transfers-in	-	52,000	61,953	-	
Bond proceeds	-	1,232,630	-	-	
Capital lease proceeds	-	2,076	-	-	
Operating transfers-out	(113,953)	-	-	-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(113,953)	1,286,706	61,953	-	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures and other sources (uses)	(62,988)	(156,378)	35,973	(21,754)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	275,916	465,201	302,601	(88,121)	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 212,928	\$ 308,823	\$ 338,574	\$ (109,875)	

	(8.4)	Totals					
	(Memorandum						
٠		Only)					
	\$	2,472,365 963,851 7,452					
		248,768					
		220,865					
		20,353					
		74,387					
•		4,008,041					
•							
		2,656,876					
		27,447					
		97,237 144,669					
		1,670,337					
		647,225					
		13,966					
		2,358 64,000 7,950 115,829					
•		5,447,894					
•		0,447,004					
•		(1,439,853)					
		113,953					
		1,232,630					
		2,076					
		(113,953)					
-		1,234,706					
		(205,147)					
		955,597					
•	\$	750,450					

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS) – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

	General		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues	A 4005 750	4 4 005 750	
Local taxes	\$ 1,265,759	\$ 1,265,759	\$ -
Intergovernmental revenue	448,221	448,221	-
Special assessments	-	-	-
Charges for services	237,925	237,925	-
Fines, licenses, and permits	201,674	201,674	-
Interest	19,146	19,146	-
Miscellaneous	40,990	40,990	
Total revenues	2,213,715	2,213,715	
Expenditures			
Current	1 445 666	1 272 220	72 427
Security of persons and property	1,445,666	1,372,229	73,437
Public health and w elfare	28,000	27,484	516
Leisure time activities	39,598	38,599	999
Community environment	109,383	101,497	7,886
Transportation	5,869	5,238	631
General government	633,126	600,900	32,226
Capital outlay	-	-	-
Debt service			
Principal	1,179	1,179	-
Interest and fiscal charges			
Total expenditures	2,262,821	2,147,126	115,695
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	(49,106)	66,589	115,695
Other financing sources (uses)			
Operating transfers-in	_	_	_
Bond proceeds	_	_	_
Note proceeds	_	_	_
Operating transfers-out	(113,953)	(113,953)	_
Total other financing sources (uses)	(113,953)	(113,953)	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures and other sources (uses)	(163,059)	(47,364)	115,695
Prior year encumbrances	13,820	13,820	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	272,635	272,635	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 123,396	\$ 239,091	\$ 115,695

	Special Revenue			Debt Service	
Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
\$ 1,115,861	\$ 1,115,861	\$ -	\$ 67,635	\$ 67,635	\$ -
512,029	512,029	-	9,043	9,043	-
-	-	-	7,452	7,452	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
19,191	19,191	-	-	-	-
1,207	1,207	-	-	-	-
25,945	25,945				-
1,674,233	1,674,233	<u> </u>	84,130	84,130	-
1,329,168	1,275,818	53,350	-	-	-
	-		-	-	-
70,252	62,481	7,771	-	-	-
51,574	51,021	553	-	-	-
1,769,537	1,704,954	64,583	-	-	-
8,795	8,464	331	-	-	-
6,400	-	6,400	-	-	-
-	<u>-</u>	-	164,000	164,000	-
 28,900	28,900		59,075	54,110	4,965
3,264,626	3,131,638	132,988	223,075	218,110	4,965
 (1,590,393)	(1,457,405)	132,988	(138,945)	(133,980)	4,965
52,000	52,000	_	61,953	61,953	_
1,234,694	1,234,694	_	-	-	_
205,000	205,000	_	108,000	108,000	_
,	,	_	-	-	_
1,491,694	1,491,694		169,953	169,953	
(98,699)	34,289	132,988	31,008	35,973	4,965
		,	2.,200	33,3.3	.,530
24,444	24,444	-	-	-	-
 435,467	435,467		300,484	300,484	
\$ 361,212	\$ 494,200	\$ 132,988	\$ 331,492	\$ 336,457	\$ 4,965

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS) – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

	Capital Projects				
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues					
Local taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Intergovernmental revenue	-	-	-		
Special assessments	-	-	-		
Charges for services	-	-	-		
Fines, licenses, and permits	-	-	-		
Interest	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous					
Total revenues	-	<u> </u>			
Expenditures					
Current					
Security of persons and property	-	-	-		
Public health and w elfare	-	-	-		
Leisure time activities	-	-	-		
Community environment	-	-	-		
Transportation	-	-	-		
General government	-	-	-		
Capital outlay	17,700	17,108	592		
Debt service					
Principal	-	-	-		
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-		
Total expenditures	17,700	17,108	592		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	(17,700)	(17,108)	592		
Other financing sources (uses)					
Operating transfers-in	-	-	-		
Bond proceeds	-	-	-		
Note proceeds	-	-	-		
Operating transfers-out	-	-	-		
Total other financing sources (uses)	-				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures and other sources (uses)	(17,700)	(17,108)	592		
Prior year encumbrances	17,563	17,563	-		
Fund balances, beginning of year	137	137			
Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ 592	\$ 592		

Totals (Memorandum Only)

		(IVICIII	orandum Only	,		
				,	√ariance	
				F	Favorable	
	Budget		Actual	(Ur	nfavorable)	
-		-			,	
\$	2,449,255	\$	2,449,255	\$	_	
•	969,293	*	969,293	Ψ.	_	
	7,452		7,452		_	
	237,925		237,925			
	220,865		220,865		_	
	,		,		-	
	20,353		20,353		-	
	66,935		66,935			
	3,972,078		3,972,078		-	
	2,774,834		2,648,047		126,787	
	28,000		27,484		516	
	109,850		101,080		8,770	
	160,957		152,518		8,439	
	1,775,406		1,710,192		65,214	
	641,921		609,364		32,557	
	24,100		17,108		6,992	
	,		,		-,	
	165,179		165,179		-	
	87,975		83,010		4,965	
	5,768,222	-	5,513,982		254,240	
	(1,796,144)		(1,541,904)		254,240	
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		<u> </u>		•	
	113,953		113,953		_	
	1,234,694		1,234,694		_	
	313,000		313,000		-	
	(113,953)		(113,953)		_	
	<u> </u>					
	1,547,694		1,547,694	-		
	(040.450)		F 700		254 240	
	(248,450)		5,790		254,240	
	55,827		55,827		-	
	1,008,723		1,008,723			
\$	816,100	\$	1,070,340	\$	254,240	

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS - PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

		Enterprise
Operating revenues	•	=
Charges for services	\$	2,249,799
Miscellaneous		7,915
Total operating revenues		2,257,714
Operating expenses		
Personal services		516,092
Contractual services		1,865,293
Supplies and materials		54,040
Other operating		16,657
Depreciation		113,554
Total operating expenses		2,565,636
Operating loss		(307,922)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest income		18,456
Intergovernmental revenue		339,000
Interest and fiscal charges		(137,995)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)		219,461
Net loss		(88,461)
Add depreciation on fixed assets acquired by capital grants w hich reduces contributed		
capital from such grants		3,909
Retained earnings, beginning of year, as restated		2,087,484
Retained earnings, end of year	\$	2,002,932

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

	 Enterprise
Cash flow s from operating activities:	
Operating (loss)	\$ (307,922)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to	
net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	113,554
Changes in net assets (increase) decrease	
and liabilities increase (decrease)	(04.005)
Accounts receivable	(21,865)
Due from other governments	(201,363)
Prepaid expenses	63
Accounts and contracts payable	162
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	4,863
Due to other governments	(46,021)
Accrued leave benefits	 (4,982)
Total adjustments	 (155,589)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	 (463,511)
Cash flow s from capital and related financing activities:	
Proceeds from notes payable	330,000
Proceeds from OPWC loans payable	319,929
Intergovernmental revenue	339,000
Note principal payment	(360,000)
OPWC loans payments	(9,242)
Bond principal payments	(100,000)
Interest payments	(140,335)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(756,884)
Net cash (used by) capital and related	
financing activities	 (377,532)
Cash flow s from investing activities:	
Interest income	18,456
Net cash provided by investing activities	18,456
Net (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(822,587)
Equity in pooled cash and equivalents, beginning of year	2,904,740
Equity in pooled cash and equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,082,153

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio was founded in 1815. The voters originally adopted the Sheffield Lake Charter in November 1961, in order to secure the benefits of municipal home rule. Under the Ohio Constitution, the City may exercise all powers of local self-government to the extent not in conflict with applicable general laws. The City, under its charter, operates with an elected Council/Mayor form of government. The responsibilities for the major financial functions of the City are divided among the Mayor, Council, Finance Director, and Treasurer. The City's fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the City are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

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 that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The City does not have any component units, therefore the financial statements are that of the primary government.

The City is associated with the Lorain County General Health District, a jointly governed organization, which provides health services to the members of the Health District. The City does not have any financial interest in or responsibility for the Health District. The County Auditor serves as fiscal agent. See Note 26.

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 with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity. See Note 26.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The City of Sheffield Lake maintains its accounting records on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. For reporting purposes, the individual funds of the City included in these combined financial statements are classified into the following types of funds:

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND ACCOUNTING (continued)

Governmental funds

General fund – used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special revenue funds – used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, other than expendable trusts, or for major capital projects, that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Debt service funds – used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term obligation principal and interest.

Capital projects funds – used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary or trust funds.

Proprietary funds

Enterprise funds — used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs, including depreciation, of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, or other purposes.

Fiduciary funds

Agency funds – custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity.

Account groups

Account groups are used to distinguish fixed assets not related to a specific fund and long-term liabilities not related to a specific fund. For reporting purposes, account groups included in these combined financial statements consisted of:

General fixed assets account group – used to account for fixed assets other than those accounted for in proprietary or trust funds.

General long-term debt account group – used to account for unmatured general long-term obligations other than those accounted for in proprietary or trust funds.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for governmental and agency funds. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay obligations of the current period, which is considered to be approximately thirty days. 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. Revenues accrued at year-end include local income tax withheld by employers, and certain state levied locally shared taxes. Property taxes, although measurable, are not available soon enough after the current period to finance current period obligations, and accordingly, property taxes receivable are reflected as deferred income until available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eliaibility 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 expendable requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Other revenues including fines and forfeits, licenses and permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than employer withholding, and miscellaneous revenues, are recognized when received since they are generally not measurable until collected.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, since the measurement focus of governmental funds is on decreases in financial resources. Unmatured interest on debt is recognized when due. Allocations of costs such as depreciation and amortization are not recognized in the governmental funds.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for proprietary funds. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned. Expenses are recognized when incurred. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation, are recognized in the proprietary funds. Under the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting" the City has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities.

D. BUDGETARY PROCESS AND REPORTING

Budget

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the Lorain 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. Council has established the legal level of budgetary control at the object level within each fund and function.

Estimated resources

The County Budget commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources that states the projected receipts of each fund. Before January 1, this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The "Amended Official Certificate of Estimated Resources" then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. This certificate may be amended during the year as resources change from estimated amounts.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. <u>BUDGETARY PROCESS AND REPORTING</u> (continued)

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control the cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the entire period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation measure may be amended or supplemented during the year, as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources, as stated on the certificate of estimated resources including amendments. Supplemental appropriation ordinances were legally enacted by the City Council during the year. The budget figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (non-GAAP basis) – All Governmental Fund Types" represent the final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

Management control of expenditures is maintained through utilization of appropriations (appropriated budget). Expenditures combined with encumbrances may not exceed appropriations as adopted by Council. Funds appropriated may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council.

Encumbrances

Use of the encumbrance system of accounting is required by virtue of Ohio law. Under this system, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation. At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. For financial reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for expenditures of the subsequent year.

Budgetary reporting

The budgetary process, in accordance with Ohio law, is accounted for on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. Accordingly, the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (non-GAAP basis) – All Governmental Fund Types" is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the modified accrual basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis) are that:

Revenues are recorded when received (budget basis) rather than when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

Expenditures are recorded when paid or encumbered (budget basis) rather than when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

Proceeds from notes and principal payment on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statements (budget basis) rather than on the balance sheet (GAAP basis).

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. <u>BUDGETARY PROCESS AND REPORTING</u> (continued)

Budgetary reporting (continued)

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year from the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the governmental funds are as follows:

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other sources (uses) - reconciliation of budget basis to GAAP basis

	reconciliation of budget basis to OAAI basis								
			S	Special		Debt		Capital	
	(General	R	levenue	,	Service		Project	
		Fund		Funds		Funds	Funds		
Budget basis	\$	(47,364)	\$	34,289	\$	35,973	\$	(17,108)	
Adjustments, increase									
(decrease)									
Revenue accruals		21,019	((190,044)		(108,000)		-	
Expenditure accruals		(36,643)		(623)		108,000		(4,646)	
GAAP basis, as reported	\$	(62,988)	\$ ((156,378)	\$	35,973	\$	(21,754)	

E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The City pools its cash for investment and administration purposes. The provisions of the Ohio Revised Code restrict deposit and investment procedures.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

F. INVESTMENTS

Except for investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase are reported at cost or amortized cost. The City has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio). STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2003.

G. RECEIVABLES

Receivables are reflected at their gross value reduced by the estimated amount that is expected to be uncollectible.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. The costs of inventory items are recognized as expenditures when purchased in the governmental funds and recognized as expenses when used in the enterprise funds.

I. FIXED ASSETS

General fixed assets, which are those used in governmental fund type operations, are recorded as expenditures in the governmental type funds and capitalized in the general fixed asset account group. General fixed assets are stated at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at estimated fair market value when received. Infrastructure general fixed assets, including roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, streets, sidewalks, and storm sewers and drains, are not capitalized. Depreciation expense is not recorded in the governmental funds nor is accumulated depreciation reflected in the general fixed assets account group.

Fixed assets that are used in proprietary type activities are capitalized in the respective funds. Fixed assets are stated at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are stated at estimated fair market value when received. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on estimated life of assets.

Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable assets consist of: buildings, 30 to 50 years; improvements, 30 to 50 years; equipment including vehicles, 5 to 20 years.

J. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Unmatured general long-term liabilities, which are related to governmental fund type operations, are reflected in the general long-term debt account group. Special assessment bonded debt with governmental commitment is reflected in the general long-term debt account group.

K. <u>UNPAID COMPENSATED ABSENCES</u>

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on 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.

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 "accrued leave benefits" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the general long-term debt account group. The entire estimated amount of unpaid leave benefits, including sick pay and vacation pay, of the proprietary type funds is reflected as a liability in the respective funds.

L. FUND EQUITY

The unreserved fund balances for governmental funds represent the amount available for budgeting future operations. The reserved fund balances for governmental funds represent the amount that has been identified for specific purposes. Unreserved retained earnings for proprietary funds represent the net assets available for future operations.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

M. TOTAL COLUMNS

Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. This data is not comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

N. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Not apparent in the general purpose financial statements are deficit fund equity balances, as follows:

Special Revenue Fund

Roads Income Tax Fund \$ (29,693)

Capital Projects Funds

Bond Construction Fund \$ (2,117) City Improvement Fund \$ (108,601)

Enterprise Funds

Water Fund \$ (30,492)

These deficit fund equity balances result from reflecting expenditures and expenses in accordance with the modified accrual basis and the accrual basis of accounting, which are larger than the amounts recognized on the budget basis. The City, in accordance with its budget basis, will appropriate such expenses from resources of the subsequent year.

NOTE 3 RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR RETAINED EARNINGS

Beginning of year retained earnings in the Enterprise fund type has been restated to properly reflect the prior year construction in process.

Beginning balance, as previously reported \$1,709,942
Adjustment \$377,542
Beginning balance, as restated \$2,087,484

NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

- 1.) United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States:
- 2.) Bonds, notes, debentures, or 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, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4.) Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5.) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6.) The State Treasurer's investment pool (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 of debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held until maturity.

NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

A. <u>LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</u> (continued)

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

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

The City maintains a cash and investment pool used by various funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in pooled cash and equivalents."

B. DEPOSITS

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$ 217,325 and the bank balance was \$ 340,685. Of the bank balance, \$ 172,215 was collateralized by federal depository insurance and \$ 168,470 by collateral held by third party trustees in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code, in collateral pools securing all public funds on deposit with specific depository institutions, which amount is considered uncollateralized as defined by the Government Accounting Standards Board.

C. INVESTMENTS

Investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the entity at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the broker's or dealer's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the broker or dealer or by its trust department but not in the City's name. Investment in STAROhio, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, is not classified by degree of credit risk since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

The City has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) during 2003. At year end, the City's investment in STAROhio was \$3,037,946. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office that allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2003.

Investment proceeds are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES, NET OF ALLOWANCE

Taxes receivable, net of allowance for estimated uncollectibles, consisted of:

Property taxes	
Current	\$ 1,636,000
Delinquent	122,700
Municipal income taxes, employer withholding	815,324
	\$ 2,574,024

NOTE 6 PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid expenses consisted of:

Prepaid insurance \$ 31,900

NOTE 7 FIXED ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

The changes in general fixed assets during the year consisted of:

uary 1 A	dditions		
	raditions	Disposals	December 31
\$79,549	-	\$ -	\$ 679,549
755,134	17,395	-	772,529
715,734	192,508	-	2,908,242
150,417 \$	209,903	\$ -	\$ 4,360,320
	755,134 715,734	755,134 17,395 715,734 192,508	755,134 17,395 - 715,734 192,508 -

Proprietary fund fixed assets and accumulated depreciation at year-end consisted of:

Enterprise Funds	Balance,
	December 31
Land	\$ 153,910
Buildings and facilities	1,018,465
Improvements, utility systems	4,520,498
Machinery and equipment	366,922
	6,059,795
Accumulated depreciation	(2,882,051)
Fixed assets, net of	
accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,177,744

NOTE 8 DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue at year-end, related to:

Property taxes receivable	\$ 1,552,200
Income taxes receivable	768,893
Special assessments receivable	101,964
Homestead and rollback receivable	87,027
Local governmental assistance receivable	168,117
Grants receivable	3,023
	\$ 2,681,224

NOTE 9 INTERFUND ASSETS/LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2003, interfund balances consisted of the following:

Fund	Receivable	Payable			
Debt Service Fund					
General Bond Retirement	\$ 2,117	\$ -			
Capital Projects					
Bond Construction	-	2,117			
	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,117			

NOTE 10 NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable outstanding at year-end consisted of:

Balance, January 1		Additions F			eductions	Balance, December 31		
\$	_	\$	205,000	\$	_	\$	205,000	
100,000		-		100,000			-	
			108,000				108,000	
	100,000		108,000		100,000		108,000	
	360,000		-		360,000		-	
	-		330,000		-		330,000	
	360,000		330,000		360,000		330,000	
\$	460,000	\$	643,000	\$	460,000	\$	643,000	
	Ja	\$ - 100,000 - 100,000 360,000 - 360,000	\$ - \$ 100,000 100,000 360,000 360,000	\$ - \$ 205,000 100,000 - 108,000 100,000 108,000 360,000 - 330,000 360,000 330,000	\$ - \$ 205,000 \$ 100,000 - 108,000	January 1 Additions Reductions \$ - \$ 205,000 \$ - 100,000 - 100,000 - 108,000 - 100,000 100,000 100,000 360,000 - 360,000 360,000 330,000 360,000	January 1 Additions Reductions Dec \$ - \$ 205,000 \$ - \$ 100,000 - 100,000 - 100,000 - 100,000 100,000 - 360,000 - 360,000 - 330,000 - 360,000 - 360,000 - 360,000 - - 360,000 - - 360,000 -	

NOTE 11 GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in general long-term debt during the year consisted of:

	Balance,		Balance,	
	January 1	Additions	Additions Reductions	
Due to other governments	\$ 103,513	\$ 109,704	\$ 103,513	\$ 109,704
OPWC loans	33,013	-	2,358	30,655
General obligation bonds	711,203	1,200,000	55,241	1,855,962
Special assessments bonds	43,831	-	8,759	35,072
Capital leases	31,959	2,076	7,950	26,085
Accrued leave benefits	744,603	-	60,046	684,557
	\$ 1,668,122	\$ 1,311,780	\$ 237,867	\$ 2,742,035

NOTE 12 OPWC LOANS PAYABLE

Loans payable to the Ohio Public Works Commission consisted of:

	Balance January 1		А	dditions	Reductions		Balance, December 31		
Street improvements (2001)				-					
0.0% through 2016	\$	33,013	\$	-	\$	2,358	\$	30,655	
Storm sewer (2000)									
0.0% through 2009		19,500		-		3,000		16,500	
Storm sewer (2000)									
0.0% through 2020		109,237		-		6,242		102,995	
Storm sewer (2003)									
0.0% through 2024		-		319,929		-		319,929	
	\$	161,750	\$	319,929	\$	11,600	\$	470,079	

NOTE 13 BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable outstanding at December 31, 2003 consisted of the following issues:

		Balance January 1		itions	Reductions			alance, ember 31	
Governmental type - general long-		_							
term debt account group									
General obligation bonds									
Building improvements (1988)									
7.125% through 2003	\$	5,000	\$	-	\$	5,000	\$	-	
Street improvements (1986)									
7.250% through 2007		30,000		-		6,000		24,000	
Street improvements (1992)									
7.500% through 2007		60,000		-		10,000		50,000	
Building improvement (1996)									
6.200% through 2016		165,000	- 10,000				155,000		
Street improvement (1998)									
5.000% through 2018		430,000		-		20,000		410,000	
Street improvement (2003)									
3.600% through 2018		-	1,20	00,000		-	1	,200,000	
-	\$	690,000	\$ 1,20	00,000	\$	51,000	\$ 1	,839,000	
Special assessment bonds with									
city commitment									
Combination bonds									
Street improvements (1983)									
11.125% through 2007									
Special assessment portion - 67.37%	\$	43,831	\$	-	\$	8,759	\$	35,072	
City portion - 32.63%		21,203		_		4,241		16,962	
	\$	65,034	\$	_	\$	13,000	\$	52,034	
Proprietary type - storm sewer fund		<u> </u>				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
General obligation bonds									
Storm water improvement									
5.373% through 2021	\$ 2	2,400,000	\$	_	\$	100,000	\$ 2	,300,000	
Total bonds payable		3,155,034		00,000	\$	164,000	\$ 4,191,034		
, ,	+ 0,.00,001			ψ .51,000		, -	+ .,,		

NOTE 14 DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The annual requirements, including principal and interest, to amortize bonds payable and OPWC loans outstanding at December 31, 2003 consisted of:

	General	Special			
	Obligation	Assessment	OPWC		
Year	Bonds	Bonds	Loans	Total	
2004	\$ 426,070	\$ 12,656	\$ 13,798	\$ 452,524	
2005	415,488	11,682	27,596	454,766	
2006	414,897	10,707	27,597	453,201	
2007	428,803	9,771	27,596	466,170	
2008	400,886	-	27,597	428,483	
2009-2013	1,936,053	-	125,983	2,062,036	
2014-2018	1,725,948	-	119,446	1,845,394	
2019-2023	424,562	-	92,467	517,029	
2024			7,999	7,999	
	\$ 6,172,707	\$ 44,816	\$ 470,079	\$ 6,687,602	

NOTE 15 CAPITAL LEASES

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as capital leases. The leased assets and related obligations are accounted for in the General Fixed Asset Account Group and the General Long-term Debt Account Group, respectively. Assets under capital leases totaled \$ 40,804 at December 31, 2003. The leases are in effect through 2008. The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2003.

Year Ending		
December 31,	Д	mount
2004	\$	11,160
2005		8,126
2006		8,124
2007		2,749
2008		336
Total minimum lease payments		30,495
Less amount representing interest		(4,410)
Net present value of minimum lease payments	\$	26,085

NOTE 16 PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied on all real and public utility property and business tangible personal property that is located in the City. Lorain County is responsible for assessing, collecting, and remitting these property taxes to the City.

Real property taxes collected in 2003 were based on assessed value equal to thirty-five percent of appraised value. The Lorain County Auditor reappraises real property every six years with a triennial update, which last update was completed for 2000. Real property tax, which becomes a lien on the applicable real property, becomes due annually on December 31. However, in Lorain County, real property taxes are billed semi-annually, one year in arrears. The tax rate applied to real property collected in 2003 before certain homestead and rollback reductions, which are reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio, amounted to \$19.99 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The effective rate applied after adjustment for inflationary increases in property values was \$11.38 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for residential and agricultural real property, and \$13.92 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for other real property.

Tangible personal property used in business is required to be reported by its owners by April 30 of each year. The property is assessed for tax purposes at varying statutory percentages of cost. The tax rate applied to tangible personal property for the current year ended December 31, 2003 was \$ 19.99 per \$ 1,000 of valuation.

Property valuation consisted of:

Real property - 2002 Residential/agricultural Commercial/industrial	\$ 128,440,060 14,334,280
Tangible personal propery - 2003	, , , , , ,
General Public utilities Total valuation	4,916,420 2,356,080 \$ 150,046,840

NOTE 17 MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

The City levies an income tax of 1.25% on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, residents are required to pay City income tax on income earned outside the City with a certain credit for income taxes paid to other municipalities. Of the income taxes collected, 80% is credited to the General Fund and 20% is credited to the Street Improvement Fund, a special revenue fund. This distribution was determined by a 2002 vote of the people.

NOTE 18 PENSION PLANS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

All employees other than policemen and firemen participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans as described below:

- 1. The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan.
- 2. The Member-Directed Plan (MD) a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon.
- 3. The Combined Plan (CO) a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional 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 and disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Plan and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits.

Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling 614-222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2003, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO).

The 2003 member contribution rates were 8.5%. The 2003 employer contribution rate was 13.55% of covered payroll. The City's contributions to OPERS for the year ended December 31, 2003, 2003 and 2001 were \$159,200, 153,200 and 150,300, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2002 and 2001. For 2003, \$121,400 (76%) has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and within the general long-term debt account.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

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-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were \$ 289,400, \$ 271,200, and \$ 262,000, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. The full amount has been contributed for 2002 and 2001. For 2003, \$ 219,300 (76%) has been contributed, with the remainder being reported as a liability within the general long-term debt account group.

NOTE 19 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and the Combined Plans; however, health care benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the Member Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the Retirement System is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No.12.

A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 2003 employer contribution rate was 13.55% of covered payroll; 5.00% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority to require public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS.

Summary of Assumptions:

Actuarial Review – The assumptions and calculations below were based on the System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2002.

Funding Method – An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Assets Valuation Method – All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

Investment Return – The investment assumption rate for 2002 was 8.00%.

Active Employee Total Payroll – An annual increase of 4.00% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.00% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50% to 6.3%.

Health Care – Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.00% annually.

OPEBs are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 364,881. The rates stated above are the actuarially determined contribution requirement for OPERS. The portion of the City's contributions that were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$58,700. \$ 10 billion represents the actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2002 (the latest information available). The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$ 18.7 billion and \$ 8.7 billion, respectively.

NOTE 19 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

In December 2002, the Board adopted the Health Care "Choices" Plan in its continuing effort to respond to the rise in the cost of Health Care. The Choices Plan will be offered to all persons newly hired in an OPERS covered position after January, 2003, with no prior service credit accumulated toward health care coverage. Choices, as the name suggests, will incorporate a cafeteria approach, offering a more broad range of health care options. The Plan uses a graded scale from ten to thirty years to calculate a monthly health care benefit. This is in contrast to the ten-year "cliff" eligibility standard for the present Plan.

The benefit recipient will be free to select the option that best meets their needs. Recipients will fund health care costs in excess of their monthly health care benefit. The Plan will also offer a spending account feature, enabling the benefit recipient to apply their allowance toward specific medical expenses, much like a Medical Spending Account.

In response to the adverse investment returns experienced by OPERS from 2000 through 2002 and the continued staggering rate of health care inflation, the OPERS Board, during 2003, considered extending "Choices" type cost cutting measures to all active members and benefit recipients. As of this date, the Board has not determined the exact changes that will be made to the health care plan. However, changes to the plan are expected to be approved by the summer of 2004

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of the OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered payroll as defined by the Board is used to pay retiree health care expenses. The Board defined allocation was 7.75% of covered payroll in 2002 and 2003. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees and survivors were required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2002, the date of the last actuarial valuation available, is 13,527 for police and 10,396 for firemen. The City's 2003 contribution to pay postemployment benefits for police and firemen was \$45,800 and \$56,200, respectively. OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2002 (the date of the last actuarial valuation available) was \$141,028,006, which was net of member contributions of \$12,623,875.

NOTE 20 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. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. For the past several years, settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the previous year.

The City purchases commercial insurance to cover medical insurance claims for their employees and covered dependents.

NOTE 21 OPERATING LEASE

The City is obligated under a lease accounted for as an operating lease. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore the result of the lease agreement is not reflected in the City's account groups. Total lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$ 5,384.

Future minimum rental payments required under the operating lease as of December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Year ending		
December 31	Α	mount
2004	\$	3,614
2005		252
Total future operating lease payments	\$	3,866

NOTE 22 PENDING LITIGATION

The City is a party to certain legal proceedings seeking damages. The City's management is of the opinion that ultimate disposition of these claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 23 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2003 the City had contractual commitments of \$ 299,497, for the Lake Road culvert project.

NOTE 24 <u>SEGMENT INFORMATION – ENTERPRISE FUNDS</u>

Segment information related to the City's enterprise funds follows:

	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Storm Sewer	<u> </u>	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating statement						
Operating revenues	\$ 477,328	\$ 853,785	\$ 552,002	\$ 374,599	\$	2,257,714
Operating expenses						
Personal services	196,407	235,981	24,184	59,520		516,092
Contractual services	233,620	638,783	536,534	456,356		1,865,293
Supplies and materials	13,419	12,617	22,083	5,921		54,040
Other operating	12,369	3,109	-	1,179		16,657
Depreciation	2,644	91,723	346	18,841		113,554
Total operating expenses	458,459	982,213	583,147	541,817		2,565,636
Operating income (loss)	18,869	(128,428)	(31,145)	(167,218)		(307,922)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)						
Interest revenue	-	-	-	18,456		18,456
Intergovernmental revenue	-	-	-	339,000		339,000
Interest and fiscal charges	(7,411)	-	-	(130,584)		(137,995)
Total nonoperating (expenses)	(7,411)	-	_	226,872		219,461
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,458	\$ (128,428)	\$ (31,145)	\$ 59,654	\$	(88,461)
·		· · ·				<u> </u>
Other information						
Net working capital	\$ (18,816)	\$ 694,177	\$ 111,475	\$1,198,063	\$	1,984,899
Fixed asset, additions	\$ -	\$ 6,670	\$ -	\$1,089,214	\$	1,095,884
Total assets	\$ 346,503	\$2,156,968	\$ 114,383	\$3,180,439	\$	5,798,293
Total equity	\$ (30,492)	\$2,074,023	\$ 113,843	\$ 205,499	\$	2,362,873

NOTE 25 CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

The changes to the City's contributed capital accounts for its enterprise funds were as follows:

	Sto	rm Sewer
Beginning balance, 12/31/02	\$	24,850
Additions		339,000
Depreciation		(3,909)
Ending balance, 12/31/03	\$	359,941

NOTE 26 JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. LORAIN COUNTY GENERAL HEALTH DISTRICT

The Lorain County General Health District (Health District) is a jointly governed organization, which provides health services to the citizens within the Health District. The Health District is governed by the Board of Health that represents the area served by the Health District and oversees the operation of the Health District. The Board of Health members are appointed to staggered four year terms. One member is appointed by the City of North Ridgeville, one member is jointly appointed by the Cities of Avon and Sheffield Lake and one member is appointed jointly by the Cities of Amherst and Oberlin. The remaining four members are appointed by the various mayors of villages, chairmen of township trustees and the County Commissioners. The City contributed \$ 18,308 during 2003 for the operation of the Health District.

B. NORTHEAST OHIO PUBLIC ENERGY COUNCIL

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 90 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eight-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City did not contribute to NOPEC during 2003. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Dan DiLiberto, Chairman of the Board, 1615 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44109.

NOTE 27 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In February, 2004, City Council authorized the issuance of \$ 330,000 in Bond Anticipation Notes, to be used for improving the municipal water works system by acquiring and installing computerized water meters. These notes will be repaid from Water Fund revenues.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO SUPPLEMENTAL AUDITOR'S REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2003 REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH "GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS"



COSTIN + COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants 35945 Center Ridge Road North Ridgeville, OH 44039

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH "GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS"

To the City Council City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated April 30, 2004. 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.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to management of the City of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, in a separate letter dated April 30, 2004.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the organization, and City Council, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

North Ridgeville, Ohio April 30, 2004

Lostin + Company



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CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE

LORAIN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 15, 2004