CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005



City Council City of North Royalton 13834 Ridge Rd. North Royalton, OH 44133-4896

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of North Royalton, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Ciuni & Panichi, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. 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 North Royalton is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Betty Montgomeny

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

August 29, 2006



CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the City Council North Royalton, Ohio

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 North Royalton, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of City of North Royalton, Ohio's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

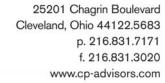
We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of North Royalton, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Funds thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, during the year ended December 31, 2005, the City of North Royalton implemented GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures", and GASB Statement No. 42 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries".

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 19, 2005 on our consideration of the City of North Royalton, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreement and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.







Members of the City Council North Royalton, Ohio

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

& Panichi Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio May 19, 2006

The discussion and analysis of the City of North Royalton's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. 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 2005 are as follows:

- Total assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$131,727,367 (net assets). Of this amount, \$6,082,372 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total net assets increased by \$2,584,479, a 2.0 percent increase from 2004.
- Total assets of governmental activities exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$110,581,387 (net assets); total assets for business-type activities exceeded liabilities by \$21,145,980.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,826,091, or an increase of \$1,016,970 in comparison with the prior year.
- The City's total debt increased by \$2,448,409 during the current year, not including compensated absences. The main factors affecting this increase was the receipt of \$3,955,000 in General Obligation Bonds for governmental activities.
- On a cash basis, the City's income tax collections increased 3.5 percent during 2005, which although not a significant increase, did represent a continued turn around after the downturn in 2002.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net assets and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in one column.

The statement of net assets presents information on all the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include security of persons and property, public health services, leisure time activities, community development, basic utility services, transportation, as well as general government activities. The business-type activities include the wastewater department.

The government-wide financial statements can be found starting on page 14 of this report.

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 objectives. 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 balances 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.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 36 individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, the Fire Capital Improvement Fund, and the Route 82 Widening Fund. Information for all of the major funds is presented separately in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 and 18 of this report.

Proprietary Fund

The City maintains one type of 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 an enterprise fund to account for its wastewater functions and is considered a major fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 24 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used in proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 25 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 26 through 60 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

While this document contains information about how the funds are used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2005?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using 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.

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

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

The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets looks at the City as a whole. The following provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2005 compared to 2004, as restated:

Table 1 - Net Assets

Table 1 - Net Assets							
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$ 16,097,547	\$ 19,470,635	\$ 4,898,765	\$ 5,625,627	\$ 20,996,312	\$ 25,096,262	
Capital Assets	111,069,409	104,931,698	35,504,237	36,237,382	146,573,646	141,169,080	
Total Assets	127,166,956	124,402,333	40,403,002	41,863,009	167,569,958	166,265,342	
Liabilities							
Long-Term Liabilities	10,855,041	6,684,342	18,955,590	20,517,316	29,810,631	27,201,658	
Other Liabilities	5,730,528	9,625,910	301,432	294,886	6,031,960	9,920,796	
Total Liabilities	16,585,569	16,310,252	19,257,022	20,812,202	35,842,591	37,122,454	
Net Assets							
Invested in Capital Assets,							
Net of Debt	102,126,150	100,246,528	16,700,121	15,860,466	118,826,271	116,106,994	
Restricted	6,818,724	4,528,544	0	0	6,818,724	4,528,544	
Unrestricted	1,636,513	3,317,009	4,445,859	5,190,341	6,082,372	8,507,350	
Total Net Assets	<u>\$110,581,387</u>	\$108,092,081	\$ 21,145,980	<u>\$ 21,050,807</u>	<u>\$131,727,367</u>	<u>\$129,142,888</u>	

As noted earlier, over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2005, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$131,727,367.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year end, capital assets represented 87 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2005 were \$118,826,271. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2005, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2005, with a comparative analysis to fiscal year 2004, as restated per Note 3.

Table 2 - Change in Net Assets

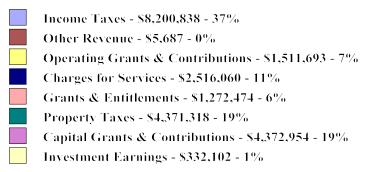
	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Revenues							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 2,516,060	\$ 2,877,968	\$ 5,205,767	\$ 5,298,031	\$ 7,721,827	\$ 8,175,999	
Operating Grants and Contribution	ns 1,511,693	1,662,139	0	0	1,511,693	1,662,139	
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,372,954	6,533,549	0	553,762	4,372,954	7,087,311	
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes	4,371,318	4,281,644	0	0	4,371,318	4,281,644	
Income Taxes	8,200,838	7,774,328	0	0	8,200,838	7,774,328	
Grants and Entitlements	1,272,474	2,075,919	0	0	1,272,474	2,075,919	
Investment Earnings	332,102	161,255	98,066	61,736	430,168	222,991	
Other	5,687	5,236	0	0	5,687	5,236	
Total Revenues	22,583,126	25,372,038	5,303,833	5,913,529	27,886,959	31,285,567	
Program Expenses							
General Government	2,590,026	2,622,844	0	0	2,590,026	2,622,844	
Security of Persons and Property	8,771,426	9,828,912	0	0	8,771,426	9,828,912	
Public Health Services	390,847	428,739	0	0	390,847	428,739	
Transportation	3,952,945	4,691,663	0	0	3,952,945	4,691,663	
Community Environment	928,821	887,113	0	0	928,821	887,113	
Public Works Services	2,620,659	2,360,422	0	0	2,620,659	2,360,422	
Leisure Time Activities	453,316	438,774	0	0	453,316	438,774	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	374,431	197,731	0	0	374,431	197,731	
Other	11,349	0	0	0	11,349	0	
Sewer	0	0	5,208,660	6,065,171	5,208,660	6,065,171	
Total Program Expenses	20,093,820	21,456,198	5,208,660	6,065,171	25,302,480	27,521,369	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets							
before Transfers	2,489,306	3,915,840	95,173	(151,642)	2,584,479	3,764,198	
Transfers	0	0	0	12,695	0	12,695	
Net Assets at Beginning of Year,							
as Restated	108,092,081	104,176,241	21,050,807	21,189,754	129,142,888	125,365,995	
Net Assets at End of Year	\$110,581,387	\$ 108,092,081	\$ 21,145,980	\$ 21,050,807	\$131,727,367	\$ 129,142,888	

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$2,489,306 in 2005. Several types of revenues fund the City's governmental activities, with the City income tax being the largest contributor. The income tax rate was 1.0 percent in 2005, the same as in the prior year. Both residents of the City and non-residents who work inside the City are subject to the income tax. For residents who work in a locality that has municipal income tax, the City provides a 25 percent credit up to 1.0 percent for taxes paid to the work community. City Council has the authority, by ordinance, to vary the income tax credit to generate additional revenue for the City.

Income tax collections in 2005 were \$8,200,838, an increase of \$426,510 over 2004. This continued the trend of increased collections after the downturn in 2002, which was due to general economic conditions. Of the \$22,583,126 in total revenues, income tax revenue accounts for 37 percent of that total. Property tax collections in 2005 were \$4,371,318.

Operating Grants & Contributions - 7% Charges for Services - 11% Grants & Entitlements - 6% Property Taxes - 19%



General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. With the combination of income tax, property tax, and intergovernmental funding, all expenses in the governmental activities are funded. The City monitors its source of revenues very closely for fluctuations, especially income tax.

Due to continued cost containment measures by the City, expenses decreased in 2005. The largest program function for the City relates to security of persons and property, which includes police, fire, EMS, and dispatching services. In 2005, 44 percent of program expenses for governmental activities were for security of persons and property. The next largest function was transportation, which accounted for 20 percent of the expenses in 2005, followed closely by general government and basic utility services, each at 13 percent of program expenses.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's wastewater activities, increased the City's net assets by \$95,173.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

As of the end of 2005, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,826,091. Of that amount, \$6,683,771 constitutes unreserved fund balances. The remainder of the fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchases of the prior period.

All governmental funds had total revenues including other financing sources of \$28,409,882, and expenditures including other financing uses of \$27,392,912, leaving a balance of \$1,016,970.

General Fund

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. At the end of 2005, total fund balance for the General Fund was \$2,255,551 of which \$2,021,737 was undesignated for financial reporting purposes. As a measure of the general fund liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 17 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 18 percent of that same amount. These numbers are an important representation of the City's solid financial performance and condition.

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of 2005, the City amended its budget on three occasions. All proposed budget changes are approved by the Finance Committee of the City Council and then presented to Council as a whole for their approval. The City does allow small interdepartmental budget changes that modify line items within departments within the same category and fund. The General Fund supports many of the City's activities such as the Police Department and Fire Department, as well as most legislative and executive activities. All funds are monitored closely, looking for possible revenue shortfalls or overspending by individual departments.

For the General Fund, original budgeted revenues, including other financing sources, were \$11,233,703. The final budgeted revenue amount was \$11,525,000. Original General Fund budgeted expenditures, including other financing uses, were \$12,998,339; amended budgeted expenditures were \$13,466,544. Actual General Fund expenditures were \$12,147,072, approximately \$1,319,472 less than budgeted.

The differences between the General Fund's original budget and the final amended budget were minor, except for the following changes:

• An increase in transfers to other funds for operations. The most significant was an increase of \$50,000 to the Police Facility Fund, to cover the expenditures incurred by the City's jail facility, and an increase of \$250,373 to the Route 82 Widening Fund for additional work required on the intersections widening project, including right of way purchases.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2005, the City had \$146,573,646 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings and improvements, improvements other than buildings, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$111,069,409 was reported in the governmental activities and \$35,504,237 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal 2005 balances compared to 2004 as restated:

Table 3-Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation, in Millions)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Land	\$ 1,715,434	\$ 1,715,434	\$ 1,352,426	\$ 1,352,426	\$ 3,067,860	\$ 3,067,860	
Construction in Progress	9,249,917	5,517,585	0	287,887	9,249,917	5,805,472	
Buildings	5,943,841	4,173,360	7,276,491	7,483,848	13,220,332	11,657,208	
Land Improvements	0	0	10,605,162	11,109,795	10,605,162	11,109,795	
Machinery and Equipment	821,692	799,464	2,211,501	2,224,995	3,033,193	3,024,459	
Furniture and Fixtures	66,310	65,367	5,625	6,568	71,935	71,935	
Vehicles	2,046,167	1,772,437	256,368	276,567	2,302,535	2,049,004	
Infrastructure	91,226,048	90,888,051	13,796,664	13,495,296	105,022,712	104,383,347	
Total Capital Assets	\$111,069,409	\$104,931,698	\$ 35,504,237	\$ 36,237,382	\$146,573,646	\$141,169,080	

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks, curbs, annexed roadways, right-of-ways, street lighting, and traffic signals. These items are immovable and of value only to the City; however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 82 percent of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The City's largest business-type capital assets category is infrastructure. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 39 percent of the City's total business-type capital assets.

Additional information concerning the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004, as restated:

Table 4 - Long-Term Obligations

Tuble 1 Doing Term Congarions						
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 6,200,591	\$ 2,523,527	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,200,591	\$ 2,523,527
Special Assessment Bonds	1,586,414	1,653,477	0	0	1,586,414	1,653,477
OWDA Loans	0	0	18,086,344	19,599,330	18,086,344	19,599,330
OPWC Loans	522,120	304,890	717,772	777,586	1,239,892	1,082,476
Notes Payable	0	3,930,000	0	0	0	3,930,000
Accrued Police Pension	132,817	135,049	0	0	132,817	135,049
Pumper Truck Lease	49,461	97,111	0	0	49,461	97,111
Single Axle Bin Trucks	243,860	0	0	0	243,860	0
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 8,735,263	\$ 8,644,054	\$18,804,116	\$20,376,916	\$27,539,379	\$29,020,970

General obligation bonds are composed of real estate acquisition, waterline projects, sewer projects, road improvements, and the refinanced police facility construction debt. The special assessment bonds consist of the taxpayer portion of water, sewer, and road improvements. OWDA and OPWC loans are composed of wastewater treatment and sludge compost facility debt.

Other obligations include compensated absences, capital lease obligations, and police and fire pension liability. Additional information concerning the City's debt can be found in Notes 16, 17, and 18 to the financial statements.

Current Financial Related Activities

The City has a history of financial strength and effective management, as evidenced by our upgraded bond rating of Aa3, the highest ever achieved by the City, awarded in 2003 by Moody's Investors Services. This rating was reaffirmed in July 2005 by Moody's, based upon the City's strong financial position with healthy reserves, despite recent reductions, an expanding tax base with continued development, favorable debt profile, conservative fiscal management, and professional leadership. The City is facing some economic challenges in the future as certain costs, such as utilities and fuel, have risen dramatically faster than revenues. The City has continued to balance a budget by closely monitoring expenditures, and making program reductions where necessary. The City is reviewing the possibility of an income tax increase issue on a future ballot.

The City's first satellite fire station opened in 2005. The addition of this station has greatly reduced response time to residents of the City, thus improving their quality of life. The debt service on construction of this station will be paid without additional taxes to the residents, utilizing EMS billing revenues.

Progress continued on the planned Town Center development. In December, a project development agreement was approved by Council. This project encompasses approximately 120 acres of and rezoned for mixed use development. The planned development of this land will result in a new identifiable downtown for the City. Groundbreaking is anticipated in 2007.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact Karen Fegan, Director of Finance, City of North Royalton, 13834 Ridge Road, North Royalton, Ohio 44133, by phone at 440-582-6234, or via the City website at www.northroyalton.org.

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Pr	rimary Governme	ent
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets	11001 (1010)	11001710105	10001
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,941,106	\$ 3,473,801	\$ 6,414,907
Materials and Supplies Inventory	136,834	7,655	144,489
Accrued Interest Receivable	25,193	3,344	28,537
Accounts Receivable	208,301	1,396,916	1,605,217
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,329,540	0	1,329,540
Prepaid Items	146,960	17,049	164,009
Investments	4,017,668	0	4,017,668
Taxes Receivable	7,105,526	0	7,105,526
Special Assessments Receivable	163,417	0	163,417
Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs	23,002	0	23,002
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	10,965,351	1,352,426	12,317,777
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	100,104,058	34,151,811	134,255,869
Total Assets	127,166,956	40,403,002	167,569,958
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Accounts Payable	318,359	247,265	565,624
Accrued Wages	194,121	17,928	212,049
Contracts Payable	59,467	0	59,467
Intergovernmental Payable	664,047	36,239	700,286
Accrued Interest Payable	29,015	0	29,015
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	45,127	0	45,127
Deferred Revenue	4,420,392	0	4,420,392
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due within One Year	1,738,920	1,732,923	3,471,843
Due in More Than One Year	9,116,121	17,222,667	26,338,788
Total Liabilities	16,585,569	19,257,022	35,842,591
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	102,126,150	16,700,121	118,826,271
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	3,663,950	0	3,663,950
Debt Service	1,850,341	0	1,850,341
Other Purposes	1,304,433	0	1,304,433
Unrestricted	1,636,513	4,445,859	6,082,372
Total Net Assets	<u>\$110,581,387</u>	<u>\$21,145,980</u>	<u>\$131,727,367</u>

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

		Program Revenues				Net (Expenses) Revenue and		
				Capital	and Changes			
		Charges for	Operating Grants		Governmental	Business-Type	m . 1	
D. C.	Expenses	Services	and Contribution	<u>Contributions</u>	Activities	Activities	Total	
<u>Primary Government</u> Governmental Activities:								
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 8,771,426	\$ 733,541	\$ 19,047	\$ 0	\$ (8,018,838)	\$ 0	\$ (8,018,838)	
Public Health and Welfare	390,847	33,616	5 19,047	5 0	(357,231)	\$ 0 0	(357,231)	
Leisure Time Activities	453.316	108.622	0	0	(344,694)	0	(344,694)	
Community Development	928,821	640,843	0	0	(287,978)	0	(287,978)	
Public Works	2,620,659	147,076	33.526	604.597	(1,835,460)	0	(1,835,460)	
Transportation	3,952,945	48,792	1,459,120	3,768,357	1,323,324	0	1,323,324	
General Government	2,590,026	803,570	1,439,120	3,708,337	(1,786,456)	0	(1,786,456)	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	374,431	003,570	0	0	(374,431)	0	(374,431)	
Other	11,349	0	0	0	(11,349)	0	(11,349)	
Total Governmental Activities	20,093,820	2,516,060	1,511,693	4,372,954	(11,693,113)	0	(11,693,113)	
Total Governmental Activities	20,093,820	2,310,000	1,311,093	4,372,934	(11,093,113)		(11,093,113)	
Business-Type Activities:								
Wastewater	5,208,660	5,205,767	0	0	0	(2,893)	(2,893)	
Total Business-Type Activities	5,208,660	5,205,767				(2,893)	(2,893)	
						(=,0,0)	(=,0>0)	
Total - Primary Government	\$ 25,302,480	\$ 7,721,827	<u>\$ 1,511,693</u>	\$ 4,372,954	(11,693,113)	(2,893)	(11,696,006)	
		General Revenu	165.					
		Property Taxes I						
		General Purpo			960,822	0	960,822	
		Special Reven			3.066.116	0	3.066.116	
		Debt Service			344,380	0	344,380	
		Income Tax Levi	ied for:		511,000		511,500	
		General Purpo	ses		6.910.005	0	6,910,005	
		Special Reven			1,290,833	0	1,290,833	
		Other Taxes			5,687	0	5,687	
		Grants and Entitl	lements not Restrict	ed	- ,		- ,	
		as a Specific I	Programs		1,272,474	0	1,272,474	
		Investment Earnings			332,102	98,066	430,168	
		Total General R	_		14,182,419	98,066	14,280,485	
		Change in Net A			2,489,306	95,173	2,584,479	
		6:			, ,	,	, ,	
		Net Assets Begin	nning of Year, as Re	estated	108,092,081	21,050,807	129,142,888	
		Net Assets End	of Year		\$ 110,581,387	\$ 21,145,980	\$ 131,727,367	

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

Assets	General	Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair	Fire Capital Improvement	Route 82 Widening	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash						
Equivalents	\$ 1,632,516	\$ 321,740	\$ 309,490	\$ 243,165	\$ 4,451,863	\$ 6,958,774
Receivables:	ψ 1,032,310	φ 321,740	φ 502,420	Ψ 2-3,103	Ψ +,+31,003	ψ 0,230,774
Taxes	3,120,769	301,209	0	0	3,683,548	7,105,526
Accounts	33,826	0	58,413	0		208,301
Accrued Interest	20,367	0	0	1,130		25,193
Special Assessment	20,307	0	0	1,130		163,417
Due from Other Governments	478,189	541,813	0	0	,	1,329,540
Inventory	20,866	115,968	0	0		136,834
Prepaid Items	122,209	19,122	0	0		146,960
Trepard Items	122,207	17,122		0	3,027	170,700
Total Assets	\$ 5,428,742	\$ 1,299,852	\$ 367,903	\$ 244,295	\$ 8,733,753	\$16,074,545
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 186,319	\$ 25,415	\$ 16,521	\$ 0	\$ 90,104	\$ 318,359
Contracts Payable	0	φ 25,415	46,774	0	. ,	59,467
Accrued Wages and Benefits	127,834	16,882	0	0		194,121
Due to Other Governments	546,279	35,288	0	0		664,047
Deferred Revenue	2,267,632	653,521	0	0	,	6,967,333
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	45,127	055,521	0	0	, ,	45,127
Total Liabilities	3,173,191	731,106	63,295	0		8,248,454
Total Liabilities	3,173,171	/31,100	03,293	0	4,200,002	0,240,434
Fund Balances						
Reserved for Inventory	20,866	115,968	0	0	0	136,834
Reserved for Prepaid Items	122,209	19,122	0	0	5,629	146,960
Reserved for Encumbrances	90,739	10,007	0	938,346	140,242	1,179,334
Unreserved, Undesignated (Deficits) Report		,		,	,	, ,
General Fund	2,021,737	0	0	0	0	2,021,737
Special Revenue Funds	0	423,649	0	0		764,396
Debt Service Funds	0	0	0	0		944,357
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	304,608	(694,051		2,632,473
Total Fund Balances	2,255,551	568,746	304,608	244,295		7,826,091
	,			,	,,	.,,
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,428,742</u>	\$1,299,852	\$ 367,903	<u>\$ 244,295</u>	\$ 8,733,753	<u>\$16,074,545</u>

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2005

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 7,826,091
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		111,069,409
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes Grants and Entitlements Income Tax Special Assessments Total	\$ 175,059 1,126,213 1,082,252 163,417	2,546,941
Bond issuance costs will be amortized over the life of the bonds on the statement of net assets.		23,002
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bonds Special Assessments Police and Fire Pension Liability Other Long-term Obligations Capital Lease Obligations Compensated Absences Accrued Interest Payable Total	(6,200,591) (1,586,414) (132,817) (522,120) (293,321) (2,119,778) (29,015)	(10,884,056)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$110,581,387</u>

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	General	Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair	Fire Capital Improvement	Route 82 Widening	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues						
Local Taxes - Income Tax	\$ 6,930,125	\$ 946,770	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 345,776	\$ 8,222,671
Local Taxes - Property Tax	965,815	0	0	0	3,428,934	4,394,749
Intergovernmental Revenue	964,768	930,528	0	2,651,705	1,226,531	5,773,532
Special Assessments	0	0	0	0	156,309	156,309
Charges for Services	324,584	4,332	396,738	0	324,991	1,050,645
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	871,696	0	0	0	485,516	1,357,212
Interest Income	293,286	0	0	1,130	37,686	332,102
Miscellaneous	27,180	35,230	0	1,673	55,900	119,983
Total Revenues	10,377,454	1,916,860	396,738	2,654,508	6,061,643	21,407,203
Expenditures						
Security of Persons and Property	4,560,440	0	16,521	0	5,467,165	10,044,126
Public Health and Welfare	202,711	0	0	0	162,732	365,443
Leisure Time Activities	423,739	0	0	0	1,900	425,639
Community Development	852,364	0	0	0	2,132	854,496
Public Works	1,726,860	0	0	0	346,922	2,073,782
Transportation	3,868	1,832,192	0	0	349,466	2,185,526
General Government	2,583,577	1,832,192	0	0	9,832	2,593,409
Capital Outlay	458,059	337,828	424,430	3,009,637	1,272,519	5,502,473
Debt Service:	430,039	331,626	424,430	3,009,037	1,272,319	3,302,473
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	0	392,650	392,650
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,925	5,460	61,091	29,250	258,704	357,430
Total Expenditures	10,814,543	2,175,480	502,042	3,038,887	8,264,022	24,794,974
Excess of Revenues Over	10,014,545	2,173,460	302,042	3,036,667	6,204,022	24,734,374
	(437,089)	(258,620)	(105,304)	(384,379)	(2,202,379)	(3,387,771)
(Under) Expenditures	(437,069)	(236,020)	(103,304)	(304,379)	(2,202,379)	(3,367,771)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	165,126	280,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	9,874	3,955,000
Other Proceeds	0	0	0	0	217,230	217,230
Capital Leases	243,860	0	0	0	0	243,860
Other Uses	0	0	0	0	(11,349)	(11,349)
Transfers In	665,000	88,871	0	0	1,832,718	2,586,589
Transfers Out	(1,400,491)	(241,100)	(51,500)	0	(893,498)	(2,586,589)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(326,505)	127,771	1,948,500	1,500,000	1,154,975	4,404,741
Net Change in Fund Balances	(763,594)	(130,849)	1,843,196	1,115,621	(1,047,404)	1,016,970
Fund Relences (Deficit) at Peginning						
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Beginning of Year, as Restated	3,019,145	699,595	(1,538,588)	(871,326)	5,500,295	6,809,121
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 2,255,551	\$ 568,746	\$ 304,608	\$ 244,295	\$ 4,452,891	\$ 7,826,091

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO 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, 2005

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

\$ 1.016,970

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital Asset Additions	\$ 9,364,605
Current Year Depreciation	(3,222,492)

6,142,113

Governmental funds only report the disposal of fixed assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.

(4,402)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Delinquent Property Taxes	(23,431)
Grants and Entitlements	274,427
Income Tax	(21,833)
Special Assessments	(706,838)

Total (477,675)

Proceeds from debt issues are an other financing source in the funds but a debt issue increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.

(4,416,090)

Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.

394,881

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.

(15,648)

Bond issuance costs will be amortized over the life of the bonds on the statement of net assets

(1,353)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and intergovernmental payable, which represent contractually required pension contributions, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Compensated Absences (149,490)

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 2,489,306

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -

GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

				Variance Final Budget
		l Amounts	A - 4 1	Positive
Domonuos	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues Lacal Tayon Income	¢ 6 620 470	¢ 6 015 460	¢ 6 020 100	\$ 14,736
Local Taxes - Income	\$ 6,629,470 933,546	\$ 6,815,462 958,451	\$ 6,830,198 965,815	\$ 14,736 7,364
Local Taxes - Property	1,389,359	1,426,425	1,437,384	10,959
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	301,853	309,906	312,287	2,381
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	863,392	886,426	893,236	6,810
Interest Income	294,370	302,223	304,545	2,322
Miscellaneous	16,052	16,482	16,609	127
Total Revenues	10,428,042	10,715,375	10,760,074	44,699
Total Revenues	10,420,042	10,713,373	10,700,074	
Expenditures				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	4,744,275	4,606,936	4,543,709	63,227
Public Health and Welfare	207,237	209,237	199,276	9,961
Leisure Time Activities	448,100	447,130	425,840	21,290
Community Development	890,694	989,319	877,986	111,333
Public Works	1,713,569	1,811,081	1,484,296	326,785
Transportation	0	0	23,598	(23,598)
General Government	2,937,143	2,801,236	2,573,991	227,245
Capital Outlay	532,321	602,620	464,960	137,660
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	150,000	150,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	2,925	2,925	0
Total Expenditures	11,473,339	11,620,484	10,746,581	873,903
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,045,297)	(905,109)	13,493	918,602
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds of Sale of Notes	144,988	148,856	150,000	1,144
Transfers In	660,673	660,769	665,000	4,231
Transfers Out	(1,525,000)	(1,846,060)	(1,400,491)	445,569
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(719,339)	(1,036,435)	(585,491)	450,944
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,764,636)	(1,941,544)	(571,998)	1,369,546
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year, Restated	1,816,894	1,816,894	1,816,894	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	143,142	143,142	143,142	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 195,400</u>	<u>\$ 18,492</u>	\$ 1,388,038	\$ 1,369,546

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STREET CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

		l Amounts		Variance Final Budget Positive
_	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Local Taxes - Income Tax	\$ 893,769	\$ 932,487	\$ 933,143	\$ 656
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,037,903	1,082,865	1,083,627	762
Charges for Services	4,149	4,329	4,332	3
Miscellaneous	33,743	35,205	35,230	25
Total Revenues	1,969,564	2,054,886	2,056,332	1,446
Expenditures				
Transportation	2,339,967	2,171,594	1,917,907	253,687
Capital Outlay	368,531	352,031	339,611	12,420
Debt Service:		, , , ,	,-	,
Principal Retirement	0	280,000	280,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	5,500	5,460	40
Total Expenditures	2,708,498	2,809,125	2,542,978	266,147
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(738,934)	(754,239)	(486,646)	267,593
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds of Sale of Notes	268,185	279,803	280,000	197
Transfers In	85,121	88,809	88,871	62
Transfers Out	(241,100)	(241,100)	(241,100)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	112,206	127,512	127,771	259
Net Change in Fund Balances	(626,728)	(626,727)	(358,875)	267,852
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	300,813	300,813	300,813	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	344,898	344,898	344,898	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u>\$ 18,983</u>	<u>\$ 18,984</u>	\$ 286,836	<u>\$ 267,852</u>

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

<u>Assets</u>	Business- Type Activities Wastewater
Current Assets	Ф. 2.472.001
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$ 3,473,801
Accounts	1,396,916
Accrued Interest	3,344
Inventory	7,655
Prepaid Items	17,049
Total Current Assets	4,898,765
Non-Current Assets	
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,352,426
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	34,151,811
Total Non-Current Assets	35,504,237
Total Assets	40,403,002
<u>Liabilities</u> <u>Current Liabilities</u>	
Accounts Payable	247,265
Accrued Wages and Benefits	17,928
Due to Governments	36,239
Compensated Absences	78,022 1,595,087
OWDA Bonds Payable OPWC Notes Payable	1,393,087
Total Current Liabilities	2,034,355
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated Absences	73,452
OWDA Bonds Payable OPWC Notes Payable	16,491,257 657,958
Total Non-Current Liabilities	17,222,667
Total Liabilities	19,257,022
Net Assets	16700 101
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	16,700,121
Unreserved	4,445,859
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 21,145,980</u>

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

On aroting Payanyas	Business- Type Activities Wastewater
Operating Revenues Charges for Sorvings	¢ 5 171 560
Charges for Services Fees, Licenses, and Permits	\$5,171,560 1,950
Miscellaneous	· ·
	<u>32,257</u>
Total Operating Revenues	5,205,767
Operating Expenses	
Personal Services	1,516,130
Materials and Supplies	250,492
Contractual Services	359,236
Capital Outlay	307,570
Depreciation	1,814,347
Total Operating Expenses	4,247,775
Net Income from Operations	957,992
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment Earnings	98,066
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(960,885)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(862,819)
Change in Net Assets	95,173
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	21,050,807
Net Assets as End of Year	\$21,145,980

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Business- Type Activities
	Wastewater
Cash from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 5,119,863
Cash Payment for:	(00 t = 1 = 1
Contractual and Other Services	(886,745)
Employee Services and Benefits	(1,530,164)
Other Operating Revenue	32,239
Net Cash Provided Operating Activities	2,735,193
Cash from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,081,202)
Principal Payments	(1,572,800)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(960,885)
Net Cash (Used by) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(3,614,887)
Cash from Investing Activities	
Interest on Investment	98,738
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	98,738
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(780,956)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,254,757
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 3,473,801
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net	
Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	
Operating Income	\$ 957,992
Adjustments:	•
Depreciation	1,814,347
Changes in Current Assets and Liabilities:	
Changes in Assets:	
Accounts Receivable	(53,665)
Inventory	(10)
Prepaids	(1,091)
Changes in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	31,539
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,478
Compensated Absences	11,074
Matured Compensated Absences	(31,060)
Due to Other Government	2,589
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 2,735,193

CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 944,739
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	2,856
Accounts Receivable	 23,702
Total Assets	\$ 971,297
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 23,835
Undistributed Monies	30,401
Due to Other Governments	23,702
Deposits Held and Due to Others	 893,359
Total Liabilities	\$ 971,297

NOTE 1: **REPORTING ENTITY**

The City

The City of North Royalton, Ohio (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of Ohio. A charter was first adopted by the electorate on January 1, 1952. The current charter provides for a council-mayor form of government. Elected officials include seven council members and a mayor.

The City, in order to provide the necessary services to its citizens, is segmented into many different departments. Among these are the police, fire fighting, street maintenance, planning and zoning, emergency medical technicians, parks and recreation system, public improvements department, and general administrative staff to provide support to these service groups. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures. All are responsible to the citizens of North Royalton and are included as part of the primary government.

The City's financial statements include organizations, activities, and functions for which the City (primary government) is financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. However, these component units are not included in the government-wide financial statements due to their insignificance under GASB Statement No. 39.

Also, the City is associated with certain organizations which are identified as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are described in Note 11. These organizations are:

Southwest Council of Governments Parma Community General Hospital Association

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and to its proprietary funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has elected not to apply FASB pronouncements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and enterprise funds. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

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 assets 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 assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service funds are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

The statement of net assets 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 and 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 which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program 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.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions 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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required by law or contract 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 Charter of the City of North Royalton and/or the general laws of Ohio.

Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Fund – This fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for that portion of the state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees for maintenance of state highways within the City.

<u>Fire Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the construction of the City's first satellite fire station and improvement of Fire Station #1. Revenues are provided from Emergency Medical Service billings.

<u>Route 82 Widening Fund</u> - This fund accounts for federal funding, provided through the Ohio Department of Transportation and local funds, to be used for widening the intersections of Route 82.

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

Enterprise Funds Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's only major enterprise fund is the Wastewater fund. This fund is used to account for revenues and expenses relating to the operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater treatment plants and sludge composting facility; to account for revenues and expenses relating to the debt payments of the wastewater department, specifically the OWDA loans; and to account for revenues and expenses relating to the maintenance of sewer lines and major equipment repairs and replacements of the wastewater plants and sludge composting facility.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> The City had no internal services funds in 2005.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investments 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. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account primarily for deposits held for contractors and developers, court computer services, and unclaimed monies.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net assets. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, of which the City 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. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions (Continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange 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 and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and entitlements, and rentals.

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

Property taxes, for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2005 but which were levied to finance year 2006 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The City's portfolio was limited to nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio). Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

The City also invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) during 2005. 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, 2005.

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity, or until market values equal or exceed cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue has been properly credited to the respective funds in 2005.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" and "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal and escrow agents" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2005 consist of taxes, amounts due from other governments, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, and accrued interest or investments. All are deemed collectible in full.

G. Materials and Supplies Inventory

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

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

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2005 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 services are consumed.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets 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 assets and in the respective funds.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. <u>Capital Assets</u> (Continued)

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, water mains, storm sewers, culverts, traffic signals and bridges. 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 proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	50 years	50 years
Land Improvements	20 years	20 years
Machinery and Equipment	10 years	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	15 years	15 years
Vehicles	3-20 years	3-20 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years	20-50 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "due to/from other funds." Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. As of December 31, 2005, there were no outstanding interfund loans or unpaid amounts for interfund services.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 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 vested method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experiences of making termination payments.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits, and contractually required pension contributions 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 and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

M. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventories, prepaid items, and debt service.

N. Net Assets

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Net Assets (Continued)

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

O. Grants and Intergovernmental Revenues

Federal grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. Federal reimbursement-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available.

P. 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 sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs that have been incurred in order to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

Q. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in governmental and business-type activity basic financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

R. 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 expenditure/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

S. 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 transaction occurred during 2005.

T. 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.

U. Budgetary Data

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the major object level by department for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Finance Director. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during 2005.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

U. **Budgetary Data** (Continued)

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

Encumbrances - Encumbrances outstanding at year end represent the estimated amount of expenditures that will ultimately result if unperformed contracts in process (for example, purchase orders and contracted services) are completed. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent year expenditures in the governmental funds.

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

NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FUND EQUITY

A. Restatement of Fund Balance

Revenue was overstated in the prior year by \$62,329 in the Court Computer Fund and overstated by \$62,329 in the Agency Fund due to a classification error.

GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-2 addresses the amount that should be recognized as an expenditure/expense and as a liability each period by employers participating in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans. This implementation had the following effect on fund balances:

O41- - --

	Other		
	Governmental		
	General	Funds	Agency Fund
Fund Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ 3,314,424	\$ 5,437,966	\$ 0
Reclassification of Computer Fund	0	62,329	(62,329)
Pension Contribution (Technical Bulletin 2004-2)	(295,279)	0	0
Fund Balance, December 31, 2004, as Restated	\$ 3,019,145	\$ 5,500,295	\$ (62,329)

NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FUND EQUITY (Continued)

B. Restatement of Net Assets

In addition to the above restatement, net assets for governmental activities were restated due to an increase in long-term liabilities and an increase in construction-in-progress due to an accounting error.

	Governmental
	Activities
Net Assets, December 31, 2004	\$107,923,587
Reclassification of Computer Fund	62,329
Understatement of OPWC Loan	(304,890)
Understatement of Capital Assets	411,055
Total Adjustment of Net Assets, December 31, 2004, as Restated	\$ 108,092,081

C. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2005, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures* and GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*.

GASB Statement No. 40 establishes and modified disclosure requirements related to investment risks: credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risk) and interest rate risk. This statement also establishes and modified disclosure requirements for custodial credit risk on deposits.

GASB Statement No. 42 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for impairment of capital assets. This statement also clarifies and establishes accounting revenues for insurance recoveries.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City, however additional note disclosure can be found in Note 6. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 42 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Fund Deficits

Fund balances/retained earnings at December 31, 2005, included the following individual fund deficits:

Special Revenue

EMS Levy \$ 165,421

Capital Projects

Issue II Akins Road 12,693

The fund deficit in the EMS Levy fund resulted from timing differences where revenue was not received as of year end.

The fund deficit in the Issue II Akins Road fund is due to timing differences where revenue was not received as of year end.

If anticipated revenue is not received, the City will transfer general funds to cover expenditures.

NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund and the major special revenue funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The City's budget (budget basis) accounts for certain transactions on a basis which differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis). The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).

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 major special revenue funds.

Net Change in Fund Balance General and Major Special Revenue Funds

			Street
			Construction,
			Maintenance,
		General	and Repair
		Fund	Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	(763,594)	\$ (130,849)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		367,494	139,472
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		68,580	(332,594)
Encumbrances	_	(244,478)	(34,904)
Budget Basis	<u>\$</u>	(571,998)	\$ (358,875)

NOTE 6: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents, and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

"Active" funds are those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts or in money market deposit accounts.

"Inactive" funds are those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no 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" funds are those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds 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 deposited or invested in the following securities:

NOTE 6: <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

- 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 or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any Federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of Federal government agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two sections and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio); and
- 8. Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper, if training requirements have been met.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

The following disclosure is based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and investments Risk Disclosures*.

Cash on Hand

At December 31, 2005, the City had \$4,050 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the City as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

NOTE 6: <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Deposits

At December 31, 2005, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$7,742,401 and the bank balance was \$8,388,823. \$400,000 of the City's bank balance was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$7,988,823 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The Mayor's Court bond fund in the amount of \$2,856 is maintained separately and is fully insured. Although the securities were held by the pledging institution's trust department and all statutory requirements for the investments of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits or collateral securities may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by the City Council. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents, are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, is held in financial institution pools at Federal Reserve banks, or at member banks of the Federal Reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank, and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds, or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve bank in the name of the City.

Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. The objective of the policy shall be the preservation of capital and protection of principal while earning investment interest. Safety of principal is the primary objective of the investment program. The City follows GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, and records all its investments at fair value. All investments are in an internal investment pool.

The City's investments at year end were at follows:

	Investment		
	Maturities	Credit	
Investment Type	(in Years)	Rating (*)	Fair Value
STAROhio	< 1	AAAm	\$ 3,630,863
Total Portfolio			\$ 3,630,863

^{*}Credit rating was obtained from Standard & Poor for all investments.

NOTE 6: <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limited its exposure to fair value of losses caused by rising interest rates, the City's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within 5 years from the date of purchase, and 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. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk

The credit risk of the City's investments is in the table above. Ohio law requires that STAROhio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is that risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will no longer be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Agency notes are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The City's investment in STAROhio represents 100 percent of the City's total investments.

Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and investments are as follows:

	Cash & Cash	
	Equivalents*	<u>Investments</u>
Per Combined Balance Sheet	\$7,362,502	\$4,017,668
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	4,017,668	(4,017,668)
Investment:		
STAROhio	(3,630,863)	3,630,863
Per GASB Statement No. 3	<u>\$7,749,307</u>	\$ 3,630,863

^{*}Includes Petty Cash and Cash in segregated accounts.

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2005 consisted primarily of taxes, billings for utility services, special assessments, accrued interest on investments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues.

No allowance for doubtful accounts have been recorded as uncollectible amounts that are expected to be significant.

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The latest reappraisal in Cuyahoga County was in 2003 (2003 collection year). Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the first payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 30, unless extended.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility property) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year.

Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single-county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property tax collected in one calendar year is levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

A. **Property Taxes** (Continued)

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

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which the 2005 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Estate:

Residential/Agricultural	\$ 621,862,500
Commercial/Industrial	130,150,110
Public Utilities	15,862,580
Tangible Personal Property:	
Real Estate	 28,060,516
Total	\$ 795,935,706

B. Municipal Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of one percent on substantially all earned income from employment, residency, or business activities within the City. The City allows a credit of 25 percent up to 1 percent of income tax paid to another municipality. 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. By City ordinance, income tax collections are credited to the following funds: 12 percent to the Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Special Revenue Fund, \$180,000 per year to the Police Facility Operations Special Revenue Fund, 5 percent to the City Income Tax Fund, and \$165,000 to the Office on Aging Special Revenue Fund. The remaining balance is credited to the General Fund.

C. Special Assessments

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments and assessments for debt obligations. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service while special assessments for debt obligations are levied against specific property owners who primarily benefitted from the project.

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

C. Special Assessments (Continued)

Special assessments are payable by the timetable and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's service assessments include water mains, sewer maintenance, and sewer rehabilitation which are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer. The County Auditor periodically remits these collections to the City.

Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year. Since all assessment collections are remitted to the City outside of the available period, the entire amount has been deferred on the fund financial statements.

Special assessments expected to be collected amount to \$163,417 in the Special Assessment Retirement Fund. At December 31, 2005, the amount of delinquent special assessments was \$8,202.

D. Due from Other Governments

A summary of Due from Other Governments follows:

·	Amount
General Fund	
Homestead and Rollback	\$ 61,167
Local Government Tax	252,928
Liquor Permits	3,095
Estate Tax	160,999
Total General Fund	478,189
Special Revenue Funds	
	102 412
Homestead and Rollback	192,413
Permissive Tax	17,824
Gasoline Tax	471,765
Auto Registration	113,979
Grants	33,526
Total Special Revenue Funds	829,507
Debt Service Fund	
Homestead and Rollback	21,844
Total Debt Service Fund	21,844
Total Due from Other Governments	\$1,329,540

NOTE 8: INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

As of December 31, 2005, interfund transfers were as follows:

		Transfer
Fund	Transfer To	From
General Fund	\$ 665,000	\$ 1,400,491
Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Fund	88,871	241,100
Fire Capital Improvement Fund	0	51,500
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,832,718	893,498
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 2,586,589	\$ 2,586,589

Transfers of \$2,586,589 were eliminated since they were within the governmental funds. These transfers were made to provide additional resources for current operations.

As of December 31, 2005, there were no interfund balances.

NOTE 9: **CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2005 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2004 as Restated	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2005
Governmental Activities	us Restated	ridditions	Бізрозаіз	12/31/2003
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,715,434	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,715,434
Construction in Progress	5,517,585	3,732,332	0	9,249,917
Total Capital Assets Not				
Being Depreciated	7,233,019	3,732,332	0	10,965,351
Capital Assets Being Depreciated			_	
Buildings and Improvements	6,537,318	1,916,520	0	8,453,838
Machinery and Equipment	2,381,569	175,797	(9,871)	2,547,495
Furniture and Fixtures	143,783	9,653	0	153,436
Vehicles	4,562,352	721,211	(26,550)	5,257,013
Infrastructure	C 1 50 C 000	1 405 500	0	66 011 700
Pavements/Sidewalks	64,526,022	1,485,700	0	66,011,722
Water Mains	25,874,709	371,650	0	26,246,359
Traffic Signals	2,546,351	385,492	0	2,931,843
Storm Sewers	27,014,333	566,250	0	27,580,583
Culverts/Bridges	2,169,141	5 622 272	(26.421)	2,169,141
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	135,755,578	5,632,273	(36,421)	141,351,430
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(2,363,958)	(146,039)	0	(2,509,997)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,582,105)	(149,167)	5,469	(1,725,803)
Furniture and Fixtures	(78,416)	(8,710)	0	(87,126)
Vehicles	(2,789,915)	(447,481)	26,550	(3,210,846)
Infrastructure:				
Pavements/Sidewalks	(16,922,770)	(1,590,486)	0	(18,513,256)
Water Mains	(6,372,908)	(349,950)	0	(6,722,858)
Traffic Signals	(1,043,892)	(146,592)	0	(1,190,484)
Storm Sewers	(6,107,517)	(367,741)	0	(6,475,258)
Culverts/Bridges	(795,418)	(16,326)	0	(811,744)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(38,056,899)	(3,222,492)	32,019	(41,247,372)
Total Capital Assets Being	07.600.670	2 400 701	(4.402)	100 104 070
Depreciated, Net Governmental Activities Capital	97,698,679	2,409,781	(4,402)	100,104,058
Assets, Net	\$104,931,698	\$ 6,142,113	\$ (4,402)	\$111,069,409
1133013, 1101	φ104,231,020	φ 0,142,113	ψ (+,+02)	φ111,002,402
Depreciation expense was charge	d to governm	ental function	s as follows:	
General Government				\$ 20,999
Security of Persons and Property:				T,
Police				456,809
Fire				135,118
Public Health and Welfare				22,124
Basic Utilities Community Environment				793,736 10,219
Leisure Time Activities				26,510
Transportation				1,756,977
Total Depreciation Expense				\$ 3,222,492

NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Balance 12/31/2004	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2005
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	¢ 1 252 426	Φ 0	Φ 0	Ф 1 250 40 <i>с</i>
Land	\$ 1,352,426	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,352,426
Construction in Progress	287,887	0	(287,887)	0
Total Capital Assets Not	1 (40 212	0	(207.007)	1 252 426
Being Depreciated	1,640,313	0	(287,887)	1,352,426
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Buildings	9,980,379	98,230	(184,489)	9,894,120
Land Improvements	16,649,559	0	0	16,649,559
Machinery and Equipment	11,654,875	754,529	0	12,409,404
Furniture and Fixtures	18,988	0	0	18,988
Vehicles	619,531	32,003	0	651,534
Sewer Lines	17,453,598	541,300	0	17,994,898
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	56,376,930	1,426,062	(184,489)	57,618,503
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(2,496,531)	(248,614)	127,516	(2,617,629)
Land Improvements	(5,539,764)	(504,633)	0	(6,044,397)
Machinery and Equipment	(9,429,880)	(768,023)	0	(10,197,903)
Furniture and Fixtures	(12,420)	(943)	0	(13,363)
Vehicles	(342,964)	(52,202)	0	(395,166)
Sewer Lines	(3,958,302)	(239,932)	0	(4,198,234)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(21,779,861)	(1,814,347)	127,516	(23,466,692)
Total Capital Assets Being	· 			
Depreciated, Net	34,597,069	(388,285)	(56,973)	34,151,811
Total Business-Type Capital				
Assets, Net	\$ 36,237,382	\$ (388,285)	\$ (344,860)	\$ 35,504,237

NOTE 10: **CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS**

As of December 31, 2005, the City had the following significant commitments with respect to capital projects:

	Remaining
	Construction
Capital Project	Commitment
SR 82 Royalton Road Intersection Rehabilitation	\$ 592,803
Storm Sewer Drainage	60,077
Fire Capital Improvements	44,834
Total Capital Projects Outstanding	\$ 697,714

NOTE 11: **JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS**

A. Southwest Council of Governments

The Southwest Council of Governments helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development. The Council's Board is comprised of one member from each of the sixteen participating entities. The Board exercises total control over the operation of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management.

Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representations on the Board.

The Council has established two subsidiary organizations: the Material Response Team (HAZMAT), which provides hazardous material protection and assistance, and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau, which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a SWAT team.

B. Parma Community General Hospital Association

The Parma Community General Hospital is a not for profit adult care hospital controlled by the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The Board of Trustees of the Association is composed of mayoral appointees from the cities of North Royalton, Parma, Brooklyn, Parma Heights, Seven Hills, and Brooklyn Heights. Each city has two representatives on the Board, other than Parma, which has six. The operations, maintenance, and management of the Hospital is the exclusive charge of the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The City's degree of control is limited to its appointments to the Board of Trustees.

Additions to the Hospital have been financed by the issuance of hospital revenue bonds. The bonds are backed solely by the revenues of the Hospital. The cities have no responsibility for the payment of the bonds, nor does any city have any ongoing financial interest in or responsibility for the hospital.

Because there is no ongoing equity interest, there is no requirement to disclose the investment in the jointly governed organization in the general fixed assets account group. The City of North Royalton made no contributions to the Hospital during the year. The Hospital's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Parma Community General Hospital, Parma, Ohio.

NOTE 12: **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 2005, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

Company	Limits		_	Deductible	
Arch Insurance Company					
Commercial General Liability	\$	1,000,000/\$3,000,000	N	lo Deductible	
Commercial Automobile Liability	\$	1,000,000	N	lo Deductible	
Automobile Physical Damage		Included	\$	\$500/\$500	
Property Coverage	\$	47,241,652	\$	1,000	
Electronic Data Processing	\$	322,670	\$	1,000	
Public Officials Liability	\$	1,000,000/\$1,000,000	\$	10,000	
Law Enforcement Liability	\$	1,000,000/\$1,000,000	\$	10,000	
Crime Coverage	\$	25,000	\$	250	
Umbrella Liability	\$	10,000,000	\$	10,000	
Inland Marine Coverage	\$ \$ \$	3,218,216	\$ \$ \$	1,000	
Blanket Position Bond	\$	25,000	\$	250	
Employee Benefits Liability	\$	1,000,000/\$3,000,000	\$	1,000	
Ohio Stop Gap Liability	\$	1,000,000		None	
Sewer Backup	\$	10,000 per occurrence			
•	\$ \$	50,000 aggregate			
Flood/Earthquake	\$	1,000,000	\$	25,000	
Travelers Property Casualty					
Boiler and Machinery	\$	42,533,586	\$	1,000	
Hartford Fire Insurance Company					
Individual Public Employees Bonds	\$	25,000/\$50,000		None	
American Alternatives Insurance					
Excess Liability Policy	\$	10,000,000	\$	0	
Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's of Lond	on				
Range Insurance		1,000,000/\$2,000,000		None	
Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co.					
Firefighters Accidental Death and					
Dismemberment	\$	5,000		None	

NOTE 12: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate of \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 13: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Earned vacation time is paid upon retirement from the City. Employees earn sick leave at different rates depending upon type of employment. Each retiree is entitled to one-half of their sick leave hours, up to a maximum of 650 hours of accumulated, unused sick leave after they have been employed with the City for ten years.

In addition, employees of the City can accumulate compensatory time for the overtime hours worked, generally based upon time and half of hourly rates. Employees are entitled to receive payments in cash for their accumulated hours upon retirement or termination from the City's payroll. The \$45,127 of matured compensated absences payable consists of written requests from employees for termination benefits by December 31, 2005.

NOTE 14: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

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 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 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, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

NOTE 14: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional 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. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or 1-800-222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. The employer contribute rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 9.55 percent, except for those plan embers in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the employer's pension contributions were 12.7 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$732,234,\$505,162, and \$432,125, respectively; 70 percent has been contributed for 2005 and 100 percent for 2004 and 2003. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2005 were \$2,336 made by the City and \$1,465 made by the plan members.

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. The OP&F provides retirement and disability 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. The 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 the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

NOTE 14: **<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

Police are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension benefits while the employer is required to contribute 11.75 percent for police officers and 16.25 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$372,728 and \$375,023 for the year ended December 31, 2005, \$209,504 and \$231,327 for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$196,982 and \$229,752 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The full amount has been contributed for 2004. 76.90 percent and 68.76 percent, respectively, have been contributed for 2005.

NOTE 15: **POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll, (16.7 percent for public safety and law enforcement); 4 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS' latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a rate of return on investments of 8 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50 percent and 6.3 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 1 to 6 percent annually for the next 8 years and 4 percent annually after 8 years.

NOTE 15: **POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 376,109. Actual City contributions for 2005 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$216,853. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. The actuarial value of OPERS' net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004 (the latest information available) was \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement 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 two-thirds basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund;s Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.75 percent of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2005 and 2004. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees and survivors

NOTE 15: **POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

have been 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 City's annual contributions for 2005 that were used to fund postemployment health care benefits were \$192,434 for police and \$176,155 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the latest information available) was \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2004 was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters.

NOTE 16: **NOTES PAYABLE**

Note activity for the year ended December 31, 2005 consisted of the following:

	Outstanding			Outstanding
<u>Description</u>	12/31/2004	Issued	Retired	12/31/2005
Short-Term Notes				
Improvement of Fire Stations	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 0
Street Improvement	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0
Trucks/Snow Plow Equipment	280,000	0	280,000	0
Computer Aided Dispatch/911 Sy	ys. <u>150,000</u>	0	150,000	0
Total	\$ 3,930,000	\$4,000,000	\$ 7,930,000	\$ 0

Proceeds from the notes were used for street improvements, fire station improvements, and equipment purchases.

All notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. In governmental fund financial statements, the note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds.

By Ohio law, notes can be issued in anticipation of bond proceeds, special assessment bond proceeds and levies, or for up to 50 percent of anticipated revenue collections. There are also limitations on the number of times notes can be renewed. All notes outstanding at year end are bond anticipation notes. The notes will be refinanced until the City determines it to be advantageous to issue bonds.

NOTE 17: **LONG-TERM DEBT**

Changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2005 were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance 12/31/2004 as Restated	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2005	Due Within One Year
General Obligations Bonds					
1991 6.75% \$490,000 Real Estate, due 12/1/11	\$ 245,000	\$ 0	\$ 28,000	\$ 217,000	\$ 32,000
1993 5.50% \$12,900 Edgerton Road Waterline due 12/1/13	, 6,727	0	747	5,980	747
1995 6.10% \$209,250 Wallings Road Water and Sewer, due 121/20	127,025	0	8,914	118,111	8,914
1998 4.1% \$2,417,000 Police Facility Refunding Bond, due 121/11	1,476,500	0	184,500	1,292,000	194,000
1998 4.1% \$22,000 James/Julia/Royalwood Road, due 121/18	18,275	0	775	17,500	800
2004 3.4% Maplegrove Thornhurst Road 2005 3.4% \$3,955,000 Various Purpose,	650,000	0	55,000	595,000	60,000
due 12/1/2025 Total General Obligation Bonds	2,523,527	3,955,000 3,955,000	277,936	3,955,000 6,200,591	180,000 476,461
Special Assessment Bonds					
1991 6.75% \$40,000 Cady Road, due 12/1/11 1993 5.50% \$73,100 Edgerton Road Waterline	20,000	0	2,000	18,000	3,000
due 12/1/13 1995 6.10% \$255,750 Wallings Road	38,276	0	4,252	34,024	4,253
Water and Sewer, due 12/1/20 1998 4.1% \$423,000 James/Julia/Royalwood	157,976	0	11,086	146,890	11,086
Sewer, due 121/18 2003 4.60% \$1,120,000 Industrial Park	352,225	0	14,725	337,500	15,200
Phase II, due 2023 Total Special Assessment Bonds	1,085,000 1,653,477	0	35,000 67,063	1,050,000 1,586,414	40,000 73,539
Other Long-Term Liabilities 1968 \$158,953 Accrued Police and Fire Pensio due 5/1/35	n, 135,049	0	2,232	132,817	2,327
2005 0.00% Ohio Public Works Loan		215 220			
Bunker/Ridgeville Waterline 2002 Capital Lease - Pumper Fire Truck	304,890 97,111	217,230 0	0 47,650	522,120 49,461	13,053 49,461
2005 Capital Lease - Bin Trucks	0	243,860	0	243,860	48,912
Compensated Absences	1,970,288	149,490	0	2,119,778	1,075,167
Total Other Long-Term Liabilities Total Governmental Activities	2,507,338 6,684,342	4,565,580	49,882 394,881	3,068,036 10,855,041	1,188,920 1,738,920
Business-Type Activities Ohio Water Development Authority Loans 1987 \$7,467,943 7.73% Wastewater					
Treatment Plant A Improvements, due 2012 1991 5.20% \$4,138,000 Wastewater	\$ 3,780,091	\$ 0	\$ 391,325	\$ 3,388,766	\$ 421,574
Treatment Plant B Renovations, due 7/1/11 1995 4.56% \$11,924,233 Wastewater Treatment	1,829,224 nt	0	243,263	1,585,961	256,077
Plant A Construction Loan, due 1/1/17 1996 4.04% \$5,809,719 Sludge Compost	9,352,210	0	600,879	8,751,331	628,592
Facility, due 1/1/18 Total OWDA Loans	4,637,805 19,599,330	0	277,519 1,512,986	4,360,286 18,086,344	288,844 1,595,087
Total OWDA Loans	19,399,330		1,312,980	18,080,344	1,393,087
Ohio Public Works Loan 1998 0.00% \$1,196,285 Sludge Compost					
Facility, due 1/1/18 Total Ohio Public Words Loan	777,586 777,586	0	59,814 59,814	717,772 717,772	59,814 59,814
Compensated Absences	140,400	11,074	0	151,474	78,022
Total Business-Type Activities	20,517,316	11,074	1,572,800	18,955,590	1,732,923
TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	\$ 27,201,658	\$ 4,576,654	\$ 1,967,681	\$ 29,810,631	\$ 3,471,843

NOTE 17: **LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

OWDA and OPWC loans will be paid from sewer user charges. General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. Special assessment bonds will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefitted property owners. In the event that a property owner would fail to pay the assessment, payment would be made by the City. See Note 18 for further detail on capital leases. The police and fire pension liability will be paid from taxes receipted in the police and fire pension special revenue funds. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	General Obli	gation Bonds	Special A	ssessments	OWD	A Loans
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2006	\$ 476,461	\$ 262,527	\$ 73,539	\$ 79,096	\$ 1,595,087	\$ 881,640
2007	500,986	244,253	74,014	75,497	1,681,942	797,863
2008	520,034	224,408	74,964	71,854	1,773,844	709,276
2009	529,560	203,555	80,439	68,160	1,871,107	615,585
2010	537,661	182,028	82,339	64,207	1,974,066	516,474
2011-2015	1,419,960	654,441	432,047	257,027	7,324,231	1,272,994
2016-2020	1,040,929	412,415	514,072	134,445	1,866,067	78,724
2021-2025	1,175,000	153,213	255,000	24,610	0	0
2026-2030	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031-2035	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	\$ 6,200,591	\$ 2,336,840	\$ 1,586,414	\$ 774,896	\$18,086,344	\$ 4,872,556
				·		
	Ohio			_		
**	Public Works		Fire Pension		tals	
Year	Principal	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2006	\$ 72,867	\$ 2,327	\$ 5,620	\$ 2,220,281	\$ 1,228,883	
2007	85,920	2,427	5,520	2,345,289	1,123,133	
2008	85,920	2,532	5,416	2,457,294	1,010,954	
2009	85,920	2,640	5,307	2,569,666	892,607	
2010	85,920	2,754	5,194	2,682,740	767,903	
2011-2015	429,601	15,647	24,091	9,621,486	2,208,553	
2016-2020	250,159	19,310	20,429	3,690,537	646,013	
2021-2025	130,532	23,828	15,910	1,584,360	193,733	
2026-2030	13,053	29,404	10,334	42,457	10,334	
2031-2035	0	31,948	3,460	31,948	3,460	
Totals	<u>\$1,239,892</u>	<u>\$ 132,817</u>	<u>\$ 101,281</u>	\$27,246,058	\$ 8,085,573	

NOTE 18: CAPITAL LEASES

In 2002, the City also entered into a capital lease agreement for a 2002 pumper fire truck which requires monthly installments of principal and interest of \$51,340 through December 2006. In 2005, the City entered into a capital lease agreement for two 2005 single axle recycle bin trucks which require monthly installment payments of principal and interest of \$53,719 through July 2010. Both items are long-term agreement leases, which meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*.

The future minimum lease payments required under capital leases are as follows:

2005	2002
Single Axle	Pumper
Bin Trucks	Fire Truck
\$ 53,719	\$ 51,341
53,719	0
53,719	0
53,719	0
53,719	0
268,595	51,341
(24,735)	(1,880)
\$ 243,860	<u>\$ 49,461</u>
	Single Axle <u>Bin Trucks</u> \$ 53,719 53,719 53,719 53,719 268,595 (24,735)

NOTE 19: **CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

The City is party to various legal proceedings. City management is of the opinion that ultimate settlement of such claims not covered by insurance will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being allowable expenditures under federal and state regulations. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. City management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.



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 North Royalton, Ohio

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 North Royalton, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 19, 2006, wherein we noted that the City adopted *Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40 and 42*. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion 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 that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable 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 caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City in a separate letter dated May 19, 2006.



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Members of the City Council North Royalton, Ohio

Cumi & Panichi, Inc.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council, Finance Committee, Auditor of State's Office and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Cleveland, Ohio

May 19, 2006



Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133

Members of the City Council North Royalton, Ohio

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of North Royalton, Ohio, (the City) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A- 133 *Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2005. The City's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2005.



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

Internal Control over Compliance

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable 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 noncompliance with applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants caused by error or fraud that would be material in relation to a major federal program 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 compliance and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Cum & Panichi Inc.

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of North Royalton, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 19, 2006, wherein we noted that the City adopted *Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40 and 42*.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

This report is intended for the information and use of the City Council, Finance Committee, Management, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and the Auditor of State's Office and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Cleveland, Ohio May 19, 2006

City of North Royalton, Ohio

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For The Year Ended December 31, 2005

Program Title Federal Grantor and/or Pass-Through Grantor	Federal CFDA No.	Pass-Through Entity/Grant Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	<u>Expenditures</u>	Non-Cash Disburse- ments
Federal Highway Administration Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction Grant	20.205	20340	\$ <u>1,863,832</u> \$		\$ <u>2,231,732</u>	\$
Department of Justice/Office of Community Oriented Policing COPS Grant	16.710	2002SHWX0240	53,419		53,419	
Office of Domestic Preparedness 2004 Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Passed Through Cuyahoga County Ohio Task Force's Weapons of Mass Destruction Training	97.053	S04-UASI-0544-34	<u>17,680</u>		<u>17,680</u>	
Office of Domestic Preparedness Fiscal Year 2004 (EMA) Passed Through Cuyahoga County Citizens Corps Grant Program	16.007	FY04CCP	7,410		7,682	
Department of Homeland Security Rainstorm Grant	97.036	FEMA-1519-DR-035-057008			258,614	
Office of Domestic Preparedness Domestic Preparedness Program Grant (FY2001)	16.007			2,240		2,240
Total Federal Assistance			\$ <u>1,942,341</u> \$	2,240	\$ _2,569,127	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule

City of North Royalton, Ohio

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For The Year Ended December 31, 2005

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures (the Schedule) summarizes activity of the City's federal award programs. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

City Of North Royalton, Ohio

Schedule of Findings OMB Circular A-133, Section .505

December 31, 2005

1. Summary of Auditor's Results

(d)(I)(I)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(I)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(I)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(I)(iii)	Was there any material reported noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(I)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(I) (iv)	Were there any other reportable internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(I) (v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(I)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under Section .510?	No
(d)(I)(vii)	Major Programs	Highway Planning and Construction Grant; CFDA # 20.205
(d)(I)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A and B Programs	Type A: >\$300,000 Type B: All others
(d)(I)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

2. Findings Related to the Financial Statements Required to be Reported in Accordance With GAGAS

None.			

3. Findings for Federal Awards

None.

City of North Royalton, Ohio

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings OMB Circular A-133, Section .315(B)

December 31, 2005

None

City Of North Royalton

13834 Ridge Road North Royalton, Ohio 44133 (440) 582-6234

Response to Findings Associated with Audit Conducted in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* for the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Planned	Anticipated	Responsible
Finding	Corrective	Completion	Contact
Number	Action	Date	Person

None.



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CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 12, 2006