# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

**REGULAR AUDIT** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006



#### CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Mayfield Heights Cuyahoga County 6154 Mayfield Road Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City for Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City'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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure 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 significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 6, 2007, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 6, 2007

The discussion and analysis of the City of Mayfield Heights' (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the 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 should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to those financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

# **Financial Highlights**

This is the City of Mayfield Heights' third publication of its financial statements under the new GASB Statement No. 34 reporting model.

Total assets of the City of Mayfield Heights increased from \$63,439,739 to \$64,809,251, a total of \$1,369,512. This can be attributed to the combined components of pooled cash and cash equivalents and taxes receivable increasing with a slight decline in depreciable capital assets and intergovernmental receivables.

Total liabilities of the City of Mayfield Heights decreased from \$16,317,751 to \$17,558,390, a total of \$1,240,639. The most significant factors can be attributed to an increase in deferred revenue and long-term liabilities.

Total net assets increased from \$47,121,988 to \$47,250,861, a total of \$128,873. This is a moderate increase of .27 percent. See the above notes on total assets and total liabilities.

# **Using This Annual Financial Report**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. These statements are prepared and organized so the reader can understand the City of Mayfield Heights as a financial whole, or as an entire operating entity. The statements provide a detailed look at the City's specific financial activities.

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 non-major funds presented in total in one column.

# Reporting the City of Mayfield Heights as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Assets presents information, excluding Fiduciary Funds, on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, an increase or decrease in net assets may serve as a useful indication of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, non-financial factors such as the City's tax base, change in tax laws, and the condition of capital assets should also be considered. Both the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities use the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenue 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
- Program Revenue and Expenses
- General Revenues
- Net Assets Beginning of Year and End of Year

#### Reporting the City of Mayfield Heights' Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

The presentation of the City's major funds begins on page 13. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements and identify certain services and activities provided to our residents. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major funds are the General Fund, General Bond Retirement Fund and the Road Improvement Fund.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for all activities which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that are expected to be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information assists in determining whether there are more or less financial resources available in the near future for important City services. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

#### The City of Mayfield Heights As a Whole

#### Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Assets looks at the City as a whole and can be used as an indicator of the City's financial position. The Statement of Net Assets in Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2006 compared to 2005.

		nmental ivities
	2006	2005
Assets Current and Other Assets	\$ 28 800 052	¢ 27 200 040
	\$28,800,052	\$27,299,940
Capital Assets Total Assets	36,009,199	36,139,799
l otal Assets	64,809,251	63,439,739
Liabilities		
Long-Term Liabilities	10,676,659	9,862,461
Other Liabilities	6,881,731	6,455,290
Total Liabilities	17,558,390	16,317,751
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets		
Net of Debt	30,557,074	30,265,563
Restricted	1,695,033	1,584,083
Unrestricted (Deficit)	14,998,754	15,272,342
Total Net Assets	<u>\$47,250,861</u>	\$47,121,988

#### Table 1 - Net Assets

Total assets for the City are \$64,809,251. The largest portion of the City's assets is in capital assets totaling \$36,009,199, which represents 55.56 percent of the total.

Total liabilities for the City are \$17,558,390. The most significant liability is the Municipal Complex Bond Anticipation Notes payable for \$4,900,000, and Judgement Notes Payable for \$3,000,000. When combined, the notes payable represent 44.99 percent of the total.

Total net assets for the City are \$47,250,861. The most significant portions of these assets are represented by unrestricted net assets of \$14,998,754 and Invested in Capital Assets net of related debt of \$30,577,074, which represents 31.74 percent and 64.69 percent of the total, respectively.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for the years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and corresponds to the Statement of Activities on page 12.

	Governm Activ	nental vities
	2006	2005
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 1,049,111	\$ 943,078
Operating Grants and Contribution	846,131	731,341
Capital Grants and Contributions	583,351	5,305,352
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	5,364,476	4,747,001
Income Taxes	11,067,785	10,101,949
Other Taxes	87,112	86,580
Grants and Entitlements	1,532,799	1,946,823
Other	2,115,785	721,482
Total Revenues	22,646,550	24,583,606
Program Expenses		
Security of Persons and Property	9,445,067	9,169,036
Public Health Services	316,206	270,544
Leisure Time Activities	1,389,362	1,377,805
Community Environment	799,007	835,633
Basic Utility Services	640,102	886,423
Transportation	5,272,792	2,939,372
General Government	4,416,827	2,513,737
Interest and Fiscal Charges	238,314	178,212
Total Program Expenses	22,517,677	18,170,762
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	128,873	6,412,844
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	47,121,988	40,709,144
Net Assets, End of Year	\$47,250,861	<u>\$47,121,988</u>

#### **Table 2- Changes in Net Assets**

Total revenue decreased in 2006 over 2005 by \$1,937,056, a percentage of 7.88 percent. The decrease is attributed to non-reoccurring capital infrastructure grants that were offset by increases in property and income taxes.

Capital Grants and Contributions increased by \$4,722,001 due to one time grants from Ohio Public Works Commission for Mayfield Road engineering design work and the S.O.M. Center Road Sewer contribution from the Northeastern Ohio Regional Sewer District. Income taxes increased by \$965,836, property taxes by \$617,475 (due to reappraisals) and other by \$1,394,303 (Shemo donation as prescribed in the settlement).

Total program expenses increased overall by \$4,346,915, a percentage of 23.92 percent. The increase in transportation of \$2,333,470 and general government of \$1,903,090 were due to capitalization of infrastructure and the Shemo settlement.

# **Governmental Activities**

Several revenue sources fund the City's governmental activities. The most significant revenue source is municipal income tax. The income tax rate is 1 percent and residents of the City who work in another community receive a .50 percent credit for the first 1 percent paid to another community. The rate of 1 percent and .50 percent credit have been in effect since 1982. Income tax as a revenue source was first enacted in 1967. The City has a significant commercial tax base, which provides financial stability. Major employers such as Rockwell Automation, Parker Hannifin, Meridia Hillcrest Hospital (Cleveland Clinic), and Progressive Casualty Insurance continue to contribute to the City's tax base. In 2006, the City's revenue from income tax was \$11,067,785.

The other major revenue source for the City is the property tax. The City's charter millage is 10 and has remained the same since 1951. The tax duplicate for collection year 2006 was \$555,335,756 and has been certified at \$593,670,512 for the 2007 collection year. While this source is not as significant as the income tax, the duplicate has continued to grow and is a stable source of revenue.

# The City's Funds

Information about the City's major funds begins on page 13. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenue of \$29,086,910 and expenditures of \$31,991,592 (including other financing sources and uses). The most significant fund is the General Fund with a year end fund balance of \$9,601,289, which included an unreserved balance of \$9,461,477 compared to expenditures of \$18,645,990. During 2006, \$2,230,000 was transferred from the General Fund to help finance various capital improvements.

The other major funds in 2006 were the General Bond Retirement Fund and the Sanitary Sewer Improvement Fund. The General Bond Retirement Fund recorded \$5,786,930 in expenditures. \$5,600,000 was related to the repayment of long-term notes. The Sanitary Sewer Improvement fund had a fund balance of \$2,851,268 which will be available for the Mayfield Road sewer replacement in 2007.

# General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. An annual appropriation budget is prepared and presented to City Council for approval. A detailed line item budget for all departments is provided as part of the appropriation process. During the year, several amendments were made, to most significant being to provide payment for the Shemo settlement. The General Fund budget was amended at the end of the year to adjust various line item amounts.

The City of Mayfield Heights' original, conservative revenue estimate of \$17,634,670 was exceeded by \$4,985,243, due mainly to additional income tax collection proceeds from note sale and donation attributed to the Shemo settlement. The original expenditure budget of \$18,283,990 was increased by several amended appropriations to a total of \$22,626,651, for an increase of \$4,342,661. The most significant item was for the completion of the Shemo settlement.

Table 3 - Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)				
	Governmental Activities			
	2006	2005		
Land	\$ 3,024,620	\$ 3,024,620		
Construction in Progress	1,423,637	1,127,407		
Land Improvements	382,634	427,191		
Buildings	6,974,491	7,098,180		
Machinery and Equipment	420,911	396,815		
Furniture and Equipment	443,050	483,932		
Vehicles	1,680,164	1,712,358		
Infrastructure:	, ,			
Roads	11,869,786	12,161,892		
Water Mains	789,357	811,330		
Sanitary Sewers	7,302,203	7,378,379		
Storm Šewers	1,698,346	1,517,695		
Total Capital Assets	\$ 36,009,199	\$ 36,139,799		

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Total capital assets for governmental activities of the City for 2006 were \$36,009,199, an decrease of \$130,600 from 2005. The reason for this decrease can be attributed to normal depreciation expense.

#### **Long-Term Obligations**

As of December 31, 2006, the City had \$8,452,125 in bonds, notes, and loans outstanding with \$618,352 due in a year (see Note 13).

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at December 31

	0	
	Governme	ntal Activities
	2006	2005
Notes	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 5,600,000
OPWC Loans	537,125	254,236
Manuscript Bonds	15,000	20,000
Total Outstanding Debt	<u>\$ 8,452,125</u>	<u>\$ 5,874,236</u>

As of December 31, 2006, the City had no outstanding general obligation bonds. The amount of short-term general obligation bond anticipation notes is \$7,900,000. These notes were first issued in 2002 to finance the Municipal Complex Improvement Project and \$3,000,000 in 2006 for the Shemo settlement. At the time of issuance, the City successfully obtained an upgrade in its Moody's Investors Services bond rating from A1 to Aa3. The City continues to retain the Aa3 from Moody's Investors Services.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The City continues its strong financial position, which can be attributed to its conservative approach in fiscal management. The City has adopted a policy of limited debt issuance. Most capital improvements and equipment replacements are financed from current revenues.

#### **Contacting the City's Finance Department**

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and demonstrate the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, and invests. If you have questions concerning this report or need additional financial information, contact the Director of Finance, Robert G. Tribby, at Mayfield Heights City Hall, 6154 Mayfield Road, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124, by telephone at 440-442-2626, ext. 201, or by e-mail at roberttribby@mayfieldheights.org

**Basic Financial Statements** 

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
<u>Assets</u> Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,867,836
Investments	8,852,909
Materials and Supplies Inventory	49,711
Accrued Interest Receivable	103,378
Accounts Receivable	48,430
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,379,296
Prepaid Items	67,305
Taxes Receivable	8,347,071
Special Assessments Receivable	84,116
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,448,257
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	31,560,942
Total Assets	64,809,251
Liabilities	12 ( 201
Accounts Payable	136,391
Accrued Wages	326,682
Contracts Payable	127,297
Intergovernmental Payable Accrued Interest Payable	664,715 222,230
Deferred Revenue	5,404,416
Long-Term Liabilities:	5,404,410
Due Within One Year	1,324,593
Due in More Than One Year	9,352,066
Total Liabilities	17,558,390
<u>Net Assets</u>	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	30,557,074
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	244,139
Other Purposes	1,450,894
Unrestricted	14,998,754
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 47,250,861</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Expenses	Program RevenuesChargesOperatingCapitalfor ServicesGrants andGrants andand SalesContributionsContributions		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in <u>Net Assets</u> Governmental <u>Activities</u>	
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 9,445,067	\$ 317,343	\$ 154,539	\$ 0	\$ (8,973,185)
Public Health Services	316,206	0	0	0	(316,206)
Leisure Time Activities	1,389,362	323,436	0	0	(1,065,926)
Community Development	799,007	239,888	0	0	(559,119)
Basic Utility Services	640,102	1,670	0	0	(638,432)
Transportation	5,272,792	15,245		583,351	(3,982,604)
General Government	4,416,827	151,529	0	0	(4,265,298)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	238,314	0	0	0	(238,314)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$22,517,677</u>	<u>\$ 1,049,111</u>	<u>\$ 846,131</u>	<u>\$ 583,351</u>	(20,039,084)
	General Rever				
	Property Taxes General Purp				4,257,442
	Special Reve				4,237,442 302,978
	Debt Service				804,056
	Income Taxes				804,030
	General Purp				11,067,785
	Other Taxes	0303			87,112
		itlements not	Restricted to Speci	fic Programs	1,532,799
	Investment Ea		itestitetet to speet		984,345
	Miscellaneous	inings			1,131,440
	Total General	Revenues			20,167,957
	Change in Net				128,873
					,-,•
	Net Assets, Be	ginning of Ye	ar		47,121,988
	Net Assets En	d of Year			<u>\$ 47,250,861</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	General	General Bond <u>Retirement</u>	Sanitary Sewer <u>Improvement</u>	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash	<b>A A A A A A A A A A</b>	<b>•</b> 1(1,550)		<b>*</b> < < <b>2 2 3 4</b>	<b>*</b> • • • <b>*</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Equivalents	\$ 224,901	\$ 164,573	\$ 2,858,078	\$ 6,620,284	\$ 9,867,836
Investments	8,041,781	0	0	811,128	8,852,909
Receivables:					
Taxes	6,979,497	1,024,672	0	342,902	8,347,071
Accounts	44,930	0	0	3,500	48,430
Accrued Interest	90,449	309	0	12,620	103,378
Special Assessments	0	0	0	84,116	84,116
Intergovernmental	620,293	31,805	0	727,198	1,379,296
Inventory	23,256	0	0	26,455	49,711
Prepaid Items	65,737	0	0	1,568	67,305
Total Assets	<u>\$ 16,090,844</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,359</u>	<u>\$ 2,858,078</u>	<u>\$ 8,629,771</u>	<u>\$ 28,800,052</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 93,536	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 42,855	\$ 136,391
Contracts Payable	\$ 95,550	\$ 0 0	<b>6,810</b>	\$ 42,855 120,487	\$ 130,391 127,297
•	303,075	0	· · · · ·	23,607	326,682
Accrued Wages and Benefits Due to Governments		0	0	,	
Deferred Revenue	472,756		0	191,959	664,715
	5,620,188	1,056,477	0	753,616	7,430,281
Total Liabilities	6,489,555	1,056,477	6,810	1,132,524	8,685,366
Fund Balances					
Reserved for Inventory	23,256	0	0	26,455	49,711
Reserved for Prepaid Items	65,737	0	0	1,568	67,305
Reserved for Encumbrances	50,819	0	0	182,585	233,404
Unreserved:					
Undesignated (Deficits) Reported in:					
General Fund	9,461,477	0	0	0	9,461,477
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0	1,382,527	1,382,527
Debt Service Funds	0	164,882	0	87,780	252,662
Capital Projects Funds	ů 0	0	2,851,268	5,816,332	8,667,600
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	9,601,289	164,882	2,851,268	7,497,247	20,114,686
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 16,090,844</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,359</u>	<u>\$ 2,858,078</u>	<u>\$ 8,629,771</u>	<u>\$ 28,800,052</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2006

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$20,114,686
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.		36,009,199
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	\$ 310,596 768,423 862,730 84,116	2,025,865
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding general obligation notes, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(222,230)
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:		
OPWC Loan Bond Anticipation Notes Payable Manuscript Bonds Claims and Judgment Notes Compensated Absences Total	(537,125) (4,900,000) (15,000) (3,000,000) (2,224,534)	<u>(10,676,659)</u>
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$47,250,861</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

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		Comonal	Conitom	Other	Tetal
		General Bond	Sanitary Sewer	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Retirement	Improvement	Funds	Funds
Revenues		Retifement	mprovement	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Municipal Income Taxes	\$10,687,771	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$10,687,771
Property Taxes	3,936,242	795,302	ф 0	302,014	5,033,558
Other Taxes	87,112	0	Ő	0	87,112
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,451,947	111,983	0	1,812,244	3,376,174
Special Assessments	0	0	0	61,148	61,148
Charges for Services	244,051	0	0	278,764	522,815
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	505,118	0	0	1,068	506,186
Interest Income	896,493	10,446	0	43,148	950,087
Miscellaneous	55,810	624	0	54,987	111,421
Total Revenues	17,864,544	918,355	0_	2,553,373	21,336,272
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Security of Persons and Property	8,699,626	0	0	601,569	9,301,195
Public Health Services	292,525	0	0	18,428	310,953
Leisure Time Activities	1,143,775	0	0	250,317	1,394,092
Community Environment	528,061	0	0	255,573	783,634
Basic Utilities Services	699,189	0	18,741	0	717,930
Transportation	1,074,162	0	0	4,092,978	5,167,140
General Government	6,208,652	4,930	0	39,686	6,253,268
Debt Service:			_		
Principal Retirement	0	5,600,000	0	18,352	5,618,352
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	182,000	0	1,000	183,000
Total Expenditures	18,645,990	5,786,930	18,741_	5,277,903	29,729,564
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(781,446)	(4,868,575)	(18,741)	(2,724,530)	(8,393,292)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>					
Sales of Fixed Assets	203	0	0	28,851	29,054
Donations	1,004,800	0	0	0	1,004,800
Proceeds from Sale of Notes	3,000,000	4,900,000	0	0	7,900,000
Proceeds from OPWC Loan	0	0	0	296,242	296,242
Transfers In	0	0	0	2,262,028	2,262,028
Transfers Out	(2,230,000)	0	0	(32,028)	(2,262,028)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,775,003	4,900,000	0	2,555,093	9,230,096
Net Change in Fund Balances	993,557	31,425	(18,741)	(169,437)	836,804
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning of					
Year	8,615,645	133,457	2,870,009	7,672,068	19,291,179
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for	(=	-	c.	/= = a ::	(4
Inventory	(7,913)	0	0	(5,384)	(13,297)
Fund Balances (Deficits) - End of Year	<u>\$ 9,601,289</u>	<u>\$ 164,882</u>	<u>\$ 2,851,268</u>	<u>\$ 7,497,247</u>	<u>\$20,114,686</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, 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, 2006

=

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	836,804
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.			(82,847)
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			(47,753)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Delinquent Property Tax Grants and Entitlements Income Tax Special Assessments	$16,092 \\ (81,060) \\ 366,746 \\ 3,700$		
Total			305,478
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.			5,618,352
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.			(55,314)
Other financing sources in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities.		(	6,196,241)
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 Change in Inventory Total	(236,309) (13,297)		<u>(249,606)</u>
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$</u>	128,873

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

		d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	<u>(Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Income Taxes	\$10,066,300	\$10,778,300	\$10,787,861	\$ 9,561
Property Taxes	3,948,625	4,186,449	3,936,242	(250,207)
Other Taxes	88,850	83,850	84,527	677
Intergovernmental	1,354,645	1,320,645	1,461,946	141,301
Charges for Services	258,650	274,650	286,294	11,644
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	538,550	465,550	505,340	39,790
Interest Income	625,000	760,000	797,462	37,462
Miscellaneous	54,050	45,469	55,238	9,769
Total Revenues	16,934,670	17,914,913	17,914,910	(3)
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Security of Persons and Property	8,716,701	9,041,817	8,752,106	289,711
Public Health	264,705	316,945	303,138	13,807
Leisure Time Activities	1,162,395	1,184,055	1,142,056	41,999
Community Environment	555,355	558,530	526,566	31,964
Basic Utility Services	763,000	763,000	755,384	7,616
Transportation	1,076,175	1,100,725	1,075,541	25,184
General Governments	2,640,659	6,556,579	6,318,527	238,052
Total Expenditures	15,178,990	19,521,651	18,873,318	648,333
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	1	(1. (0.( 70.0))		(10.000
Over (Under) Expenditures	1,755,680	(1,606,738)	(958,408)	648,330
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Proceeds from Sale of Notes	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	203	203
Transfers Out	(2,405,000)	(2,405,000)	(2,230,000)	175,000
Advances In	700,000	700,000	700,000	0
Advances Out	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	0
Other Sources:	,			
Donations	0	1,005,000	1,004,800	(200)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,405,000)	1,600,000	1,775,003	175,003
Net Change in Fund Balance	(649,320)	(6,738)	816,595	823,333
				<u>,</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	7,210,870	7,210,870	7,210,870	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	152,774	152,774	152,774	0
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 6,714,324</u>	<u>\$ 7,356,906</u>	<u>\$ 8,180,239</u>	<u>\$ 823,333</u>

# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

<u>Assets</u> Equity Pooled in Cash and Cash Equivalents Due From Other Governments	\$ 224,758 <u>1,429</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 226,187</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 39,667
Deposits Held and Due to Others	186,520
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 226,187</u>

# NOTE 1: **<u>REPORTING ENTITY</u>**

The City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio (the "City") is a home-rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City of Mayfield Heights operates under its own charter. The current charter, which provides for a council-mayor form of government, was adopted by the voters on July 2, 1951.

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 Mayfield Heights and are included as part of the primary government.

A legally separate organization is a component unit of the primary government if 1) the primary government is financially accountable for the organization, 2) the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete, or 3) the organization is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government. Components units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with certain organizations which are identified as jointly governed organizations. The jointly governed organizations are the Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments and the Mayfield Union Cemetery as presented in Note 18 to the basic financial statements. The City is also associated with an organization defined as risk sharing pool (Note 14).

#### 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 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 statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental 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. 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 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 fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary. The City has no proprietary funds.

## NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

*Governmental Funds* Governmental funds are those through which 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 operating fund of the City and 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 Mayfield Heights and/or the general laws of Ohio.

<u>General Bond Retirement Fund</u> The general bond retirement fund accounts for the note proceeds and interest revenues to be used for municipal complex improvement.

<u>Road Improvement Fund</u> The road improvement fund is used for the improvement of the City's roads.

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

*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 for deposits and monies held for contractors, developers, and community activities and police bond accountant.

# NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# 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. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net assets.

*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 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.

#### 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 and the statement presented for fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recording of deferred revenue, and the presentation of expense versus expenditures.

**Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions** Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in 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 year in which the exchange on which the tax is imposed takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local 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, 2006 but which were levied to finance year 2007 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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all 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 complies with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. As a governmental entity other than an external investment pool in accordance with GASB 31, the City's investments are stated at market value, except for interestearnings investment contracts and manuscript bonds (Note 6).

In applying GASB Statement No. 31, the City utilized the following methods and assumptions as of December 31, 2006:

The portfolio of the City was limited to nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and manuscript bonds. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost. Manuscript bonds are reported at cost.

Aside from investments clearly identified as belonging to a specific fund, any unrealized gain/loss resulting from the valuation will be recognized within the general fund to the extent its cash and investment balance exceeds the cumulative value of those investments subject to GASB Statement No. 31.

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 credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2006 amounted to \$896,493, with the remaining interest revenue being properly withheld to the respective funds in 2006.

For presentation on the statement of net assets, 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. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies.

# G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006 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.

# H. Capital Assets

The City's only capital assets are general 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 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 \$2,500. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not 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. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method utilizing the halfyear convention over the following useful lives:

Description
Building and Improvement
Machinery and Equipment
Furniture and Fixtures
Vehicles
Infrastructure

Governmental Activities Estimated Lives 20 - 60 years 5 - 20 years 5 - 20 years 5 - 20 years 15 - 20 years 15 - 50 years

## NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## I. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future (those employees who will be eligible to receive termination benefits in the next twenty years). The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

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

# J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide 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.

## NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## K. 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, and prepaids.

# L. <u>Net Assets</u>

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 governments.

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

# M. Interfund Activity

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

# N. 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 2006.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## O. Estimates

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

# P. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

An annual appropriation budget is prepared for all funds other than the agency funds of the City. Budgetary comparisons are presented in this report on the budgetary basis.

The legal level of budgetary control is at the personnel services and other object levels within each department for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

**Tax Budget** - A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31, of the following year. A proposed budget of estimated revenues and expenditures is submitted by the Mayor to members of City Council of the City by November 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

**Estimated Resources** - The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official Certificate of Estimated Resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# P. Budgetary Data (Continued)

## Estimated Resources (Continued)

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 amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by Council.

<u>Appropriations</u> - A temporary appropriation measure to control disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriations ordinance must be passed by March 31 and may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations at the fund, function, or object level (legal level of control) do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. 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 appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

<u>Encumbrances</u> - As part of formal budgetary control, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent year expenditures for governmental funds.

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

# NOTE 3: CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR'S NET ASSETS

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, GASB Statement No. 46, Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation, and GASB Statement No. 47, Accounting for Termination Benefits.

GASB Statement No. 45 provides guidance on all aspects of Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) reporting by employers. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 46 defines enabling legislation and specifies how net assets should be reported in the financial statements when there are changes in such legislation. The Statement also requires governments to disclose in the notes to the financial statements that amount of net assets restricted by enabling legislation. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 47 provides guidance on how employers should account for benefits associated with either voluntary or involuntary terminations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 47 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

#### NOTE 4: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### A. Accountability

Fund balance at December 31, 2006 included the following individual fund deficits:

Police Pension Special Revenue Fund	\$ 72,664
Fire Pension Special Revenue Fund	 72,664
Total	\$ 145,328

The deficits in the Police Pension and Fire Pension Special Revenue funds resulted from accrued liabilities. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

#### NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain 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 is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- b. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the related liabilities are incurred (GAAP basis).
- c. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).
- d. Investments are reported at cost (budget basis) rather than fair value (GAAP basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	\$ 993,557
Increase (Decrease) Due to: Revenue Accruals	50,366
Expenditure Accruals	(114,450)
Net Impact of Encumbrances	(112,878)
Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 816,595</u>

# NOTE 6: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal 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 provide 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;

## NOTE 6: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

# A. Cash on Hand

At December 31, 2006, the City had \$1,550 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: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### B. Deposits

At December 31, 2006 the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$12,519,848, (including \$3,000,000 in certificate of deposits). Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2006, \$700,000 of the City's bank balance was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$11,819,848 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposit may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by the City's Council. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents, are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the ORC 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.

### C. Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. 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. At December 31, 2006, fair value was \$31,857 below the City's net cost for investments. At December 31, 2005, fair value was \$115,483 below net cost. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices and acceptable other pricing methodologies.

### NOTE 6: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

## D. Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting 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 five 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.

## E. Credit Risk

The credit risk of the City's investments are in the table below. The credit ratings were provided from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

## F. Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment custodial credit risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Agency notes are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by a third party custodian designated by the Finance Director. 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 finance director or qualified trustee.

### G. Concentration of Credit Risk

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the City's investment program. Investments of the City shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

### NOTE 6: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

			Investment	t Maturities
	Fair	Credit	<u>(in Ye</u>	ears)
Investment Type	Value	Rating (*)	<1	1-3
U.S. Agencies	\$ 7,112,909	Aaa/AAA	\$ 1,638,786	\$ 5,474,123
Manuscript Bond	15,000		5,000	10,000
Total Investments	7,127,909		1,643,786	5,484,123
Carrying Amount of				
Deposits	11,816,044		11,816,044	0
Petty Cash	1,550		1,550	0
Total	<u>\$18,945,903</u>		<u>\$13,461,380</u>	<u>\$ 5,484,123</u>

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Cash and investments at year-end were as follows:

\* Credit Ratings were obtained from Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively, for all investments.

## NOTE 7: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>**

Receivables at December 31, 2006, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues, special assessments, accrued interest on investments, and accounts (billing for rental and permits, etc.). No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2006 for real and public property taxes represents collections of 2005 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2006 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2006 taxes.

2006 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2006 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the State law at 35 percent of appraised market values. 2006 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2007 operations.

### NOTE 7: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (Continued)

## A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2006 public utility property taxes which became a lien at December 31, 2005 are levied after October 1, 2006, and are collected in 2007 with real property taxes.

2006 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2005 on the value as of December 31, 2005. Collections are made in 2006. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for true value for inventory.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$10.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2006 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property - 2006 Tax Valuation	\$ 510,318,510
Public Utility Tangible Property - 2006 Tax Valuation	9,092,130
Tangible Personal Property - 2006 Tax Valuation	35,925,116
Total	<u>\$ 555,335,756</u>

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due by 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 at September 20.

### NOTE 7: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (Continued)

## A. **<u>Property Taxes</u>** (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City of Mayfield Heights. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes, and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2006 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the general, police pension and fire pension funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2006 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue while the remainder of the receivable is deferred.

## B Municipal Income Taxes

An income tax of 1.0 percent is levied on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, residents of the City are required to pay City income taxes on income earned outside the City; however, credit is allowed for income taxes paid to other municipalities up to 50 percent of the first percent paid. The allocation of income tax revenue to the City's general funds is determined by City Ordinance.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit this tax to the City's collection agency at least quarterly. Major employers are required to remit withholdings to the City's collection agency at least monthly. Corporations and self-employed individual taxpayers are required to pay estimated taxes quarterly and file a declaration annually. The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments are remitted monthly, net of collection fees of 3 percent.

### 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: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (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.

All special assessments 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 combined balance sheet.

Special assessments expected to be collected in more than one year amount to \$84,116 in the special assessment bond retirement fund. At December 31, 2006, the amount of delinquent special assessments was \$3,287.

### D. Other Local Taxes

With certain exceptions, a tax of 3 percent is levied by the City on individuals, companies and organizations which collect an admission charge and reported in the Bond Retirement Fund. Additionally, the City receives estate taxes which are used for the purpose of making equipment replacement purchases. All estate taxes are reported in the capital project equipment replacement fund.

#### E. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

		Amount
Governmental Activities		
OPWC Loan	\$	155,977
FEMA Grant		6,067
Estate Tax		170,116
Gasoline Tax/Motor Vehicle License Tax		389,027
Local Government		456,813
Homestead and Rollback		185,007
Utility Property Tax Loss Reimbursement	_	16,289
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	1,379,296

## NOTE 8: INTERFUND AND TRANSFERS

As of December 31, 2006, interfund transfers were as follows:

Fund	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out
General	\$ 0	\$ 2,230,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,262,028	32,028
Total	<u>\$ 2,262,028</u>	<u>\$ 2,262,028</u>

Interfund transfers were needed to provide additional resources for current operations.

# NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2006 follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance 12/31/05	Additions	Reductions	12/31/06
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated Land	\$ 3,024,620	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,024,620
Construction in Progress	\$ 3,024,020 1,127,407	\$ 296,230	\$ 0 0	1,423,637
Total Capital Assets Not				
Being Depreciated	4,152,027	296,230	0	4,448,257
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	1,187,753	0	0	1,187,753
Buildings	8,903,571	99,211	0	9,002,782
Machinery and Equipment	1,395,662	110,843	0	1,506,505
Furniture and Equipment	833,469	6,345	0	839,814
Vehicles	3,585,029	253,752	(295,851)	3,542,930
Infrastructure:	- ) )	)	(	- ,- ,- ,
Roads	25,500,631	965,000	0	26,465,631
Water Mains	1,098,642	0	0	1,098,642
Sanitary Sewer	9,105,285	107.000	0	9,212,285
Storm Sewers	2,203,957	227,000	0	2,430,957
Totals at Historical Cost	53,813,999	1,769,151	(295,851)	55,287,299
Less Accumulated Depreciation:			<u>_</u>	
Land Improvements	(760, 562)	(44,557)	0	(805,119)
Buildings	(1,805,391)	(222,900)	0	(2,028,291)
Machinery and Equipment	(998,847)	(86,747)	0	(1,085,594)
Furniture and Equipment	(349,537)	(47,227)	0	(396,764)
Vehicles	(1,872,671)	(238,193)	248,098	(1,862,766)
Infrastructure:			,	
Roads	(13,338,739)	(1,257,106)	0	(14,595,845)
Water Mains	(287,312)	(21,973)	0	(309,285)
Sanitary Sewers	(1,726,906)	(183,176)	0	(1,910,082)
Storm Šewers	(686,262)	(46,349)	0	(732,611)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(21, 826, 227)	(2,148,228)*	248,098	(23,726,357)
Total Capital Assets Being				<u> </u>
Depreciated, Net	31,987,772	(379,077)	(47,753)	31,560,942
Governmental Activities Capital				
Assets, Net	\$ 36,139,799	<u>\$ (82,847)</u>	<u>\$ (47,753)</u>	\$ 36,009,199

## NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

\* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

	Other					
	Ca	pital Assets	<b>Infrastructure</b>	Total		
Security of Persons and Property	\$	292,872	\$ 0	\$	292,872	
Public Health		5,220	0		5,220	
Public Works		61,565	251,498		313,063	
Community Environment		9,849	0		9,849	
Leisure Time Activities		77,229	0		77,229	
Transportation		51,494	1,257,106		1,308,600	
General Government		141,395	0		141,395	
Total Depreciation Expense	\$	639,624	<u>\$ 1,508,604</u>	\$	2,148,228	

### NOTE 10: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City employees generally earn vacation ranging from two to five weeks based on length of service. It is fully vested when earned. Normally, all vacation time should be taken in the year available unless written approval for carryover of vacation is obtained. Upon termination of employment the employee receives all accumulated vacation time and the pro-rated portion earned for the current year. Employees earn sick leave of 15 days per year; 4.615 hours for every 80 hours paid (excluding overtime). Employees who have at least 10 years of service receive, upon termination of employment, one half of the first 1,000 hours of accumulated sick leave and then one-third of anything over 1,000 hours.

### NOTE 11: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

All City full-time employees, other than non-administrative full-time police officers and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans, as described below:

### NOTE 11: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

## A. **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System** (Continued)

- The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan;
- The Member-Directed Plan (MD) a benefit contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the Member-Directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings.
- The Combined Plan (CO) a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor, death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of both the Traditional Pension and the 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. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2006, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD, and CO). Plan members are required to contribute 9.0 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The employer pension contribution rate for the City was 9.2 percent of covered payroll. The City's required contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$364,779, \$391,333, and \$345,789, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2005 and 2004. 83.64 percent has been contributed for 2006. Contributions to the member directed plan for 2006 were \$537 made by the City and \$353 made by the plan members.

### NOTE 11: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a costsharing, 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.

Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.00 percent for firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$508,430 and \$523,655 for the year ended December 31, 2006, \$481,679 and \$507,604 for the year ended December 31, 2005, and \$472,177 and \$477,068 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The full amount has been contributed for 2005 and 2004. 68.69 percent and 71.36 percent, respectively, have been contributed for 2006.

### NOTE 12: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and primary survivor recipients is available with both the Traditional and the Combined Plan; however, health care benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 2006 employer rate was 13.70 percent of covered payroll; 4.50 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2006.

### NOTE 12: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

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, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.50 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 6.30 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 .50 percent to 6 percent annually for the next 9 years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond), health care costs were assumed to increase at 4 percent (the projected wage inflation rate).

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 totaled 369,214. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31,2005, actuarial valuation was 358,804. Actual City contributions for 2006 which were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$178,425. 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, 2005 (the latest information available) was \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 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, and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service at retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow the benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchase health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the options selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

### NOTE 12: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides post-retirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a two-thirds basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. The Ohio Revised Code provides 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 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 rate 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 post-employment health care program during 2006 and 2005. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees 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 number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2005 the date of the last actuarial valuation was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters.

The City's actual contributions for 2006 that were used to fund postemployment health care benefits were \$202,068 for police and \$169,097 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the latest information available) was \$108,039,449, which was net of member contributions of \$55,271,881.

### NOTE 13: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the debt of the City for the year ended December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Issuance Amount	Maturity Balance Date 12/31/05		Decrease	Balance 12/31/06	Amount Due in a Year
Long-Term Obligations Governmental Activities <u>Manuscript Bonds</u> 5.00% 1999 Aldenham Drive Improvement \$50,000 Total Manuscript Bonds	2009 <u>\$ 20,00</u> 20,00		\$ <u>(5,000)</u> (5,000)	<u>\$ 15,000</u> 15,000	<u>\$                                    </u>
Total GO, SA & Manuscript Bond Liabilities	<u>\$ 20,0</u>	<u>00 \$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (5,000)</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
OPWC Loan Payable \$271,15: OPWC Loan Payable \$1,000,000 Municipal Complex Improvement Notes Claims and Judgment Bond Anticipation		296,241	(13,352) 0 (5,600,000)	113,488 423,637 4,900,000	13,352 0 600,000
Notes Claims and Judgment Payable Compensated Absences	Aug 2007 2,000,0 1,988,2		0 (2,000,000) (643,281)	3,000,000 0 2,224,534	0 0 706,241
Total Governmental Long-Term Liabilities	\$9,862,4	<u>\$ 9,075,831</u>	<u>\$ (8,261,633)</u>	<u>\$ 10,676,659</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,593</u>

Outstanding manuscript bonds consist of street improvements. Manuscript bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and are payable from special assessments levied.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans will be paid from the Road Improvement fund by revenues transferred from the general fund. Municipal Complex Improvement Notes payable were reissued in 2006 in anticipation of bond proceeds. The notes will be refinanced until the projects are complete and the City determines it to be advantageous to issue bonds. Payment for claims and judgments bond anticipation note will be made from the general fund. See note 16 for further details. Compensated absences will be paid from the respective funds from which the employees' salary is paid.

The Ohio Supreme Court found the City liable for a temporary taking of property and ordered the City to begin proceedings in Cuyahoga County Probate Court to determine loss of value for damages. An estimated \$2,000,000 in claims and judgment payable by the City was recorded in the Statement of Net Assets as of December 31, 2003. The City issued \$3,000,000 in Claims and Judgement Bond Anticipation Notes on August 31, 2006. These notes mature on August 31, 2007 and have an interest rate of 4 percent.

#### **Principal and Interest Requirements**

A summary of the City's future long-term debt requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2006 follows:

	Manuscript Bonds			OPWC			Total				
Years	P	rincipal	Iı	Interest		Loan		Principal		Interest	
2007	\$	5,000	\$	750	\$	13,352	\$	18,352	\$	750	
2008		5,000		500		13,352		18,352		500	
2009		5,000		250		13,352		18,352		250	
2010		0		0		13,352		13,352		0	
2011		0		0		13,352		13,352		0	
2012-2016		0		0		53,407		53,407		0	
Totals	\$	15,000	\$	1,500	\$	120,167	\$	135,167	\$	1,500	

### NOTE 14: NORTHERN OHIO RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Northern Ohio Risk Management Association (NORMA) is a shared risk pool comprised of the cities of Bedford Heights, Highland Heights, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, South Euclid, Eastlake, Solon, Maple Heights, and the villages of Chagrin Falls and Hudson, for the purpose of enabling its members to obtain property and liability insurance, including vehicle, and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as NORMA, Inc. to administer the pool. NORMA is governed by a Board of Trustees that consists of the mayor from each of the participating members. Each entity must remain a member for at least three years from its initial entry date. After the initial three years, each City may extend its term by an additional three years.

Each member provides operating resources to NORMA based on actuarially determined rates. In the event of losses, the first \$2,500 of any valid claim will be paid by the member. The next payment, generally a maximum of \$97,500 per occurrence, will come from the self-insurance pool with any excess paid from the stop loss coverage carried by the pool. Any loss over the stop loss coverage would be the obligation of the individual member. If the aggregate claims paid by the pool exceed the available resources, the pool may require the members to make additional supplementary payments up to a maximum of the regular annual payment.

In 2006, the City of Mayfield Heights paid \$122,963 in premiums from the general fund, which represents 8.87 percent of total premiums. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent, the Finance Director at the City of Bedford Heights, 5661 Perkins Road, Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146.

### NOTE 15: **<u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>**

NORMA provides a pool of self-insurance for liability and property damage, vehicles, boiler and machinery, theft, bonding of city employees, and public officials' errors and omissions. The City's share of NORMA's claims and expenses are accounted among general fund departments and other funds in proportion to the protection provided for the assets in those general fund departments and other funds. The agreement of formation of NORMA provides that NORMA will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of the limits described in the agreement.

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. Also, there have been no significant reductions in the limits of liability.

### NOTE 15: **<u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>** (CONTINUED)

All employees of the City are covered by a blanket bond, while certain individuals in policy-making roles are covered by separate, higher limit bond coverage.

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

The City provides medical, dental, and prescription benefits for all full-time employees. All payments are made from the general fund based on amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims. Costs are based on actuarial estimations, demographics, and the City's claim history.

The medical, dental, and prescription benefits are provided through Medical Mutual of Ohio. Payments are made from the general fund on a monthly basis. The expenses are allocated by the number of employees in each department multiplied by the fixed premium rate for each employee. The monthly premium for medical and prescription benefits is \$529.97 for single coverage and \$1,309.69 for family coverage. The monthly premium for dental benefits is \$20.73 for single coverage and \$67.20 for family coverage and \$7.34 for family coverage.

# NOTE 16: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

In August of 2006, the City of Mayfield Heights reached a settlement agreement in the ongoing litigation concerning the temporary taking of property. The parties agreed that the City will pay the sum of \$4,000,000, with the other party donating \$1,000,000 back to the City. The net cost to conclude the litigation was \$3,000,000. The City issued \$3,000,000 in Final Judgment Notes, and the financial transaction was concluded on August 31, 2006. The notes will be refinanced until the amount is paid in full.

### NOTE 17: **<u>SUBSEQUENT EVENT</u>**

On January 2007, the City issued \$4,300,000 in 2007 series Municipal Complex Improvement Bond Anticipation Notes to retire 2006 series Municipal Complex Improvement Bond Anticipation Notes in the amount of \$4,900,000. The 2007 series notes payable were issued at an interest rate of 4.00 percent, with the maturity date on January 25, 2008.

### NOTE 18: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

### Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments

The Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments (ESRCOG) was formed in 1972 to foster cooperation between member municipalities through sharing of facilities for mutual benefit. The governing body of ESRCOG is a council comprised of one representative from each of the six participating municipalities. The Council operates in accordance with a written agreement establishing ESRCOG pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 167.

The Council established one subsidiary organization, the Suburban Police Anti-Crime Network (SPAN), which provides for the mutual interchange and sharing of police personnel and police equipment to be utilized by all six (6) participating member municipalities. In 2006, all participating municipalities contributed \$78,000 each.

The Council adopts a budget for ESRCOG annually. Each member municipality's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Council. In 2006, the City contributed \$13,000, which represents 16.7 percent of the total contributions.

#### **Mayfield Union Cemetery**

The Mayfield Union Cemetery is a jointly governed organization among three local communities (the Village of Mayfield, the City of Highland Heights, and the City of Mayfield Heights). The jointly governed organization was formed based on the boundaries in relation to the cemetery. Each of the communities contributes a nominal fee for the Maintenance of the cemetery. The Village of Mayfield assumes the daily accounting and reporting of the cemetery finances. The Cemetery Board consists of three Board members, with one council member is appointed from each of the three communities. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Director of Finance at the Village of Mayfield, 6622 Wilson Mills Road, Mayfield Village, Ohio 44143.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

City of Mayfield Heights Cuyahoga County 6154 Mayfield Road Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 6, 2007. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the City's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all internal control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

We also noted certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated August 6, 2007.

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#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated August 6, 2007.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 6, 2007





**CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS** 

**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.

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 11, 2007

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