CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005



Auditor of State Betty Montgomery



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

February 21, 2007

The attached audit report was completed and prepared for release prior to the commencement of my term of office on January 8, 2007. Thus, I am certifying this audit report for release under the signature of my predecessor.

Mary Jaylor

MARY TAYLOR, CPA Auditor of State

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CITY OF SEVEN HILLS CUYAHOGA COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE
Independent Accountants' Report1
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Basic Financial Statements:
Government-wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Assets11
Statement of Activities12
Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds13
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – Income Tax Fund18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – Refuse Disposal Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – Community Recreation Center Fund20
Statement of Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Fund22
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund23
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Agency Fund24
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements25
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>

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Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County 7325 Summitview Drive Seven Hills, Ohio 44131

To the Members of City Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Seven Hills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Seven Hills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, Refuse Disposal Fund and the Community Recreation Center 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 December 14, 2006, 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.

Lausche Building / 615 Superior Ave., NW / Twelfth Floor / Cleveland, OH 44113-1801 Telephone: (216) 787-3665 (800) 626-2297 Fax: (216) 787-3361 www.auditor.state.oh.us City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

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.

Betty Montgomery

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

December 14, 2006

The discussion and analysis of the City of Seven Hills, (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. The intent of the discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$14,324,713. Of this amount, \$2,144,861 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$1,565,458, or 29.7 percent of the total general fund expenditures.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

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

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances on a full accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused sick leave).

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

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are used to report additional and detailed information about the City. These statements focus on major funds of the City. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sanitary and storm sewer operations.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - Used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The City utilizes only Agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Our analysis below focuses on the net assets (Table 1) and changes in net assets (Table 2) of the City's governmental type and business-type activities.

I able 1 - Net Assets									
	Governmen	tal Activities	E	Business-Ty	pe A	ctivities	Total		
	2005	2004		2005		2004	2005	2004	
Assets									
Current and Other Assets	\$ 17,803,527	\$ 15,529,340	\$	584,201	\$	537,404	\$ 18,387,728	\$ 16,066,744	
Capital Assets	13,249,116	13,353,165		0		0	13,249,116	13,353,165	
Total Assets	31,052,643	28,882,505		584,201	_	537,404	31,636,844	29,419,909	
Liabilities									
Long-Term Liabilities	12,376,003	13,119,428		19,064		17,438	12,395,067	13,136,866	
Other Liabilities	4,895,925	3,215,400		21,139		21,554	4,917,064	3,236,954	
Total Liabilities	17,271,928	16,334,828		40,203		38,992	17,312,131	16,373,820	
Net Assets									
Invested in Capital Assets,									
Net of Debt	1,234,021	521,422		0		0	1,234,021	521,422	
Restricted	10,945,831	10,432,183		0		0	10,945,831	10,432,183	
Unrestricted	1,600,863	1,594,072		543,998		498,412	2,144,861	2,092,484	
Total Net Assets	\$ 13,780,715	\$ 12,547,677	\$	543,998	\$	498,412	\$ 14,324,713	\$ 13,046,089	
I otal net Assets	\$ 15,/80,/15	\$ 12,347,677	\$	545,998	\$	498,412	\$ 14,324,713	\$ 15,046,089	

Table 1 - Net Assets

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

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

Table 2 - Change in Net Assets									
	Governmen	tal Activities	В	usiness-Ty	pe A	ctivities	Total		
	2005	2004		2005		2004	2005	2004	
Revenues									
Program Revenues:									
Charges for Services	\$ 1,903,103	\$ 1,868,598	\$	359,966	\$	366,780	\$ 2,263,069	\$ 2,235,378	
Operating Grants and Contribution	s 50,628	51,925		0		0	50,628	51,925	
Capital Grants and Contributions	93,419	60,960		0		0	93,419	60,960	
General Revenues:									
Property Taxes	2,578,519	2,729,188		0		0	2,578,519	2,729,188	
Income Taxes	4,343,501	4,353,946		0		0	4,343,501	4,353,946	
Grants and Entitlements	1,151,708	1,167,572		0		0	1,151,708	1,167,572	
Investment Earnings	299,498	143,423		0		0	299,498	143,423	
Other	0	2,500		0		0	0	2,500	
Total Revenues	10,420,376	10,378,112		359,966		366,780	10,780,342	10,744,892	
Program Expenses									
General Government	1,602,355	1,584,420		0		0	1,602,355	1,584,420	
Security of Persons and Property	3,048,134	2,980,421		0		0	3,048,134	2,980,421	
Public Health Services	567,183	621,493		0		0	567,183	621,493	
Transportation	1,668,422	1,450,557		0		0	1,668,422	1,450,557	
Community Environment	495,875	349,229		0		0	495,875	349,229	
Public Works	203,541	180,056		0		0	203,541	180,056	
Leisure Time Activities	1,099,652	1,229,378		0		0	1,099,652	1,229,378	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	502,176	609,766		0		0	502,176	609,766	
Sewer	0	0		314,380		596,059	314,380	596,059	
Total Program Expenses	9,187,338	9,005,320		314,380	_	596,059	9,501,718	9,601,379	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	1,233,038	1,372,792		45,586		(229,279)	1,278,624	1,143,513	
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	12,547,677	11,174,885		498,412		727,691	13,046,089	11,902,576	
Net Assets at End of Year	\$ 13,780,715	\$ 12,547,677	\$	543,998	\$	498,412	\$ 14,324,713	\$ 13,046,089	

The City's largest revenue source is income tax. The City's income tax rate is 2 percent on gross income. There is a 100 percent credit for income taxes paid to another community subject to a cap of 1.1 percent. The City's collection agency is the Regional Income Tax Agency located in Brecksville, Ohio. During 2005, the income tax collected was approximately \$4.3 million. This represented a slight decrease from the prior year. The second largest revenue source is property taxes. The full voted tax rate for 2005 was 4.5 mills. A mill is \$1.00 for every \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The annual property tax is calculated using the taxable value (market value multiplied by 35 percent) of the property effective tax rate levied by the City of Seven Hills. During 2005, the property tax collected was around \$2.5 million. There was a moderate decrease compared to the prior year.

Expenses are categorized by programs. The largest program, Security of Persons and Property, which includes police, fire, and public safety was around 33.2 percent of governmental expenses. The Police Department is made up of one chief, 19 full-time officers, 8 part-time officers, and one secretary. The Fire Department is composed of one part-time chief and 35 part-time fire fighters/paramedics. Training plays a crucial role in keeping up with rapidly changing laws, practices, and technology. Training among our employees is performed in-house, attending seminars/conferences, continuing education classes, practice drills, and watching training videos.

The second largest program is Transportation, which is related to the Service Department operations and was approximately 18.2 percent of governmental expenses. Close in third are General Government and Leisure Time Activities, which approximated 17.4 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of the governmental expenses.

THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,085,651. Of this amount, \$7,848,131 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of prior period(s), for inventory and prepaid items.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$1,565,458, while the total general fund balance was \$1,722,494. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved general fund balance represents 29.7 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total general fund balance represents 32.8 percent of the same amount.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the City's general fund budget to prevent budget overruns.

For the general fund, final budgeted basis revenue was \$142,751 above the original budget estimate of \$5,673,221, primarily due to increases in collections for investment earnings, Mayor's Court revenue, and building permits.

The original appropriations of \$6,013,763 was increased to \$6,126,427. Even with these adjustments, the actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$594,944 below the final budgeted amount for the general fund.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

At the end of 2005, the City had \$13,249,116 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles.

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

Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities Total 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 \$ 1,111,602 1,111,602 \$ 0 0 \$ 1,111,602 \$ 1,111,602 Land \$ \$ Land Improvements 171,156 170,855 0 0 171,156 170,855 Buildings, Structures, 9.471.507 9.760.056 0 0 9.471.507 9,760.056 and Improvements 0 0 Furniture and Fixtures 94,166 25,521 94,166 25,521 Equipment/Vehicles 2,400,685 2,285,131 0 2,400,685 0 ,285,131 \$ 13,249,116 \$ 13,249,116 **Total Capital Assets** \$ 13,353,165 0 0 \$ 13,353,165

The City purchased equipment for the various departments approximating \$520,000. This included the purchase of new ambulance, police car, street sweeper, wood chipper, recreation center fitness equipment, computers for various departments, and equipment for the new Engineering Department.

<u>Debt</u>

The City had \$12,015,095 in outstanding debt at the year-end 2005 as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities		
	2005	2004	
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 10,882,994	\$ 11,647,994	
Special Assessment Bonds	992,000	1,035,000	
Manuscript Bonds	107,000	113,000	
OPWC Loans	33,101	35,749	
Totals	<u>\$ 12,015,095</u>	<u>\$12,831,743</u>	

The City paid \$765,000 on principal for general obligation bonds for the City Recreation Center complex, streets, and sewer improvements. The City's general obligation bond rating carries an A1 rating assigned by Moody's Investors Service.

A bond anticipation note in the amount of \$1,900,000 was issued in 2005 for the improvement of various City streets. The entire program is estimated at \$2,155,000 and the balance will be paid with other capital project and special revenue funds.

The City paid \$43,000 on principal for special assessment bonds for various sewer improvements projects.

The City is within of its legal debt limitations. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt (as defined in the Ohio Revised Code) of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5 percent of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5 percent of the total taxation value of property. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by the ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of percentage. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions within other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective county in which the City lies, is limited to 10 mills. This millage is measured against the property values in each overlapping district.

Other obligations include accrued vacation and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2005 budget. They primarily considered the impact of its 2 primary revenue sources: income tax revenue and property taxes.

The final general fund budget in 2005 was \$6,126,427 and is expected to increase during 2006 mainly with respect to wages and benefits. During 2005, the City restructured its Engineering Department to reduce total costs by creating a new City Engineering Department rather than contracting those services out. The City has taken a more aggressive approach to seeking available federal and state grants as a funding source for City services and equipment. A new Police Department K-9 unit and additional activity programs at the Recreation Center to maximize its usage were introduced in 2005 for which costs are offset by compensating revenue sources. As of the year-end 2005, the City anticipated introducing an Economic Development director as an investment in the future, to explore additional revenue potential in order to contain the rising cost of conducting City operations. Various City celebrations and festivals, which have been arranged through outside committees, are expected to be completely sponsored by the City and paid for through donation. The City will propose an operating levy to the voters in 2006 to cover the costs of permanent and part-time firefighters, ambulance, paramedic, and emergency medical services.

The City recognizes that relatively flat tax revenue coupled with cost of inflation expenditure increases will require the need to further continue a pattern of cost containment while pursuing new revenue sources.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Robert H. Schwarz, Finance Director at 216-525-6242 or Joe Hotchkiss, Deputy Finance Director at 216-525-6248.

Basic Financial Statements

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-Type			
Assets	Activities	_Activities_	Total		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$11,744,456	\$ 584,201	\$12,328,657		
Taxes	3,540,776	0	3,540,776		
Accounts	59,581	0	59,581		
Special Assessments	1,707,767	0	1,707,767		
Accrued Interest	17,193	0	17,193		
Due from Other Governments	647,919	0	647,919		
Inventory	24,743	0	24,743		
Prepaid Items	22,264	0	22,264		
Deferred Charges	38,828	0	38,828		
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,111,602	0	1,111,602		
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	12,137,514	0	12,137,514		
Total Assets	31,052,643	584,201	31,636,844		
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	320,223	1,099	321,322		
Accrued Wages	110,304	3,334	113,638		
Due to Other Governments	363,237	16,706	379,943		
Accrued Interest Payable	39,015	0	39,015		
Deferred Charges	12,278	0	12,278		
Deferred Revenue	2,150,868	0	2,150,868		
Notes Payable	1,900,000	0	1,900,000		
Long-Term Liabilities:	_,, ,		_,		
Due Within One Year	868,758	15,498	884,256		
Due in More Than One Year	11,507,245	3,566	11,510,811		
Total Liabilities	17,271,928	40,203	17,312,131		
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,234,021	0	1,234,021		
Restricted for:	1,231,021	0	1,251,021		
Capital Projects	525,855	0	525,855		
Debt Service	2,772,978	0	2,772,978		
Other Purposes	7,646,998	0	7,646,998		
Unrestricted	1,600,863	543,998	2,144,861		
Total Net Assets	<u>\$13,780,715</u>	<u>\$ 543,998</u>	<u>\$14,324,713</u>		
1 ULAI INCL ASSULS	$\frac{\phi_{13}, 00, 13}{\phi_{13}}$	<u>\$ 543,770</u>	φ1 4 ,324,713		

Total	$\begin{array}{c} \$ (2,485,689) \\ (346,137) \\ (346,137) \\ (308,932) \\ (267,290) \\ (267,290) \\ (203,541) \\ (1,661,651) \\ (1,364,772) \\ (1,364,772) \\ (1,364,772) \\ (7,140,188) \end{array}$	64,939 (19,353) 45,586 (7,094,602)	$\begin{array}{c} 1,180,242\\ 861,481\\ 536,796\\ 4,343,501\\ 1,151,708\\ \underline{299,498}\\ 8,373,226\\ 1,278,624\\ \end{array}$	13,046,089 \$ 14,324,713
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets overnmental Business-Type activities	\$	64,939 (19.353) 45,586 45,586	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	498,412 \$ 543,998
Net (Expe and Changes Governmental Activities	$\begin{array}{c} \$ (2,485,689) \\ (346,137) \\ (346,137) \\ (308,932) \\ (308,932) \\ (267,290) \\ (203,541) \\ (1,661,651) \\ (1,364,772) \\ (1,364,772) \\ (7,140,188) \end{array}$	0 0 (7,140,188)	$\begin{array}{c} 1,180,242\\ 861,481\\ 536,796\\ 4,343,501\\ 1,151,708\\ \underline{299,498}\\ 8,373,226\\ 1,233,038\end{array}$	<u>12,547,677</u> <u>\$13,780,715</u>
Capital Grants and <u>Contributions</u>	\$ 93,419 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 <u>0</u> <u>5</u> 93,419	ial Programs	
Program Revenues Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	$\begin{array}{cccc} \$ & 40,000 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\$	0 0 5 50,628	stricted to Speci	
P Charges for Services	$\begin{array}{cccc} \$ & 429,026 \\ 221,046 \\ 790,720 \\ 228,585 \\ 0 \\ 6,771 \\ 226,955 \\ 0 \\ 1,903,103 \\ \end{array}$	232,299 127,667 359,966 \$ 2,263,069	General Revenues: Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Special Revenue Debt Service income Taxes for: General Purposes Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Special Programs investment Earnings fotal General Revenues Change in Net Assets	Vet Assets Beginning of Year Net Assets End of Year
Expenses	\$ 3,048,134 567,183 1,099,652 495,875 203,541 1,668,422 1,668,422 1,602,355 502,176 9,187,338	167,360 147,020 314,380 \$ 9,501,718	General Revenues: Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Special Revenue Debt Service Income Taxes for: General Purposes Grants and Entitlements no Investment Earnings Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets	Net Assets Beginning of Net Assets End of Year
Primary Government	Governmental Activities: Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities Community Environment Public Works Transportation General Government Interest and Fiscal Charges Total Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities: Sanitary Sewers Storm Sewers Total Business-Type Activities Total Primary Government		

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 **CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO** STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005
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Total Governmental Funds	\$ 11,744,456	3,540,776 59,581 1,707,767	17,193 647,919 24,743 22,264	1,800 \$17,766,499	$\begin{array}{c} 320,223\\ 110,304\\ 1,800\\ 363,237\\ 4,985,284\\ \underline{1,900,000}\\ 7,680,848\end{array}$	24,743 22,264 2,190,513	$\begin{array}{c} 1,565,458\\ 6,639,093\\ 1,050,136\\ (1.406,556)\\ 10,085,651\end{array}$	\$ 17,766,499
Other Governmental Gc Funds	\$ 2,684,403 \$	107,266 22,294 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 302,401\\ 19,065\\ 0\end{array}$	0 <u>\$ 3,135,429</u>	\$ 85,491 \$ 1,923 1,923 1,800 77,144 320,451 \$ 486,809 - -	19,065 0 91,119	0 2,049,571 0 488,865 2,648,620	<u>\$ 3,135,429</u>
2005 Road C Program	6	000	0000	0 <u>\$ 1,904,579</u>	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1,900,000	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ (1,895,421) \\ 4,579 \end{array}$	\$ 1,904,579
Community Recreation Center	\$ 100,250	000	0000	0 <u>\$ 100,250</u>	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$ & 19,234 \\ 9,316 \\ 0 \\ 43,740 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 72,290 \\ \end{array}$	0 0 3,263	0 24,697 0 27,960	\$ 100,250
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	\$ 364,259	0 0 1,707,767	0000	0 <u>\$ 2,072,026</u>	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1,707,767 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1.707,767 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} $	000	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 364,259\\ \underline{364,259}\\ 364,259\end{array}$	\$ 2,072,026
General Bond Retirement	\$ 685,877	541,392 0 0	0 9,973 0 0	0 <u>\$ 1,237,242</u>	\$ 0 0 551,365 0 0 251,365	000	0 0 685,877 685,877 685,877	\$ 1,237,242
Refuse Disposal	\$ 356,091	683,721 0 0	0 6,076 0 0	0 <u>\$ 1,045,888</u>	\$ 54,365 0 0 689,797 0 744,162	0 0 355	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 301,371 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 301,726 \end{array}$	\$ 1,045,888
Income Tax	\$ 3,783,717	1,310,349 0 0	0000	0 <u>\$ 5,094,066</u>	$\begin{array}{cccc} \$ & 139,238 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 624,692 \\ \hline & 763,930 \\ \end{array}$	0 0 66,682	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 4,263,454 \\ 0 \\ \hline 4,330,136 \\ \end{array}$	\$ 5,094,066
General	\$ 1,865,280	898,048 37,287 0	17,193 329,469 5,678 22,264	1,800	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$ & 21,895 \\ & 99,065 \\ & 0 \\ & 242,353 \\ 1,091,212 \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline & 1,454,525 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5,678 22,264 129,094	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1.1\\ 1,565,458\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1.722,494\\ \end{array}$	\$ 3,177,019
	<u>Assets</u> Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	receivables: Taxes Accounts Special Assessment	Accrued Interest Due from Other Governments Inventory Prepaid Items	Due from Other Funds Total Assets	Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Wages Due to Other Funds Due to Other Governments Deferred Revenue General Obligation Notes Payable Total Liabilities	Fund Balances Reserved for Inventory Reserved for Prepaid Items Reserved for Encumbrances	Omeserved, Ondesignated Reported III. General Fund Special Revenue Funds Debt Service Fund Capital Projects Funds Total Fund Balances	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

13

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$10,085,651
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.		13,249,116
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes Grants and Entitlements Income Tax Special Assessments Total	\$ 79,559 422,398 624,692 <u>1,707,767</u>	2,834,416
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bonds Special Assessments Bonds OPWC Loan Manuscript Bonds Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs Deferred Charges Compensated Absences Accrued Interest Payable Total	(10,882,994)(992,000)(33,101)(107,000)38,828(12,278)(360,908)(39,015)	<u>(12,388,468)</u>
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 13,780,715</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 **CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

l nental <u>Is</u>	6,639,744 1,699,339 42,000	$^{+3,000}_{,186,949}$	286,413 78,893	5,909	2,774,094	621,548 861,122	607,512	203,541 .535,622	,407,781	024,048	816,649 506,884	<u>9,301</u>	576,608	27,879 4,436,326 (4,436,326)	<u>27,879</u> 604,487	9,481,164	5,651
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 6,639 1,699	1,18(50]	286 75	10,435,909	2,774	62] 86]	09	1.535	1,407	77C	816 500	9,859,301	570	2, 4,43((4,43(602	9,48]	\$10,085,651
Other Governmental Funds	\$ 245,357 744,210 0	397,937 23.693	37,752 13.748	1,462,697	422,411	00	123,871	0 446,488	0	00/,100	0 0	1,354,520	108,177	0 95,103 (816,145)	$\frac{(721,042)}{(612,865)}$	3,261,485	\$ 2,648,620
2005 Road Program	000 \$	000	4,579 0	4,579	0	00	00	00	0	D	00		4,579	000	$\frac{0}{4,579}$	0	\$ 4,579
Community Recreation Center	\$	780,575	0 461	781,036	0	0 776.380	0	203,241 0	000010	21,008	00	1,000,929	(219,893)	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\210,500\\ 0\end{array}$	$\frac{210,500}{(9,393)}$	37,353	\$ 27,960
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000,04	52,620	95,620	0	00	00	00	00	D	43,000 55,184	98,184	(2,564)	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ (20,893) \end{array}$	$\frac{(20,893)}{(23,457)}$	387,716	\$ 364,259
General Bond Retirement	\$ 479,562 70,407	000	00	549,969	0	00	000	00	2,334	D	773,649 451,700		(677,714)	$\begin{array}{c}0\\839,381\\0\end{array}$	<u>839,381</u> 161,667	524,210	\$ 685,877
Refuse Disposal	\$ 595,801 86,713	000	00	682,514	0	581,080	00	00	0	189	00	581,269	101,245	0 0 0	$\frac{0}{101,245}$	200,481	\$ 301,726
Income Tax	\$ 4,444,528 0	000	0 5.000	4,449,528	0	00	59,487	19.040	166,078	186,06	00	338,592	4,110,936	0 221,657 <u>(3,504,185)</u>	$\frac{(3,282,528)}{828,408}$	3,501,728	\$ 4,330,136
General	\$ 874,496 798,009 0	8,437 $477,878$	191,462 59,684	2,409,966	2,351,683	40,468 84,742	424,154	01,070,094	1,239,369	4/,014	00	5,258,124	(2,848,158)	$\begin{array}{c} 27,879\\ 3,069,685\\ (95,103)\end{array}$	$\frac{3,002,461}{154,303}$	r <u>1,568,191</u>	\$ 1,722,494
	Taxes Taxes Intergovernmental Snorid A secondaria	Charges for Services Fines, Licenses, and Permits	Interest Income Miscellaneous	Total Revenues	<u>Expenditures</u> Security of Persons and Property	Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities	Community Environment	Fublic works Transportation	General Government	Capital Outlay Debt Service:	Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	Total Expenditures	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	Other Financing Sources (Uses) Sale of Fixed Assets Transfers In Transfers Out	10131 Utner Financing Sources (Uses) Net Change in Fund Balances	Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	Fund Balances at End of Year

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	604,487
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, i the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amou by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Capital Additions (Net of Deletions) Current Year Depreciation (Net of Deletions) Total	\$ 387,118 (491,167)		(104,049)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Delinquent Property Taxes Grants and Entitlements Special Assessments Income Tax Total	(14,090) (4,198) 114,030 (106,026)		(10,284)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.			816,649
Premiums on bonds issued are recognized as revenues in the governmental funds, however, they are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities			682
Bond issuance costs are recognized as expenditures in the governmenta funds, however, they are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities			(3,226)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.			2,002
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and intergovernmental payable which represents 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 Total	(73,223)		(73,223)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 1</u>	,233,038

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Budgetee Original	<u>l Amounts</u> Final	Actual	Variance Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	Oligilia	<u>1'11141</u>	Actual	<u>(Negative)</u>
Local Taxes	\$ 889,000	\$ 889,000	\$ 874,496	\$ (14,504)
Intergovernmental	\$ 889,000	\$ 889,000	\$ 874,490 847,263	³ (14,304) 25,141
e	8,750	8,600	10,362	1,762
Charges for Services	372,200	464,200	469,229	
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	· · · ·	,		5,029
Interest	106,000	235,000	195,906	(39,094)
Miscellaneous	28,050	60,550	59,684	(866)
Total Revenues	2,253,111		2,456,940	(22,532)
<u>Expenditures</u> Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,656,094	2,642,701	2,455,768	186,933
Public Health Services	40,468	40,468	40,468	0
Leisure Time Activities	116,345	128,805	100,619	28,186
Community Environment	516,006	512,345	433,213	79,132
Transportation	1,120,981	1,163,449	1,096,227	67,222
General Government	1,429,808	1,495,788	1,268,285	227,503
Total Expenditures	5,879,702	5,983,556	5,394,580	588,976
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		<i>t</i> t	<u>/</u>	
Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,626,591)	(3,504,084)	(2,937,640)	566,444
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Fixed Assets	10,000	26,000	27,879	1,879
Transfers In	3,410,110	3,270,500	3,069,685	(200,815)
Transfers Out	(93,061)	(101,071)	(95,103)	5,968
Advances In	0	40,000	40,000	0
Advances Out	(41,000)	(41,800)	(41,800)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	3,286,049	3,193,629	3,000,661	(192,968)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(340,542)	(310,455)	63,021	373,476
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,659,697	1,659,697	1,659,697	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	23,029	23,029	23,029	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,342,185</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,271</u>	<u>\$ 1,745,747</u>	<u>\$ 373,476</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -INCOME TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

P	<u>Budgetec</u> Original	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance Final Budget Positive <u>(Negative)</u>
Revenues	¢ 4 297 000	¢ 4 2 97 000	¢ 4 220 704	¢ 40.704
Local Taxes Miscellaneous	\$4,286,000	\$4,287,000	\$4,329,704	\$ 42,704
Total Revenues	1,000 4,287,000	<u>5,000</u> <u>4,292,000</u>	<u>5,000</u> <u>4,334,704</u>	42,704
Total Revenues	4,287,000	4,292,000	4,334,704	42,704
<u>Expenditures</u> Current:				
General Government	169,769	178,269	168,691	9,578
Capital Outlay	730,000	721,500	160,056	561,444
Total Expenditures	899,769	899,769	328,747	571,022
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,387,231	3,392,231	4,005,957	613,726
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	221,657	221,657	0
Transfers Out	(3,689,500)	(3,714,500)	(3,504,185)	210,315
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,689,500)	(3,492,843)	(3,282,528)	210,315
Net Change in Fund Balance	(302,269)	(100,612)	723,429	824,041
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	2,684,570 <u>170,014</u>	2,684,570 170,014_	2,684,570 <u>170,014</u>	0 0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 2,552,315</u>	<u>\$2,753,972</u>	\$ 3,578,013	<u>\$ 824,041</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -REFUSE DISPOSAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual	Variance Final Budget Positive <u>(Negative)</u>
Revenues	¢ (2 (1 0)	• • • • • • • •	* 505 001	
Local Taxes	\$ 626,494	\$ 626,494	\$ 595,801	\$ (30,693)
Intergovernmental	70,374	70,374	86,713	16,339
Total Revenues	696,868	696,868	682,514	(14,354)
Expenditures Current: Public Health Services Capital Outlay Total Expenditures Net Change in Fund Balance	609,375 <u>285,000</u> <u>894,375</u> (197,507)	609,375 285,000 894,375 (197,507)	581,269 200 581,469 101,045	28,106 <u>284,800</u> <u>312,906</u> 298,552
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	200,327	200,327	200,327	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	0_	0	0_	0_
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 2,820</u>	<u>\$ 2,820</u>	<u>\$ 301,372</u>	<u>\$ 298,552</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL -COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Budgetec	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance Final Budget Positive <u>(Negative)</u>
Revenues Charges for Services	¢ 727.000	¢ 010 500	¢ 7(4121	¢ (54.2(0)
Charges for Services Miscellaneous	\$ 737,000 4,400	\$ 818,500 2,200	\$ 764,131 586	\$ (54,369) (1,614)
Total Revenues	741,400	820,700	764,717	(1,014) (55,983)
Total Revenues		020,700_		(33,783)
Expenditures				
Current:	000 120	1 050 114	1 005 460	44 654
Leisure Time Activities	999,139	1,050,114	1,005,460	44,654
Total Expenditures	999,139	1,050,114	1,005,460	44,654
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(257,720)	(220, 414)	(240, 742)	(11, 220)
Over (Under) Expenditures	(257,739)	(229,414)	(240,743)	(11,329)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	195,000	225,000	210,500	(14,500)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	195,000	225,000	210,500	(14,500)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(62,739)	(4,414)	(30,243)	(25,829)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	70,685	70,685	70,685	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	626	626	626	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 8,572</u>	<u>\$ 66,897</u>	<u>\$ 41,068</u>	<u>\$ (25,829)</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

Assets	Business-Type <u>Activities</u> Sanitary/Storm <u>Sewers</u>
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 584,201</u>
Total Assets	584,201
Liabilities <u>Current Liabilities</u> Accounts Payable Accrued Wages Accrued Compensated Absences Due to Other Governments Total Current Liabilities	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,099\\3,334\\19,064\\\underline{16,706}\\40,203\end{array} $
<u>Net Assets</u>	
Unrestricted	543,998
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 543,998</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Business-Type <u>Activities</u> Sanitary/Storm Sewers
<u>Operating Revenues</u>	
Charges for Services	<u>\$ 359,966</u>
Total Operating Revenues	359,966
Operating Expenses Personal Services Materials and Supplies Contractual Services Total Operating Expenses Change in Net Assets	264,666 15,790 <u>33,924</u> <u>314,380</u> 45,586
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	498,412
Net Assets at End of Year	<u>\$ 543,998</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Business- Type <u>Activities</u> Sanitary <u>Storm Sewers</u>
Cash Received from Users	\$ 371,292
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(49,714)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(263,455)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	58,123
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	58,123
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	526,078
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 584,201</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net Gain from Operations Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	\$ 45,586
Accounts Receivable	11,326
Accounts Payable	833
Due to Other Governments	(1,155)
Accrued Wages Payable	(93)
Accrued Compensated Absences	1,626
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 58,123</u>

CITY OF SEVEN HILLS, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2005

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<u>Assets</u> Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	\$ 103,918 14,852
Total Assets	<u>\$ 118,770</u>
<u>Liabilities</u> Due to Other Governments Due to Others	\$ 2,000 <u> 116,770</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 118,770</u>

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. **Description of the Entity**

The City

The City of Seven Hills, Ohio (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of Ohio. A charter was first adopted by the electorate on October 10, 1966. The charter provides for a Mayor/Council form of government. Elected officials include seven Council members and a Mayor.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the governmental reporting entity, the City adopted the provision of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, under which the financial statements include all the organizations, activities, functions, and component units for which the City (primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the component unit, or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

On this basis, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards, and commissions that are part of the primary government, including police and fire protection, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, certain social services, and general administrative services.

The City is associated with certain organizations which are identified as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are described in Note 17. These organizations are:

Southwest Council of Governments Parma Community General Hospital Association Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City's Mayor's Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Mayor is an elected City official who has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the court fines and fees.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods and services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. **<u>Basis of Presentation</u>** (Continued)

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required by law or contract to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of Seven Hills and/or the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Income Tax Fund</u> - To account for income tax revenue and the expenditures of the administration of the income tax.

<u>Refuse Disposal Fund</u> - To account for the refuse pickup and hauling services provided to residential and commercial users within the City.

<u>Community Recreation Center Fund</u> - To account for the recreational services provided to the residents within the City.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. **Fund Accounting** (Continued)

<u>General Bond Retirement Fund</u> - To account for the accumulation of resources for the payments of general obligation long-term debt of the City, including selfsupporting obligations not otherwise paid from proprietary funds.

<u>Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund</u> - To account for accumulated special assessment revenues collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City by the County Auditor for payment of assessment bonds.

2005 Road Program - To account for the construction of roads throughout the City.

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

Proprietary Fund Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no internal service funds.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

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, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account primarily for deposits held for contractors and developers, Mayor's Court, and unclaimed monies.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. 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.

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.

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, of which the City receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (Note 13). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

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

All proprietary funds are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. Proprietary funds' unbilled services are recognized as revenue in the period when the service is provided. Under GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Activities*, all proprietary funds will continue to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards issued on or before November 30, 1989. However, from that date forward, proprietary funds will have the option of either **1**) choosing not to apply future FASB standards (including amendments of earlier pronouncements), or **2**) continuing to follow new FASB pronouncements (unless they conflict with GASB pronouncements). The City has chosen not to apply future FASB standards.

F. Budgetary Accounting

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.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, an annual appropriation budget is prepared for all funds of the City. Budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue funds are presented in this report on the budgetary basis of accounting.

The City's budgetary process is as follows:

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. **<u>Budgetary Accounting</u>** (Continued)

<u>Budget</u> - 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.

<u>Estimated Resources</u> - The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City on 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.

<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. Appropriations may not exceed the estimated resources.

<u>Budgetary Level of Expenditures</u> - The City is required by Ohio law to establish annual appropriations for all necessary funds. These appropriations distinguish the personal services and other costs for every division and expenditures may not legally exceed the amount appropriated at this level. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund/function/object level in the general fund and fund/object level in all other funds.

<u>Encumbrances</u> - Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is used as an extension of the formal budgetary control.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unused 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.

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash for budget purposes as opposed to when susceptible to accrual for GAAP purposes;
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash for budget purposes as opposed to when the liability is incurred for GAAP purposes;
- 3. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures for budget purposes as opposed to reservation of fund balances for GAAP purposes.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the major special revenue funds.

Net Change in Fund Balance						
General and Major Special Revenue Funds						
			Refuse	Community Recreation		
	General	Income Tax	Disposal	Center		
GAAP Basis \$	154,303	\$ 828,408	\$ 101,245	\$ (9,393)		
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	46,974	(114, 824)	0	(16,319)		
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	14,532	215,549	54,519	17,966		
Advances In	40,000	0	0	0		
Advances Out	(41, 800)	0	0	0		
Encumbrances	(150,988)	(205,704)	(54,719)	(22,497)		
Budget Basis	63,021	\$ 723,429	\$ 101,045	\$ (30,243)		

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Investments

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

During 2005, the portfolio of the City was limited to City of Seven Hills bonds, U.S. Government Agency Securities, and STAROhio.

Most of the City's investments are reported at fair value, which is the quoted market price as of the valuation date. Exceptions to the fair value requirement include nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts and money market investments.

Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements, are reported at cost. Money market investments, including U.S. Treasury obligations that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at time of purchase by the City, are reported at amortized cost.

Aside from investments clearly identified as belonging to a specific fund, any unrealized gain/loss resulting from the valuation is recognized within the general fund to the extent its cash and investment balance exceeds the cumulative value of these investments.

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity.

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, special assessment bond fund, the 2005 Road Program fund, and other governmental funds during fiscal year 2005 amounted to \$191,462, \$52,620, \$4,579, and \$37,752, respectively, which includes \$149,441 assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Investments (Continued)

For purposes on the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the balance sheet, 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.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those specifically associated with general governmental activities. These assets primarily 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. Currently, there are no capital assets reported in proprietary funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,500. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, culverts, storm sewers, and traffic signalization. Improvements that add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of an asset are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not meet the capitalization criteria is not capitalized. Interest incurred in capital leases or during construction periods is not capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated with the exception of land. These capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related asset. Upon implementation, useful lives for infrastructure will be estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Assets	
Buildings	10-50
Improvements other than Buildings	5-30
Equipment	3-30
Infrastructure	25-50

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control over all funds, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and reported as expenditures on the non-GAAP budget basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not represent expenditures or liabilities of the City.

J. Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenues

State grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. Amounts received in excess of expenditures are reflected as deferred revenue.

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "due to/from other funds". Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. As of December 31, 2005, there was \$1,800 in outstanding interfund loans or unpaid amounts for interfund services.

L. Inventory

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

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

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Compensated Absences

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

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

N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

O. 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 expenditures. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventories, and prepaid items.

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Q. Estimates

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

NOTE 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City, however additional note disclosure can be found in Note 4. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 42 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

NOTE 3: COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

<u>Fund</u>
Specia

\$ 900
55,582
\$

The fund deficits in the special revenue funds resulted from accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for the deficits in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

Inactive deposits are 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 other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any Federal government agency or instrumentality including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of Federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provide that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) and (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 Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio).

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of 6 months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest, or coupons;
- 2. Obligations of the City.

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 5 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.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

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

A. Cash on Hand

At December 31, 2005, the City had \$1,200 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."

B. Deposits

At December 31, 2005, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,178,842 (including \$2,400,000 in certificates of deposit). Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2005, \$500,000 of the City's bank balance was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$5,668,003 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 deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by the City Council. All deposits, except for deposits held by fiscal and escrow agents, are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, is held in financial institution pools at Federal Reserve banks, or at member banks of the Federal Reserve system in the name of the respective depository bank, and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds, or as specific collateral held at a Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

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, 2005, fair value was \$21,176 below the City's net cost for investments. Fair value is determined by quoted market priced and acceptable other pricing methodologies.

NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS 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 5 years from the date of purchase, and that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

E. Credit Risk

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

F. Custodial Credit Risk

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

G. Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Cash and investments at year-end were as follows:

			Investment
			Maturities
		Credit	(in Years)
Investment Type	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Rating (*)</u>	< 1
STAROhio	\$ 1,191,379	AAA	\$ 1,191,379
U.S. Agencies	4,969,006	AAA	4,969,006
Manuscript Bond	107,000		107,000
Total Investments	6,267,385		6,267,385
Carrying Amount of Deposits	6,178,842		6,178,842
Petty Cash	1,200		1,200
Totals	\$12,447,427		\$12,447,427

* Credit rating was obtained from Standard & Poor's for all investments.

NOTE 5: **<u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>**

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2005 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2004	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2005
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	<u>\$ 1,111,602</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$ 1,111,602</u>
Total Capital Assets Not				
Being Depreciated	1,111,602	0	0	1,111,602
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	232,300	7,218	0	239,518
Buildings, Structures, and Improvements	s 11,565,223	0	0	11,565,223
Furniture and Fixtures	71,106	74,423	(5,725)	139,804
Equipment and Vehicles	3,628,637	439,002	(127,800)	3,939,839
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	15,497,266	520,643	(133,525)	15,884,384
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(61,445)	(6,917)	0	(68,362)
Buildings, Structures,				
and Improvements	(1,805,167)	(288,549)	0	(2,093,716)
Furniture and Fixtures	(45,585)	(3,345)	3,292	(45,638)
Equipment and Vehicles	(1,343,506)	(270,507)	74,859	(1,539,154)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,255,703)	* (569,318)	78,151	(3,746,870)
Total Capital Assets Being				
Depreciated, Net	12,241,563	(48,675)	(55,374)	12,137,514
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 13,353,165</u>	<u>\$ (48,675)</u>	<u>\$ (55,374)</u>	<u>\$13,249,116</u>

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$ 132,618
Leisure Time Activities	204,788
Transportation	55,445
Community Environment	78
General Government	 176,389
Total	\$ 569,318

NOTE 6: **<u>DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS</u>**

Governmental Activities	Amounts
<u>General Fund</u>	• ••••
Local Government Support	\$ 223,077
Liquor Permits Estate Taxes	1,991
Homestead and Rollback	41,618 <u>62,783</u>
Total General Fund	329,469
Special Revenue Fund	
Street Maintenance	
Gasoline Tax	93,850
Highway Distribution	69,153
Motor Vehicle License Tax Auto Registration	39,438
Permissive Tax	5,976
Total Street Maintenance	208,417
State Highway	7 (00
Gasoline Tax	7,609
Highway Distribution Motor Vehicle License Tax Auto Registration	5,618 3,198
Permissive Tax	508
Total State Highway	16,933
Total Suce Highway	
Refuse Disposal	
Homestead and Rollback	6,076
Total Refuse Disposal	6,076
Service Department Equipment	
Homestead and Rollback	42,622
Total Service Department Equipment	42,622
Police Pension Homestead and Rollback	34,429
Total Police Pension	<u> </u>
Total Special Revenue Funds	308,477
Total Special Revenue Funds	
Debt Service	
Bond Retirement	
Homestead and Rollback	9,973
Total Bond Retirement	9,973
Total Debt Service Fund	9,973
	ф (17 01 0
Total Due from Other Governments	<u>\$ 647,919</u>

NOTE 7: **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:

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor, and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of both the Traditional 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 City's required contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$252,060, \$221,456, and \$196,335, respectively. 72 percent has been contributed for 2005 and 100 percent for 2004 and 2003.

NOTE 7: **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1 percent of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9 percent. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 9.55 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.7 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

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 are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 11.75 percent for police. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police were \$117,857, \$114,956, and \$115,411, for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2004 and 2003. 71 percent has been contributed for 2005.

NOTE 8: **<u>POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u>**

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 with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for 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 2005 employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll, (16.7 percent for public safety and law enforcement); 4 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2005.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS' latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a rate of return on investments of 8 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50 percent and 6.30 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 1 percent to 6 percent for the next 8 years. In subsequent years (9 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4 percent annually (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.

At December 31, 2005, the number of active contributing participants in the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans totaled 376,109. The City's annual contributions for 2005 used to fund postemployment benefits were \$105,574. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS' net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004, were \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

NOTE 8: **<u>POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u>** (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

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 skyrocketing health care costs.

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 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.

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 received 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 OP&F's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the OP&F fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting are on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.75 percent of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2005 and 2004. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees 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.

NOTE 8: **<u>POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u>** (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (Continued)

The City's annual contributions for 2005 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$77,735 for police. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004, were \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2004 was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters.

NOTE 9: **NOTES PAYABLE**

The Ohio Revised Code provides that notes and renewal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 20 years from the date of issuance of the original notes. The maximum maturity for notes anticipating general obligation bonds payable from special assessments is 5 years. Any period in excess of 5 years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and portions of the principal amount of notes outstanding for more than 5 years must be retired in amounts at least equal to and payable no later than the principal maturities required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial 5 year period.

The following general obligation note was issued in 2005 with a maturity date of December 7, 2006:

Balance						
	January 1,					
	2005	5	Issued	Retired	2005	
Capital Projects Notes Payable:						
3.25% Street Improvement	\$	0	<u>\$1,900,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$1,900,000</u>	
Total Notes Payable	\$	0	<u>\$1,900,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$1,900,000</u>	

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental Activities	Original Issue Amount	Balance 01/01/2005	Additions	Retired	Balance 12/31/2005	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds						
1994 6.50% Various Purpose	¢ 1 105 000	¢ 59.000	¢ 0	\$ 55,000	¢ 2,000	¢ 2,000
Improvement Bonds 2001 6.11% Recreation Bond, due 2020	\$1,105,000 6,500,000	\$ 58,000 5,570,000	\$ 0 0	\$ 55,000 295,000	\$ 3,000 5,275,000	\$ 3,000 195,000
2002 4.15% General Obligation Bond,	0,500,000	5,570,000	0	295,000	5,275,000	195,000
due 2002	6,294,994	5,339,994	0	415,000	4,924,994	425,000
2004 3.96% Multi-Purpose Bonds,	, ,	, ,		,	, ,	,
due 2014	680,000	680,000	0	0	680,000	0
Total General Obligation Bonds		11,647,994	0	765,000	10,882,994	623,000
Special Assessment Bond Payable 1994, 6.50% Elmhurst Improvement,						
due 2014	105,000	67,000	0	5,000	62,000	5,000
1997, 5.67% Pleasant Valley Segment "O		.,	-	-,	,	-,
due 2017	400,000	305,000	0	15,000	290,000	20,000
2000, 6.36% Ridgeview Sanitary Sewer,						
due 2020	400,000	350,000	0	15,000	335,000	15,000
2004, 3.96% Sprague Road, due 2024	313,000	313,000	0	8,000	305,000	10,000
Total Special Assessment Bond		1,035,000	0	43,000	992,000	50,000
<u>Manuscript Bonds</u>						
1998, 5.25% Broadview Road, due 2018	141,000	113,000	0	6,000	107,000	6,000
Total Manuscript Bonds	,	113,000	0	6,000	107,000	6,000
-						
OPWC Loan						
1998, 0.00% Broadview Sanitary Sewer,		25 740	0	2 (10	22 101	2 (40
due 2018 Total OPWC Loan	52,961	<u>35,749</u> 35,749	0	<u>2,648</u> 2,648	$\frac{33,101}{33,101}$	$\frac{2,648}{2,648}$
Total OF WC Loan			0	2,048		2,048
Other Obligations						
Accrued Compensated Absences		287,685	260,333	187,110	360,908	187,110
Total Other Obligations		287,685	260,333	187,110	360,908	187,110
		12 110 420	260.222	1 002 750	10.076.000	0.00 750
Total Governmental Activities		13,119,428	260,333	1,003,758	12,376,003	868,758
Business-Type Activities						
Accrued Compensated Absences		17,438	17,124	15,498	19,064	15,498
Total Business-Type Activities		17,438	17,124	15,498	19,064	15,498
Total Governmental and Business-Type	Activities	<u>\$13,136,866</u>	<u>\$ 277,457</u>	<u>\$1,019,256</u>	<u>\$12,395,067</u>	<u>\$ 884,256</u>

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of recreation center, street, and sewer improvement issues. These bonds are paid from the General Bond Retirement debt service fund from property taxes, fees collected from sewer connections, sewer tap-ins, and proceeds received from the collection of city income taxes.

Outstanding special assessment bonds consist of street and sewer improvements which are payable from the proceeds of assessments against individual property owners. These bonds are paid from the Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund.

Outstanding manuscript bonds consist of sanitary relief sewer and street improvements. Manuscript bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City. These bonds are paid from the General Bond Retirement debt service fund.

The outstanding OPWC loan will be paid from the General Bond Retirement debt service fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which each person is paid.

Defeased Debt

In prior years, the City issued a par amount of \$680,000 of Multi-Purpose bonds with an interest rate of 6.213 percent to advance refund the portion of the 1994 Prior Issue stated to mature on December 1, in the years 2007, 2008, and 2014, in the aggregate principal amount of \$640,000, with an interest rate of 8.613 percent. The net proceeds from the issuance of the general obligations bonds and cash payment of \$17,563 were used to purchase U.S. Government securities in the amount of \$670,766 and those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until Multi-Purpose bonds are called on December 1, 2014. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the various improvement bonds were removed from the City's government-wide financial statements. As of December 31, 2005, the amount of \$640,000.

Principal and Interest Requirements

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$24,460,748 at December 31, 2005. A summary of the City's future long-term debt requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2005 follows:

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

	General Obligation Bonds		Special Asse	essment Bonds	OPWC
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal
2006	\$ 623,000	\$ 530,505	\$ 50,000	\$ 51,398	\$ 2,648
2007	620,000	527,172	51,000	48,839	2,648
2008	640,000	525,229	51,000	46,395	2,648
2009	569,958	592,773	56,000	43,928	2,648
2010	508,081	484,462	62,000	41,125	2,648
2011-2015	3,481,955	1,583,343	347,000	155,148	13,240
2016-2020	3,795,000	620,034	375,000	74,954	6,621
2021-2025	645,000	57,261	0	0	0
Totals	<u>\$ 10,882,994</u>	<u>\$ 4,920,779</u>	<u>\$ 992,000</u>	<u>\$ 461,787</u>	<u>\$ 33,101</u>
		Manusci	ript Bonds	То	tal
Years		Manusci Principal	ript Bonds Interest	To Principal	tal Interest
<u>Years</u> 2006					
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2006		Principal \$ 6,000	Interest \$ 5,618	Principal \$ 681,648	Interest \$ 587,521
2006 2007		Principal \$ 6,000 6,000	Interest \$ 5,618 5,303	Principal \$ 681,648 679,648	Interest \$ 587,521 581,314
2006 2007 2008		Principal \$ 6,000 6,000 7,000	Interest \$ 5,618 5,303 4,988	Principal \$ 681,648 679,648 700,648	Interest \$ 587,521 581,314 576,612
2006 2007 2008 2009		Principal \$ 6,000 6,000 7,000 7,000	Interest \$ 5,618 5,303 4,988 4,620	Principal \$ 681,648 679,648 700,648 635,606	Interest \$ 587,521 581,314 576,612 641,321
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010		Principal \$ 6,000 6,000 7,000 7,000 7,000	Interest \$ 5,618 5,303 4,988 4,620 4,253	Principal \$ 681,648 679,648 700,648 635,606 579,729	Interest \$ 587,521 581,314 576,612 641,321 529,840
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011-2015		Principal \$ 6,000 6,000 7,000 7,000 7,000 43,000	Interest \$ 5,618 5,303 4,988 4,620 4,253 15,068	Principal \$ 681,648 679,648 700,648 635,606 579,729 3,885,195	Interest \$ 587,521 581,314 576,612 641,321 529,840 1,753,559

NOTE 11: ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OVERTIME

City employees generally earn vacation ranging from two to five weeks based on length of service and sick leave of fifteen days per year. Vacation and sick leave accumulate on a monthly basis and are fully vested when earned. Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available unless written approval for carryover of vacation is obtained. Twenty-five percent of unused sick leave plus any accumulated vacation leave is paid at retirement or death, except for technical clerical employees, who are paid 50 percent of their unused sick leave.

In addition, employees of the City can accumulate compensatory time for a portion of overtime hours worked generally based upon time and a half of hourly rates. Employees are entitled to receive payments in cash for their accumulated hours upon retirement or termination from the City's payroll.

NOTE 11: ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OVERTIME (Continued)

A summary of employee benefit obligations (calculated in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16) at December 31, 2005 is as follows:

	Government	Enterprise <u> </u>	
	Fund Types		
Vacation	\$ 262,333	\$	19,064
Sick Pay	98,575		0
Total	<u>\$ 360,908</u>	\$	19,064

Obligations of Governmental Activities are recorded as long-term liabilities. Businesstype liabilities are recorded in the respective enterprise fund.

NOTE 12: **INCOME TAXES**

The City assesses an income tax of 2 percent on gross salaries, wages, and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit this tax to an intermediary collection agency (Regional Income Tax Agency) at least quarterly. Corporations and self-employed individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually with the collection agency. The collection agency remits tax collected for the City each month, net of a fee for their service.

The purpose for expenditures from the City's Income Tax Fund is specifically outlined within the City Charter. The charter provides that up to 50 percent of the remaining balance, after monthly expenses associated with the collection of income taxes, be distributed to the general fund. The remainder of income tax proceeds is used for capital improvements.

NOTE 13: **PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. The assessed value upon which the 2005 levy was based was approximately \$331 million (per the Cuyahoga County Auditor). Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 10 mills of assessed value without a vote of the people. Presently, the City levies 3.4 mills of the first 10 mills of assessed value. In addition, 2.3 mills has been levied based upon mills voted for refuse disposal, 1.7 mills has been levied for fire station renovations, and .5 mills has been levied for service department equipment. A reevaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every 6 years, with a statistical update every third year. The last reevaluation was completed in 2000.

Real property taxes, excluding public utility property, are all assessed at 35 percent of appraised market value. Pertinent real property tax dates are:

Collection Dates	January 20 and June 20 of the current year
Lien Date	January 1 of the year preceding the collection year
Levy Date	October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

Tangible personal property taxes are based on assessed value determined at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of the current calendar year. For the collection year 2004, the percentage used to determine taxable value of personal property and inventory was 23 percent. Pertinent tangible personal property tax dates are:

Collection Dates	April 30 and September 30 of the current year
Lien Date	January 1 of the current year
Levy Date	October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of its true value except for rural electric companies (50 percent) and railroads (25 percent). Pertinent public utility tangible personal property tax dates are:

Collection Dates	January 20 and June 20 of the current year
Lien Date	January 1 of the year preceding the collection year
Levy Date	October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

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

NOTE 13: **PROPERTY TAXES** (Continued)

The full property tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$7.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2005 tax receipts were based was \$331,093,949. This amount constitutes \$324,390,210 in real property assessed value, \$3,383,830 in public utility assessed value and \$3,319,909 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Taxes receivable represent current and delinquent real property, tangible personal property, and public utility property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2005. These taxes are intended to finance the next fiscal year's operations and are therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue. Taxes receivable at December 31, 2005 amounted to \$3,540,776 for governmental activities.

NOTE 14: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

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

The City had no material construction commitments at year end.

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

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Settled claims resulting from the previously noted risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in the past 3 fiscal years. During 2005, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

Company	Type of Coverage	Deduct	ible
Arch Insurance Co.	Commercial General Liability	\$ 1	,000
	(\$3,000,000 general aggregate/		
	\$1,000,000 per occurrence)		
	Umbrella	10	,000
	(\$5,000,000/aggregate		
	\$5,000,000/other) Retention \$10,000		
Arch Insurance Co.		1	,000,
	Commercial Property	1	·
Arch Insurance Co.	Contractors Equipment	-	500
Arch Insurance Co.	Law Enforcement Liability		,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Public Officials Liability	5	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Firemens Errors and Omission	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Stop Gap Liability (bodily injury)	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Employee Benefits	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Auto Collision	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Auto Comprehensive	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Inland Marine		500
Arch Insurance Co.	EDP Limit	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Crime Coverage		250
Arch Insurance Co.	Boiler and Machinery	1	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Flood	25	,000
Arch Insurance Co.	Earthquake	25	,000
Love Insurance Agency	Accident and Health		0
Arch Insurance Co.	Employee Dishonesty Bond		0

The contracts listed above reflect no significant reduction in insurance coverage as compared to prior years.

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

NOTE 16: SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The City maintains two business-type funds which provide sewer services. Financial information for the year ended December 31, 2005 for these business-type funds is summarized as follows:

	<u>Sanitary</u>	Storm Sewer	Total	
Operating Revenues	\$ 232,299	\$ 127,667	\$ 359,966	
Operating Income (Loss)	64,939	(19,353)	45,586	
Net Income (Loss)	64,939	(19,353)	45,586	
Total Assets	503,891	80,310	584,201	
Total Equity	478,442	65,556	543,998	
Operating Expenses	167,360	147,020	314,380	

NOTE 17: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Southwest Council of Governments

The Southwest Council of Governments helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development. The Board is comprised of one member from each of the 16 participating entities. The Board exercises total control over the operation of the council, including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management.

Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The City of Seven Hills contributed \$7,500 to this entity in fiscal year 2005.

The Council has established 2 subsidiary organizations: the Material Response Team ("HAZ MAT") which provides hazardous material protection and assistance, and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau, which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a SWAT Team.

Parma Community General Hospital Association

The Parma Community General Hospital is a not for profit adult care hospital controlled by the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The Board of Trustees of the Association is composed of mayoral appointees from the cities of North Royalton, Parma, Brooklyn, Parma Heights, Seven Hills, and Brooklyn Heights. Each city has 2 representatives on the board except Parma, which has 6. The operations, maintenance, and management of the hospital is the exclusive charge of the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The City's degree of control is limited to its appointments to the Board of Trustees.

NOTE 17: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Parma Community General Hospital Association (Continued)

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

Because there is no ongoing equity interest, there is no requirement to disclose the investment in the jointly governed organization. There does exist, however, a residual equity interest upon the dissolution or sale of the hospital, according to the terms of the original agreement among the cities. The City of Seven Hills has made no contributions to the hospital during the year. The hospital's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Parma Community General Hospital, Parma, Ohio.

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity. NOPEC is currently comprised of 104 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the 8-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City did not contribute to NOPEC during 2005. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer, 35150 Lakeshore Boulevard, Eastlake, Ohio 44095.

NOTE 18: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2005:

Fund	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out	
General Fund	\$ 3,069,685	\$ 95,103	
Income Tax Fund	221,657	3,504,185	
Community Recreation Center	210,500	0	
General Bond Retirement Fund	839,381	0	
Special Assessment Bond Retirement	0	20,893	
Nonmajor Funds	95,103	816,145	
Totals	<u>\$4,436,326</u>	<u>\$ 4,436,326</u>	

The above transfers were made to provide additional resources for current operations. Transfers of \$4,436,326 were eliminated on the statement of activities since they were within governmental activities.

NOTE 19: INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2005, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Rece	<u>Receivables</u>		Payables	
General	\$	1,800	\$	0	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		0		1,800	
Totals	<u>\$</u>	1,800	<u>\$</u>	1,800	

NOTE 20: SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 10, 2006, the City rolled over \$1,900,000 in general obligation notes. The term is from December 7, 2006 to December 7, 2007, at an interest rate of 4.25 percent.

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Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

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

City of Seven Hills Cuyahoga County 7325 Summitview Drive Seven Hills, Ohio 44131

To the Members of City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Seven Hills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 14, 2006. 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 to determine our auditing procedures in order to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider material weaknesses. In a separate letter to the City's management dated December 14, 2006, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting we did not deem reportable conditions.

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*. In a separate letter to the City's management dated December 14, 2006, we reported other matters related to noncompliance we deemed immaterial.

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We intend this report solely for the information and use of management and the City Council. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Betty Montgomeny

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

December 14, 2006





CITY OF SEVEN HILLS

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 Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 13, 2007

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