CITY OF WILLOWICK LAKE COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006



For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Table of Contents	Page
Independent Accountants' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements: Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – General Fund	25
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual - Fire Emergency Fund Special Revenue	26
Statement of Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Funds	27
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Funds	28
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	29
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds	30
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	31
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	59

This page intentionally left blank.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

City of Willowick Lake County 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard Willowick, Ohio 44095

To the 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 Willowick, Lake County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Fire Emergency funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 29, 2007, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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 Willowick Lake 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.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 29, 2007

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

The discussion and analysis of the City of Willowick's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- The assets of the City of Willowick exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$43,890,975. Of this amount, \$4,288,934 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total assets decreased by \$1,702,087, which represents a decrease of 3 percent over 2005. The most significant change was a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$1,176,274.
- ◆ Total liabilities decreased by \$1,029,372, which represents a decrease of 13 percent over 2005. The main factors contributing to this decrease was a decrease of \$875,265 in deferred revenue. Long term liabilities due within one year also decreased \$250,696 from the prior year contributing to the decrease.
- In total, net assets in governmental activities decreased by \$184,615 during 2006, which represents a 1 percent decrease from 2005. Net assets in business-type activities decreased \$488,100 or 7 percent from 2005.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

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

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The City of Willowick, 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 of Willowick can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

The City of Willowick maintains 28 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for the General fund, Fire Emergency Special Revenue fund, and the Capital Improvement Capital Projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 27 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 31 of this report.

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2006 as compared to 2005.

Table 1 Net Assets

	Governmen	ntal	Activities	Business-T	ype	Activities	Т	otal	
	2006		2005	2006	• •	2005	2006		2005
Assets:									
Current and other assets	\$ 13,159,928	\$	14,816,868	\$ 1,298,481	\$	1,785,052	\$ 14,458,409	\$	16,601,920
Capital assets, net	30,522,288		29,989,074	5,545,446		5,637,236	36,067,734		35,626,310
Total assets	43,682,216		44,805,942	6,843,927		7,422,288	50,526,143		52,228,230
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities	4 606 172		5 545 160	247 200		280 516	4 0 42 472		5 921 676
	4,696,173		5,545,160	247,299		289,516	4,943,472		5,834,676
Long-term liabilities:	405 080		702 149	417 200		460.025	010 277		1 1 (2 072
Due within one year	495,089		702,148	417,288		460,925	912,377		1,163,073
Due in more than one year	768,974		652,039	10,345		14,752	779,319		666,791
Total liabilities	5,960,236		6,899,347	674,932		765,193	6,635,168		7,664,540
Net assets:									
Invested in capital assets,									
net of related debt	30,186,770		29,609,074	5,070,446		5,137,236	35,257,216		34,746,310
Restricted for:	· · ·					· · ·			
Capital projects	2,258,914		3,311,976	-		-	2,258,914		3,311,976
Debt service	-		30,361	-		-	-		30,361
Other purposes	2,122,985		2,114,681	-		-	2,122,985		2,114,681
Unrestricted	3,153,311		2,840,503	1,098,549		1,519,859	4,251,860		4,360,362
Total net assets	\$ 37,721,980	\$	37,906,595	\$ 6,168,995	\$	6,657,095	\$ 43,890,975	\$	44,563,690

The largest portion (80 %) of the City's net assets reflects its invested in capital assets, net of related debt. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Capital assets, net of the related debt to acquire the assets as of December 31, 2006, were \$35,257,216. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net assets (10 %) represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets \$4,251,860 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The total net assets of the City decreased by \$672,715 or by 2 percent. The following factors were responsible for this increase:

- A decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$1,176,274.
- A decrease in taxes receivable of \$1,007,602.
- A decrease in deferred revenue of \$875,265.
- A decrease in accounts payable of \$11,237.
- An decrease in long term liabilities due within one year of \$250,696.

The net assets of our business-type activities decreased by \$488,100 or 7 percent in 2006. The City generally can only use these net assets to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

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.

Tab	le 2
Changes in	Net Assets

	Governme	ental Activities	Business-	Тур	pe Activities	Tota	al	
	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services \$	809,280	\$ 762,468	\$ 1,541,892	\$	1,578,241	\$ 2,351,172	\$	2,340,709
Operating grants and								
contributions	170,604	66,259	-		-	170,604		66,259
Capital grants and contributions	273,405	334,397	187,594	_	369,559	460,999		703,956
Total program revenues	1,253,289	1,163,124	1,729,486		1,947,800	2,982,775		3,110,924
General revenues:								
Property and other local taxes	4,349,579	4,362,712	34,089		34,008	4,383,668		4,396,720
Municipal income tax	2,278,732	2,522,613	-		-	2,278,732		2,522,613
Grants and entitlements not	2,270,752	2,522,015				2,270,752		2,322,015
restricted to specific programs	2,872,904	2,977,932	_		_	2,872,904		2,977,932
Investment income	431,976	304,421	-		1,878	431,976		306,299
Miscellaneous income	214,257	71,736	_		-	214,257		71,736
Total general revenues	10,147,448	10,239,414	34,089		35,886	10,181,537		10,275,300
Total revenues	11,400,737		1,763,575		1,983,686	13,164,312		13,386,224
Program expenses:								
General government	1,852,816	1,563,015	-		-	1,852,816		1,563,015
Security of persons and property	4,790,621	4,739,398	-		-	4,790,621		4,739,398
Public health and welfare	126,213	105,849	-		-	126,213		105,849
Transportation	2,216,338	1,872,362	-		-	2,216,338		1,872,362
Leisure time activities	1,135,112	1,269,465	-		-	1,135,112		1,269,465
Community development	474,403	439,968	-		-	474,403		439,968
Basic utility service	938,308	876,818	-		_	938,308		876,818
Interest and fiscal charges	20,731	32,368	-		-	20,731		32,368
Sewer	-	-	2,282,485		1,747,232	2,282,485		1,747,232
Total program expenses	11,554,542	10,899,243	2,282,485		1,747,232	13,837,027		12,646,475
Change in net assets before transfers	(153,805)	503,295	(518,910)		236,454	(672,715)		739,749
Transfers	(30,810)		30,810					-
Change in net assets	(184,615)	503,295	(488,100)		236,454	(672,715)		739,749
Net assets beginning of year, restated	1 <u>37,906,595</u>	37,403,300	6,657,095		6,420,641	44,563,690		43,823,941
Net assets end of year \$	37,721,980	\$	\$ 6,168,995	\$	6,657,095	\$ 43,890,975	\$	44,563,690

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the City's net assets by \$184,615 during 2006. Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City property tax being the largest contributor. The property tax revenue for 2006 was \$4,349,579 representing a decrease of \$13,133, or less than 1%, from 2005. Of the

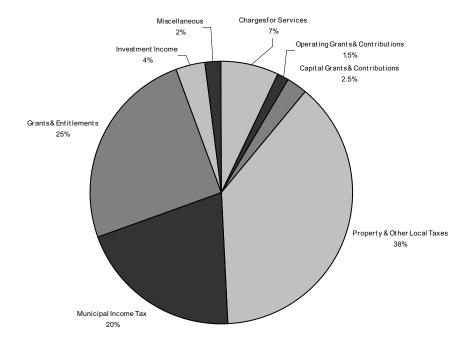
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

City's seven voter-approved levies, four have been approved as Charter millage. Charter millage is not subject to HB 920 reductions; consequently, revenues increase with an increase in property valuations.

Grants and entitlements, which include local governmental funds, accounted for \$2,872,904 or 25% of the governmental revenue in 2005.

The City's income tax revenue source is the third largest contributor with a rate of two percent on gross income which has not changed since 1997. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive an 87.5 percent tax credit not to exceed 87.5% of the tax due the City of Willowick before credit. During 2006, the revenue generated from this tax amounted to \$2,278,732. representing a decrease of \$243,881 or 10%. The City continues to enforce the delinquent letter program and the subpoena program on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the local tax laws. The program was last conducted in 2005.

Investment income increased by \$127,555 in 2006 due to a significantly improved interest rate environment.



Revenues by Source-Governmental Activities

Security of Persons and Property represented 41 percent of the governmental expenses. During 2006, \$4,790,621 was spent for this program, representing an increase of \$51,223 or 1% from the previous period.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

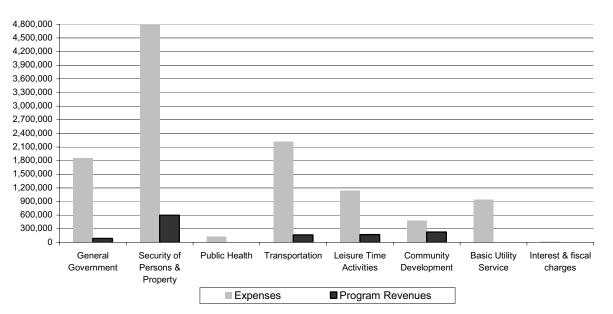
Currently, there are 25 full-time sworn officers in the Police Department. The Department continues to place strong emphasis on the training of its employees to keep up with the rapidly changing laws, practices and technology. The majority of the cost of operating the Department comes from the General Fund. In addition to the Departments' operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the Police and Fire Capital Improvement Levy.

The Fire Department consists of 1 full-time Chief and 62 part-time firefighters, of which 42 are full-trained paramedics. Again, training plays a crucial role in the day-to-day operation of the Fire Department. The Department handled 1,913 calls for assistance of which approximately 1,473 were for EMS and 440 were for fire and fire-related incidents. This constituted an increase of 13 percent over 2005. The total cost of operating the Fire and EMS Department are split equally between the General Fund and the EMS Levy Fund. In addition to the operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the Police and Fire Capital Improvement Levy and the EMS Levy Funds.

Transportation costs represented the next highest program expense, accounting for 19 percent of the 2006 governmental expenses. In 2006, transportation costs were \$2,216,338 representing an increase of \$343,976 or 18% as compared to 2005.

General Government accounted for \$1,852,816 or 16 percent of the 2006 governmental expenses. Expenses for this program increased by \$289,801 or 19% in 2006.

In 2006, leisure time activities accounted for \$1,135,112 or 10% of the governmental expenses. Expenses for this program decreased by \$134,353 or 11% as compared to 2005.



Expenses & Program Revenues-Governmental Activities

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Business-Type Activities

The Business-Type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, decreased the City's net assets by \$488,100.

Program expenses exceeded net program revenue in the amount of \$552,999 for the sewer operations for 2006. This is due to increased contributions required to cover the City's share of operating expenses of the Sewer Fund.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$12,613,832 and expenditures of \$13,437,279.

At the end of 2006, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,488,980, a decrease of \$823,447. Of the total amount, \$5,888,983 constitutes unreserved fund balances. The remainder, \$599,997, is reserved to indicate that the funds have already been committed to liquidate purchase orders and contracts entered into during prior periods.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the General Fund, actual revenue was \$153,982 more than the final budget estimates of \$8,145,339. Part of the difference resulted from \$130,158 in property tax revenue and \$70,714 in additional intergovernmental tax revenue. The final appropriations of \$9,163,374 was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$8,512,676 or \$650,698 less than anticipated due to conservative spending.

The City's ending unobligated General Fund balance was \$1,480,718.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Business-Type Funds

The City's major Enterprise fund consists of the Sewer Fund. The basic financial statements for the major fund is included in this report.

Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Sewer Fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on page 27 through 29 of this report.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2006, the City of Willowick had \$36,067,734 invested in land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure. Capital assets for governmental activities account for \$30,522,288 and business-type activities account for \$5,545,446 of the City's total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation).

Capital asset additions of \$1,877,916 were offset by \$210,047 in net deletions and \$1,199,526 of depreciation expense. Governmental activities reported an increase of \$533,214 in capital assets. Of these amounts \$99,995 was related to the movement of assets from construction in progress to infrastructure and machinery and equipment. Capital assets for business-type activities decreased by \$91,790. Capital asset additions of \$58,142 were offset by \$149,932 of depreciation expense.

Table 3 shows fiscal 2006 balances of Capital Assets as compared to 2005:

	Governme	ntal	Activities	Business-	-Typ	e Activities	Tot	als	
	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006		2005
Construction in progress	\$ 33,946	\$	133,941	\$ 47,351	\$	47,351	\$ 81,297	\$	181,292
Land and land improvements	1,612,174		1,612,174	-		-	1,612,174		1,612,174
Buildings and improvements	9,426,477		9,432,237	-		-	9,426,477		9,432,237
Machinery and equipment	4,924,142		4,480,164	563,836		552,726	5,487,978		5,032,890
Infrastructure	25,117,056		24,082,518	9,176,196		9,130,069	34,293,252		33,212,587
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,591,507)		(9,751,960)	(4,241,937)		(4,092,910)	(14,833,444)		(13,844,870)
Total capital assets	\$ 30,522,288	\$	29,989,074	\$ 5,545,446	\$	5,637,236	\$ 36,067,734	\$	35,626,310

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31

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

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. The City seeks grants for infrastructure projects as well as for improvements to the City's facilities. These grants together with funds received from capital improvement levies, that are restricted for specific purposes,

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

and the issuance of Council approved Notes, enabled the City to improve upon its capital assets and at the same time, pay cash or pay off any indebtedness on those assets in the short-term. Major capital asset events for 2006 include the following:

- Completion of the E. 300th Street Reconstruction Project accounted for \$888,841
- Road resurfacing program accounted for \$276,075

Debt

At December 31, 2006, the City of Willowick had \$1,841,696 in outstanding debt and compensated absences, of which \$675,000 was in Notes Payable. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City.

	_	Governme	ental A			-Тур	e Activities	Tot	als	
	_	2006	_	2005	2006	-	2005	2006	-	2005
General obligation bonds	\$	-	\$	105,000	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	105,000
Notes payable		200,000		275,000	475,000		500,000	675,000		775,000
OPWC Loan payable		135,518		-	-		-	135,518		-
Compensated absences	_	1,003,545	_	1,024,187	27,633	_	25,677	1,031,178	_	1,049,864
Total	\$	1,339,063	\$	1,404,187	\$ 502,633	\$	525,677	\$ 1,841,696	\$	1,929,864

Table 4Outstanding Debt at Year End

State Law limits the amount of debt a City can issue in general obligation bonds to 10.5 percent of tax valuation. The City had a tax valuation of \$267,395,972 at the end of 2006. The City has borrowed less than 3 percent of our debt limitation. The OPWC and compensated absences balances included in the above total are not subject to the limitation.

The City's overall legal debt margin as of December 31, 2006 was \$28,076,577. There was no outstanding general obligation debt at year-end. Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Additionally as of December 31, 2006, there was outstanding debt in the amount of \$675,000. This represented a decrease of \$205,000 from 2005. The City retired \$100,000 and renewed \$50,000 in Notes for the Senior Center Renovation and retired \$175,000 and issued \$150,000 in Notes for the Dudley Pool Improvements. In addition, the City retired \$500,000 and renewed \$475,000 of the Sanitary Sewer Improvement Note

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Current Related Financial Activities

The City of Willowick is strong financially. In addition, the City of Willowick's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded and the City is well prepared to meet the challenges of the future. In conclusion, management has been committed to provide the residents of the City of Willowick with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

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

In early 2007, the city settled three-year contracts with all seven of our collective bargaining units. The contracts had expired at the end of 2006.

Two new housing developments are currently underway. Larimar is a very upscale, private waterfront community, and Shoreland Crossings will provide a more diverse housing stock for our growing population.

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

Contacting the City of Willowick's Finance Department

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

This page intentionally left blank

Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 2006

Assets:	(Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	_	Total
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,838,533	\$	1,004,502	\$	7,843,035
Materials and supplies inventory	Ф	0,838,333 33,702	Φ	1,004,302	Ф	33,702
Accrued interest receivable		62,094		-		62,094
Accounts receivable		81,488		- 293,979		375,467
Intergovernmental receivable		1,243,943		293,979		1,243,943
Taxes receivable		4,883,324		-		4,883,324
Special assessments receivable		4,005,524 16,844		-		4,005,524 16,844
Nondepreciable capital assets		990,788		47,351		1,038,139
Depreciable capital assets, net		29,531,500		5,498,095		35,029,595
Total assets	-	43,682,216		6,843,927	-	50,526,143
1 otal assets	-	43,082,210		0,843,927	-	30,320,143
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		321,570		29,400		350,970
Accrued wages and benefits		210,687		6,964		217,651
Intergovernmental payable		175,913		121,166		297,079
Accrued interest payable		6,506		14,769		21,275
Notes payable		75,000		75,000		150,000
Deferred revenue		3,906,497		-		3,906,497
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		495,089		417,288		912,377
Due in more than one year	_	768,974		10,345	_	779,319
Total liabilities	_	5,960,236		674,932	_	6,635,168
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for:		30,186,770		5,070,446		35,257,216
Capital projects		2,258,914		-		2,258,914
Other purposes		2,122,985		-		2,122,985
Unrestricted		3,153,311		1,098,549		4,288,934
Total net assets	\$ _	37,721,980	\$	6,168,995	\$ _	43,890,975
	-	· · ·		<u>·</u>	_	

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

			Program Revenues	
Government activities:	Expenses	Charges for Servi	1 0	Capital Grants and Contributions
General government	\$ 1,852,816	\$ 60.6	88 \$ 26,813	\$ -
Security of persons and property	4,790,621	388,3	,	÷
Public health and welfare	126,213			
Transportation	2,216,338	-	-	165,822
Leisure time activities	1,135,112	170,7	78 2,000	
Community development	474,403	189,4	,	
Basic utility service	938,308		-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	20,731	-	-	_
Total governmental activities	11,554,542	809,2	80 170,604	273,405
Business-type activities:				
Sewer	2,282,485	_1,541,8	92	187,594
Totals	\$ <u>13,837,027</u>	\$ <u>_2,351,1</u>	<u>72</u> \$ <u>170,604</u>	\$ <u> </u>

General revenues: Property and other local taxes levied for: General purposes Municipal income taxes levied for: General purposes Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs Investment income Miscellaneous income Total general revenues Transfers Total general revenues and transfers Change in net assets Net assets beginning of year, restated

Net assets end of year

	et (Expense) Rever Changes in Net A	3
Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
\$ $(1,765,315) \\ (4,193,535) \\ (126,213) \\ (2,050,516) \\ (962,334) \\ (244,301) \\ (938,308) \\ (20,731) \\ (10,301,253) \\ (10,301,$	\$ - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ $(1,765,315) \\ (4,193,535) \\ (126,213) \\ (2,050,516) \\ (962,334) \\ (244,301) \\ (938,308) \\ (20,731) \\ (10,301,253) \\ (10,301,$
<u> </u>	(552,999)	(552,999)
(10,301,253)	(552,999)	(10,854,252)
4,349,579	34,089	4,383,668
2,278,732	-	2,278,732
2,872,904 431,976 214,257	- - -	2,872,904 431,976 214,257
10,147,448	34,089	10,181,537
(30,810)	30,810	-
10,116,638	64,899	10,181,537
(184,615)	(488,100)	(672,715)
37,906,595	6,657,095	44,563,690
\$ 37,721,980	\$ 6,168,995	\$ 43,890,975

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2006

Assots	General	Fire Emergency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Due from other funds Materials and supplies inventory Total assets	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$ 975,000 605,565 58,950 - 37,784 - - \$ <u>1,677,299</u>
Liabilities and fund balances:		
Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Accrued wages Intergovernmental payable Deferred revenue Accrued interest payable Notes payable Total liabilities	\$ 115,922 100,321 147,341 4,228,074 - - - 4,591,658	\$ 5,162 19,140 17,919 643,349 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Fund balances: Reserve for encumbrances Reserve for inventory Unreserved:	147,445 14,937	3,782
Undesignated, reported in: General fund Special revenue funds Debt service fund Capital project fund Total fund balances	1,655,229 - - - 1,817,611	987,947 -
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$6,409,269	\$1,677,299

Capital rovement	G	Other overnmental		Total Governmental
\$ 2,571,883 467,333 - 1,704	\$	1,569,437 353,338 1,710 239,190	\$	6,838,533 4,883,324 81,488 62,094 1,243,943 16,844
\$ 3,040,920	\$	<u></u>	\$ _	150,000 33,702 13,309,928
\$ 176,685 150,000 - - 469,037 6,506 75,000 877,228	\$ 	23,801 91,226 10,653 540,812 - - 666,492	\$	321,570 150,000 210,687 175,913 5,881,272 6,506 75,000 6,820,948
387,146 - - - 1,776,546 2,163,692	_	27,922 18,765 - 1,438,900 30,361 - 1,515,948	-	566,295 33,702 1,655,229 2,426,847 30,361 1,776,546 6,488,980
3,040,920	\$_	2,182,440	\$ _	13,309,928

This page intentionally left blank

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

December 31, 2006

Total Governmental Funds Balances		\$ 6,488,980
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.		30,522,288
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Total	\$ 156,223 739,588 1,062,120 <u>16,844</u>	1,974,775
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current		1,974,775
period and are therefore not reported in the funds.		
Notes payable Loan payable Compensated absences	(125,000) (135,518) (1,003,545)	
Total		(1,264,063)
Net assets of Governmental Activities		\$

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

	_	General	Ē	Fire Emergency
Revenues:				
Property and other taxes	\$	2,289,880	\$	590,175
Municipal income tax		2,319,282		-
Other local taxes		47,790		177
Intergovernmental		2,210,009		77,961
Charges for services		89,723		268,324
License and permits		206,797		-
Fines and forfeitures		241,193		-
Investment income		422,636		-
Miscellaneous income	_	36,444		9,047
Total revenues	-	7,863,754		945,684
Expenditures:				
Current operations and maintenance:				
Security of persons and property		3,473,466		926,593
Public health		126,213		-
Leisure time activities		1,008,562		-
Community development		320,563		-
Basic utility service		767,380		-
Transportation		236,257		-
General government		1,652,887		-
Capital outlay		-		_
Debt service:				
Principal retirement		_		_
Interest and fiscal charges		_		_
Total expenditures	-	7,585,328		926,593
Total experiences	-	7,383,328		920,393
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	278,426		19,091
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of assets		230,880		-
Debt proceeds		-		-
Transfers - in		8,870		-
Transfers - out		(529,249)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(289,499)		-
Net change in fund balance		(11,073)		19,091
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	1,828,684		972,638
Fund balance at end of year	\$ _	1,817,611	\$_	991,729

т	Capital	Other		Total
<u> Ir</u>	nprovements	<u>Governmental</u>		Governmental
\$	1,113,607	\$ 306,891	\$	4,300,553
+	-,,	-	+	2,319,282
	396	92		48,455
	216,688	921,734		3,407,897
	-	-		358,047
	-	-		206,797
	-	3,243		244,436
	-	9,340		431,976
	31,438	24,924		120,348
	1,362,129	1,266,224		11,437,791
				
	-	357,281		4,757,340
	-	-		126,213
	-	1,624		1,010,186
	-	110,390		430,953
	-	159,537		926,917
	-	580,034		816,291
	-	-		1,652,887
	2,398,084	105,767		2,503,851
	-	337,133		337,133
	607	23,930		24,537
	2,398,691	1,675,696		12,586,308
_	(1,036,562)	(409,472)		(1,148,517)
				220.000
	-	-		230,880
	125,000	-		125,000
	85,000	726,291		820,161
	(321,722)	-		(850,971)
	(111,722)	726,291		325,070
	(1 140 204)	216 010		(000 AA7)
	(1,148,284)	316,819		(823,447)
	2 211 076	1 100 120		7 212 427
_	3,311,976	1,199,129		7,312,427
\$	2,163,692	\$ <u>1,515,948</u>	\$	6,488,980
$^{\circ} =$		¢ <u> </u>	Ψ.	

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$ (823,447)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.			
Capital outlay Depreciation	\$	1,719,779 (1,049,594)	
Total			670,185
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of property and equipment is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceed from the disposal increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net assets differs form the change in fund balance by the cost of the property and equipment.			(136,971)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property and other taxes Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments	_	571 (40,550) 47,244 <u>4,423</u>	
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental	_	(40,550) 47,244	11,688
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments	_	(40,550) 47,244	11,688 337,133
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Total Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in		(40,550) 47,244	
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Total Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term		(40,550) 47,244	337,133
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Total Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		(40,550) 47,244	337,133
Municipal income taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Total Repayment of bond, note, and loan principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences		(40,550) 47,244 4,423 20,642	337,133

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

General Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Bu 	ıdge	et Final	_	Actual]	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes \$	2,159,722	\$	2,274,666	\$	2,289,880	\$	(15,214)
Municipal income taxes	2,300,000		2,375,000		2,393,008		18,008
Other local taxes	80,701		80,701		89,658		8,957
Intergovernmental	2,102,345		2,120,800		2,191,514		70,714
Charges for services	55,762		55,762		89,723		33,961
Licenses and permits	143,200		203,200		206,797		3,597
Fines and forfeitures	241,300		251,300		241,193		(10,107)
Investment income	340,000		390,000		394,254		4,254
Other	36,435	_	46,435	_	54,939	-	8,504
Total revenues	7,459,465	-	7,797,864	_	7,950,966	-	153,102
Expenditures:							
Current operations and maintenance:							
Security of persons and property	3,651,433		3,647,583		3,474,427		173,156
Public health	127,000		127,000		126,213		787
Leisure time activities	954,733		1,111,148		1,016,261		94,887
Community development	387,469		380,979		319,015		61,964
Basic utility services	791,904		847,104		826,650		20,454
Transportation	236,045		247,045		234,403		12,642
General government	2,317,011	_	2,112,326	_	1,836,458	-	334,876
Total expenditures	8,465,595	-	8,473,185	-	7,833,427	-	639,758
Excess of revenue over (under) expenditures	(1,006,130)	-	(675,321)	-	117,539	-	792,860
Other financing sources (uses):							
Sale of Assets	5,000		230,000		230,880		880
Advances-In	108,605		108,605		108,605		-
Transfers-In	-		8,870		8,870		_
Advances-Out	-		(150,000)		(150,000)		_
Transfers-out	(440,460)		(530,368)		(529,249)		1,119
Total other financing sources (uses)	(326,855)	-	(332,893)	-	(330,894)	-	1,999
		-	<u>(000,000</u>)	-	<u>(000,000</u>)	-	
Net change in fund balance	(1,332,985)		(1,008,214)		(213,355)		794,859
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,694,073		1,694,073		1,694,073		-
Outstanding encumbrances	241,495	-	241,495	-	241,495		
Fund balance at end of year \$	<u>602,583</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>927,354</u>		<u>1,722,213</u>	-	794,859

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

Fire Emergency Fund Special Revenue

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Buc Original	lget Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 579,600	\$ 579,600	\$ 590,175	\$ 10,575
Other local taxes	200	200	177	(23)
Intergovernmental	77,300	77,300	77,961	661
Charges for services	275,000	277,000	279,286	2,286
Other	4,750	8,150	9,047	897
Total revenues	936,850	942,250	956,646	14,396
Expenditures: Current:				
Security of persons and property	1,031,290	993,840	928,764	65,076
Total expenditures	1,031,290	993,840	928,764	65,076
Net change in fund balance	(94,440)	(51,590)	27,882	79,472
Fund balance at beginning of year	939,929	939,929	939,929	-
Outstanding encumbrances	7,189	7,189	7,189	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ <u>852,678</u>	\$ <u> 895,528</u>	\$	\$

Statement of Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2006

	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>
	Sewer
Assets:	
Current assets:	\$ 1,004,502
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 1,004,502 293,979
Total current assets	1,298,481
Total current assets	1,290,401
Non-current assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	47,351
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,498,095
Total assets	6,843,927
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	20,400
Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits	29,400 6,964
Intergovernmental payable	121,166
Accrued interest payable	121,100
Notes payable	75,000
Due in one year	417,288
Total current liabilities	664,587
	,
Long-term liabilities (net of current portion):	
Compensated absences	10,345
Total liabilities	674,932
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,070,446
Unrestricted	1,098,549
Total net assets	\$
	$\psi = 0,100,999$

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Business-Type Activities
	Sewer
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$1,531,540
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	335,793
Contractual services	1,778,908
Depreciation	149,932
Total operating expenses	2,264,633
Operating loss	(733,093)
Non-operating revenue (expenses):	
Property taxes	34,089
Intergovernmental	187,594
Miscellaneous income	10,352
Interest and fiscal charges	(17,852)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	214,183
Loss before transfers	(518,910)
Transfers- In	30,810
Change in net assets	(488,100)
Net assets beginning of year, restated	6,657,095
Net assets end of year	\$6,168,995

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006	
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents:	Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash received from customers Cash payments for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services Net cash used in by operating activities	\$ 1,544,527 (1,847,078) (335,736) (638,287)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities Property taxes Transfers from other funds Other revenue Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	34,089 30,810 <u>10,352</u> 75,251
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition and construction of assets Intergovernmental revenue Proceeds from debt Principal paid on debt Interest paid Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	$(58,142) \\187,594 \\475,000 \\(500,000) \\(15,000) \\89,452$
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(473,584)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,478,086
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash</u> <u>From Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating Loss	\$ (733,093)
Adjustments: Depreciation	149,932
Changes in assets/liabilities: (Increase)decrease in accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable Total adjustments Net cash used in operating activities	$12,987 \\ (14,800) \\ (613) \\ 1,956 \\ (54,656) \\ 94,806 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds

December 31, 2006

	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$82,007
Liabilities	

Deposits held

\$ 82,007

Notes To Basic Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jointly Governed Organization

Lake County General Health District – The Lake County General Health District, a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative from each of the participating governments, oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 13 members are elected by the various mayors of cities, villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. Five townships, nine villages, and nine cities, including the City of Willowick, participate in the District. The City contributed \$126,213 during 2006 for the operation of the District.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 1: The Reporting Entity (continued)

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council – The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 115 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eight-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City of Willowick did not contribute to NOPEC during 2005. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Joseph Migliorini, Board Chairman, 175 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its proprietary activities, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation (continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

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

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

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

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net 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. The City's agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and, thus, do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's only agency fund is used to account for security deposits.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the 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, except for fiduciary funds. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net assets.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

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 net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; proprietary 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 in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

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

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

Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6).

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Deferred Revenue

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2006, but which were levied to finance year 2007 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

Tax Budget

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (continued)

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2005.

Appropriations

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

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase order, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet. During fiscal year 2006, investments were limited to STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2006. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those funds specifically required to earn interest by Ohio law.

The City utilizes a financial institution to service bonded debt as principal and interest come due. The balances in this account is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and cash equivalents" and represent deposit or short term investments in certificate of deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2006 amounted to \$422,636, which includes \$302,061 assigned from other City funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments purchased by the cash management pool or with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost for governmental funds and at the lower of cost or market for the proprietary fund on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund when used.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006, are recorded as prepaid items by using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Capital Assets

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

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings Improvements other than buildings (sewer lines) Machinery and equipment	45 years 50 years 5-30 years
Infrastructure	50-70 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are offset by a fund balance reserve account. Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net assets.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Compensated Absences

In conformity with GASB No. 16 "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Fund Balance Reserves

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Net Assets

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

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2006.

R. Estimates

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

S. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Comparative data for the prior year are presented in order to provide an understanding of the changes in financial position and operations. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2005 financial statements in order to conform to the 2006 presentation.

Note 3: Change in Accounting Principle

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 46, "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation," and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting for Termination Benefits."

GASB Statement No. 46 clarifies when net assets should be restricted based on enabling legislation.

GASB Statement No. 47 provides guidance to governmental employers for measuring, recognizing, and reporting liabilities and expenses/expenditures related to all termination benefits without limitation as to the period of time during which the benefits are offered.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 and No. 47 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

Note 4: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

- 1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4) Short-term note proceeds and note principal retirement for governmental funds are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 4: Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

5) State statute requires short-term note debt to be repaid from the debt service fund (budget) as opposed to the fund that received the proceeds (GAAP). Debt service fund resources used to pay both principal and interest have been allocated accordingly.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and the Fire Emergency Special Revenue Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

				Fire
	-	General		Emergency
GAAP basis	\$	(11,073)	\$	19,091
Increase (decrease) due to: Revenue accruals		195,817		10,962
Expenditure accruals		(639,594)		(9,360)
Encumbrances outstanding	-	241,495		7,189
Budget basis	\$ _	(213,355)	\$	27,882

Note 5: Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

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

Deposits

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

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$7,882,620 including petty cash and the bank balance was \$8,048,609. Of the bank balance, \$583,795 was covered by the Federal depository insurance, and \$7,464,814 was uninsured. Of the remaining bank balance, \$7,464,814 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2006, the city had the following investments:

		Weighted Average Maturity
STAROhio	<u>Fair Value</u> \$ <u>42,422</u>	(Days) N/A
Total Portfolio	\$42,422	N/A

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

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

Credit risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. All investments of the City are registered and carry a rating AAA by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2006:

Investment Issuer STAROhio

Percentage of Investments 100%

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 6: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of the preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last update was completed in 2003. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

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

Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for *ad valorem* taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. The tangible personal property tax is being phased out – the assessment percentage for all property including inventory for 2006 is 18.75 percent. This will be reduced to 12.5 percent for 2007, 6.25 percent for 2008 and zero for 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30; with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2006 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property	\$ 261,445,860
Public utility property	2,950,560
Tangible personal property	
Total valuation	\$ <u>_267,395,972</u>

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 6: Receivables (continued)

B. Income Taxes

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

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount	
Governmental activities:		
Local government	\$	869,180
Local government – revenue assistance		93,444
Homestead and Rollback		37,074
Gasoline\motor vehicle license tax		217,294
Permissive tax		21,413
CAT Tax	_	5,538
Total	\$ _	1,243,943

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 7: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/05	Additions	 <u>Disposals</u>	Balance 12/31/06
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in process	\$ 133,941	\$ -	\$ (99,995) \$	33,946
Land	956,842			956,842
Total non-depreciable capital assets	1 000 782		(99,995)	990,788
capital assets	1,090,783		<u>(99,995</u>)	990,788
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	655,332	-	-	655,332
Building and improvements	9,432,237	-	(5,760)	9,426,477
Machinery and equipment	4,480,164	572,159	(128,181)	4,924,142
Infrastructure:	19 766 072	007 504	(212,077)	10 541 200
Roadways Sidewalks	18,766,972 1,582,136	987,504 108,021	(213,077)	19,541,399 1,690,157
Drive aprons	1,209,222	63,145	-	1,272,367
Curbs	1,209,222	88,945	-	1,272,307
Vine street beautification	482,774	-	_	482,774
Traffic signals	12,766	-	-	12,766
Decorative street lights	346,103			346,103
Total capital assets				
being depreciated		1,819,774	(347,018)	40,123,007
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	157,435	38,798	-	196,233
Building and improvements	2,563,895	221,319	(5,152)	2,780,062
Machinery and equipment	2,468,719	295,255	(123,926)	2,640,048
Infrastructure:				
Roadways	3,692,447	371,078	(80,969)	3,982,556
Sidewalks	297,420	31,643	-	329,063
Drive aprons	233,328	24,184	-	257,512
Curbs Vine street beautification	338,716	33,651 19,311	-	372,367 19,311
Traffic signals	-	511	-	511
Decorative street light	_	13,844	_	13,844
Deconarive sheet light				
Total accumulated				
depreciation	9,751,960	1,049,594	(210,047)	10,591,507
Net capital assets				
being depreciated	28,898,291	770,180	(136,971)	29,531,500
Governmental activities				
capital assets, net	\$ <u>29,989,074</u>	\$ 770,180	\$ (236,966) \$	30,522,288

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 7: Capital Assets (continued)

	Balance 12/31/05	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance 12/31/06
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated Construction in progress	\$47,351	\$\$	§\$	47,351
Capital assets being depreciated: Machinery and equipment Infrastructure:	552,726	11,110	-	563,836
Sanitary sewers Storm sewers	3,361,198 5,768,871	47,032	(905)	3,361,198 5,814,998
Total capital assets being depreciated	9,682,795	58,142	(905)	9,740,032
Less accumulated depreciation: Machinery and equipment	230,609	29,432	-	260,041
Infrastructure: Sanitary sewers Storm sewers	2,379,382 1,482,919	35,779 <u>84,721</u>	905	2,415,161 1,566,735
Total accumulated depreciation	4,092,910	149,932	905	4,241,937
Net capital assets Being depreciated	5,589,885	(91,790)		5,498,095
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>5,637,236</u>	\$ <u>(91,790)</u> \$	5 \$	<u> </u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

	Governmental
Security of persons and property	\$ 189,263
Leisure time activities	140,378
Community development	34,462
Basic utility	2,349
Transportation	514,468
General government	168,674
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,049,594

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 8: Long-Term Obligations

The original issue date, interest rates and original issuance amount for each of the City's bonds follows:

	Original		Original
	Issue	Interest	Issue
	Date	Rate	Amount
General Obligation Bonds:			
Street improvement (Waterlines)	1986	7.25%	\$ 400,000
Street improvement (Bayridge)	1986	7.25%	1,521,000

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following:

	Balance 12/31/05	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/06	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: General obligation bonds: 7.25% Street improvement Series 1986-1 (waterlines)	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ (25,000)	\$ -	\$-
7.25% Street improvement Series 1986-1 (Bayridge) Total general obligation	80,000	<u>-</u>	(80,000)		<u>-</u>
bonds	105,000		(105,000)		
Other long-term obligations: Notes payable Dudley Pool Imp Notes payable Senior Center	150,000 75,000	125,000	(150,000) (75,000)	125,000	125,000
OPWC loan payable	-	142,651	(7,133)	135,518	7,133
Compensated absences	1,024,187	15,201	(35,843)	1,003,545	362,956
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>1,354,187</u>	\$	\$ <u>(372,976)</u>	\$ _1,264,063	\$495,089
	Balance 12/31/05	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/06	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities: Other long-term obligations:					
Notes payable	\$ 450,000	. ,	\$ (450,000)	,	\$ 400,000
Compensated absences	25,677	1,956		27,633	17,288
Total business-type activities	\$ <u>475,677</u>	\$ <u>401,956</u>	\$(450,000)	\$	\$

General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. Compensated absences reported in the "compensated absences payable" account will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Notes payable will be paid from the fund which received the original proceeds. These notes were reissued prior to the release of these financial statements and therefore have been reported as a long-term liability.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 9: Note Debt

The City's note activity for the year ended December 31, 2006 is as follows:

		Balance 2/31/05	_	Issued	_	Retired	_	Balance 12/31/06
Governmental Activities:								
2.50% Senior center	\$	25,000	\$	-	\$	25,000	\$	-
3.00% Dudley pool improvement		25,000		-		25,000		-
3.90% Senior center		_		50,000		-		50,000
3.90% Dudley pool improvement			-	25,000	_		_	25,000
Total governmental activities	\$ _	50,000	\$	75,000	\$ _	50,000	\$ _	75,000
		Balance						Balance
	_	12/31/05	-	Issued		Retired	_	12/31/06
Business-Type Activities:								
3.00% Sanitary sewer improvement	\$	50,000	\$	-	\$	50,000	\$	-
3.90% Sanitary sewer improvement			-	75,000	_		_	75,000
Total business-type activities	\$	50,000	\$ _	75,000	\$ _	50,000	\$ _	75,000

These notes are backed by the full faith and credit of Willowick City and mature within one year. The note liability was reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The notes are generally issued in anticipation of long-term bond refinancing and are refinanced until such bonds are issued.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 10: Operating Leases

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as operating leases.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2006:

Year	Amounts
2007 Total minimum payments required	

Note 11: Employee Benefits – Compensated Absences

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

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

Note 12: Pension Plans

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

All full-time employees, other than non-administrative full-time police officers and firefighters, contribute to 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% per year). Under the member-directed plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon.
- The combined plan (CO) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the combined plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member-directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 12: Pension Plans (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the members of all three plans were required to contribute 9 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The City contributed 13.70 percent of covered payroll, of which 4.5 percent was used to fund health care coverage for retirees. The contribution rate is determined actuarially. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City of Willowick's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$260,869, \$259,488, and \$240,912, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. The full amount has been contributed for 2005 and 2004. 93% has been contributed for in 2006, with the remainder being reserved as "accrued wages and benefits" in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension benefits, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$202,644, \$203,257, and \$174,262, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2005 and 2004. Seventy-seven percent, has been contributed for 2006 with the remainder being presented as "accrued wages and benefits" in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

C. Social Security System

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 13: Postemployment Benefits

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Plan (TP) – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan (MD) – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan (CO) – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor benefits as well as post-retirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 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 requiring employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. The 2006 employer contribution rate was 13.70 percent of covered payroll; 4.5 percent was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.5 percent. An annual increase of 4.0 percent, compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increase, over and above the 4.0 percent base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50 percent to 6.3 percent. Health care costs were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 0.50 percent to 6 percent for the next nine years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4 percent (the projected wage inflation rate).

All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach, assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor.

At December 31, 2006, the number of active contributing participants in the Traditional and Combined Plans totaled 369,214. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2005, actuarial valuation was 358,804. The City's actual contributions for 2006, which were used to fund postemployment benefits, were \$127,599. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2005, (the latest information available) were \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfounded actuarially accrued liability were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 13: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, is effective on January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, OPERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the healthcare plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to offer health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.50 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 2006 and 2005. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees and survivors have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The City's actual contributions for 2006 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$131,607 for police and \$1,483 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005, (the latest information available) were \$108,039,449, which was net of member contributions of \$55,271,881. The number of Ohio Police and Fire Pension participants eligible to receive health benefits as of December 31, 2005 was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters.

Note 14: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2006, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 14: Risk Management (continued)

Type of Coverage:	
Property	\$ 17,852,072
Boilers and machinery	17,852,072
Inland marine	766,350
Crime	100,000
Automobile liability	1,000,000
General liability	1,000,000
Law enforcement liability	1,000,000
Public officials liability	1,000,000
Umbrella liability	5,000,000

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

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League public risk pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan is administered by Gates McDonald. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

Note 15: Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following:

	-	Transfer From					
Transfer to	-	General Fund			Total		
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	444,249	\$	282,042	\$	726,291	
General fund		-		8,870		8,870	
Capital project fund		85,000		-		85,000	
Sewer revenue fund	_	-		30,810	_	30,810	
Total transfers	\$ _	529,249	\$	321,722	\$ _	850,971	

Note 16: Contingencies/Pending Litigation

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

Notes To Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Note 17: Subsequent Events

During 2006, the City retired \$500,000 of the maturing bond anticipation notes for Sanitary Sewer Improvements and renewed \$475,000. As of June 30, 2007 the city retired an additional \$75,000 of these Sanitary Sewer Improvement outstanding notes and renewed the remaining \$400,000.

During 2006, the City retired \$100,000 of maturing Senior Center Notes and renewed \$50,000. As of June 30, 2007 the City retired the remaining \$50,000.

Also during 2006, the City retired \$175,000 of the maturing Dudley Pool Improvement Notes and issued an additional \$150,000 of bond anticipation notes. As of June 30, 2007 the City retired an additional \$25,000 of these outstanding notes and renewed the remaining \$125,000.

On March 26, 2007 the City issued \$2,240,000 in bond anticipation notes for the purpose of constructing new streets.

This page intentionally left blank.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

City of Willowick Lake County 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard Willowick, Ohio 44095

To the 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 Willowick, Lake County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 29, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated August 29, 2007.

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 Willowick Lake County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters

Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the City's management in a separate letter dated August 29, 2007.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 29, 2007





CITY OF WILLOWICK

LAKE COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 18, 2007

> 88 E. Broad St. / Fourth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506 Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490 www.auditor.state.oh.us