

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Accounting, Auditing and Consulting Services for Federal, State and Local Governments <u>www.bhscpas.com</u>

CITY OF EATON PREBLE COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2012

bhs Circleville Ironton Piketon Wheelersburg Worthington



City Council City of Eaton 328 North Maple Street Eaton, Ohio 45320

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Eaton, Preble County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Eaton is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

August 14, 2013



CITY OF EATON PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of City Council City of Eaton Preble County, Ohio 328 North Maple Street Eaton, Ohio 45320

bhs

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information the City of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Opinion

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 City of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General and Public Safety Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Circleville Ironton Piketon Wheelersburg Worthington

Members of City Council City of Eaton Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis* listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, during 2012, the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989, FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 14, 2013, 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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balestra, Ham & Scheru, CPAs

June 14, 2013

Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of the City of Eaton's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position increased \$193,669. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$73,081, which represents a 0.5% change from 2011. Net position of business-type activities increased \$266,750 or 3% from 2011.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$4,898,755 in revenue or 45% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$5,954,428, or 55% of total revenues of \$10,853,183.
- □ The City had \$7,638,598 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,666,762 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$4,898,755 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- Among major funds, the general fund had \$3,015,508 in revenues and \$3,228,099 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased from a balance of \$1,700,806 to \$1,413,215.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis* and the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how it has changed. Net-position is one way to measure the City's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's program's and services are reported here including
 public safety, public health, culture and recreation, community development, transportation and
 general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, refuse and parking services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that 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. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water, Sewer, Refuse and Parking funds.

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 statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net position for 2012 compared to 2011.

	Governme Activiti		Business-i Activitie	• 1	Tota	1
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Current and other assets	\$7,402,318	\$8,189,096	\$2,724,518	\$2,854,476	\$10,126,836	\$11,043,572
Capital assets, Net	8,988,240	8,487,748	10,315,202	10,092,365	19,303,442	18,580,113
Total assets	16,390,558	16,676,844	13,039,720	12,946,841	29,430,278	29,623,685
Long-term debt outstanding	1,964,827	2,238,681	3,740,025	3,905,195	5,704,852	6,143,876
Other liabilities	411,619	292,070	167,353	176,054	578,972	468,124
Total liabilities	2,376,446	2,530,751	3,907,378	4,081,249	6,283,824	6,612,000
Deferred Inflows of Resources	610,000	668,900	0	0	610,000	668,900
Net position						
Invested in capital assets,						
net of related debt	7,616,661	6,853,808	6,733,634	6,327,710	14,350,295	13,181,518
Restricted	4,351,057	4,755,255	0	0	4,351,057	4,755,255
Unrestricted	1,436,394	1,868,130	2,398,708	2,537,882	3,835,102	4,406,012
Total net position	\$13,404,112	\$13,477,193	\$9,132,342	\$8,865,592	\$22,536,454	\$22,342,785

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Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal years 2012 compared to 2011:

	Governmental Activities		Business-t Activitie		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,858,379	\$1,755,607	\$3,255,666	\$3,003,766	\$5,114,045	\$4,759,373
Operating Grants and Contributions	808,383	815,651	0	0	808,383	815,651
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	310,138	32,000	65,000	32,000	375,138
Total Program revenues:	2,666,762	2,881,396	3,287,666	3,068,766	5,954,428	5,950,162
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	591,905	817,456	0	0	591,905	817,456
Municipal Income Taxes	3,481,332	3,505,100	0	0	3,481,332	3,505,100
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	668,896	511,203	0	0	668,896	511,203
Investment Earnings	8,565	9,390	0	0	8,565	9,390
Miscellaneous	148,057	127,456	0	3,800	148,057	131,256
Total General revenues:	4,898,755	4,970,605	0	3,800	4,898,755	4,974,405
Total Revenues	7,565,517	7,852,001	3,287,666	3,072,566	10,853,183	10,924,567
Program Expenses						
General Government	2,147,501	2,109,879	0	0	2,147,501	2,109,879
Public Safety	3,366,944	3,006,991	0	0	3,366,944	3,006,991
Public Health	177,132	170,463	0	0	177,132	170,463
Transportation	1,254,687	1,142,535	0	0	1,254,687	1,142,535
Community Development	406,486	395,965	0	0	406,486	395,965
Culture and Recreation	249,426	273,870	0	0	249,426	273,870
Interest and Fiscal Charges	36,422	43,425	0	0	36,422	43,425
Water	0	0	1,216,794	1,186,107	1,216,794	1,186,107
Sewer	0	0	1,140,904	1,119,038	1,140,904	1,119,038
Refuse	0	0	663,218	567,314	663,218	567,314
Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenses	7,638,598	7,143,128	3,020,916	2,872,459	10,659,514	10,015,587
Total Change in Net Position	(73,081)	708,873	266,750	200,107	193,669	908,980
Beginning Net Position	13,477,193	12,768,320	8,865,592	8,665,485	22,342,785	21,433,805
Ending Net Position	\$13,404,112	\$13,477,193	\$9,132,342	\$8,865,592	\$22,536,454	\$22,342,785

Unaudited

Governmental Activities

Net position of the City's governmental activities decreased \$73,081. This represents a 0.5% change from 2011.

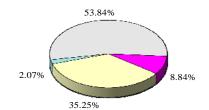
Increases in charges for services and sales can be attributed to increases in court fees and cemetery fees. Court fees increased due to an increase in the number of cases while the increase in cemetery fees can be attributed to an increase in the number of plot sales. Capital grants received in the prior year for the Preble Drive extension project resulted in the subsequent decrease in capital grants and contributions in the current year.

Overall expenses increased approximately 7%. The increase in public safety can be attributed to an increase in salaries and benefits.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from residents living within the City.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 46% and 8% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2012. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 54% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2012	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$4,073,237	53.84%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	668,896	8.84%
Program Revenues	2,666,762	35.25%
General Other	156,622	2.07%
Total Revenue	\$7,565,517	100.00%



Business-Type Activities

Net position of the business-type activities increased \$266,750, which was consistent with the prior year. An increase in charges for services and sales can be attributed to an increase in fees for refuse collection.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,776,584, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$6,657,922. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2012	Fund Balance December 31, 2011	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$1,413,215	\$1,700,806	(\$287,591)
Public Safety	851,077	984,730	(133,653)
Capital Improvement	2,714,508	3,281,845	(567,337)
Nonmajor Governmental	797,784	690,541	107,243
Total	\$5,776,584	\$6,657,922	(\$881,338)

Unaudited

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance change is due to several factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

	2012	2011	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$482,674	\$530,351	(\$47,677)
Municipal Income Taxes	962,821	966,924	(4,103)
Intergovernmental Revenue	683,840	705,821	(21,981)
Charges for Services	91,342	111,659	(20,317)
Licenses and Permits	88,449	59,861	28,588
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	601,515	541,544	59,971
Investment Income	8,426	9,202	(776)
All Other Revenue	96,441	55,284	41,157
Total	\$3,015,508	\$2,980,646	\$34,862

General Fund revenues in 2012 were consistent with the prior year, increasing approximately 1% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2011. A decrease in local government funding contributed to the decrease in intergovernmental revenue while an increase in court costs resulted in the increase in fees, fines and forfeitures.

	2012	2011	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
General Government	\$1,416,201	\$1,361,449	\$54,752
Public Safety	1,231,652	1,247,368	(15,716)
Public Health	25,486	27,129	(1,643)
Transportation	249,219	313,446	(64,227)
Community Development	200,724	192,254	8,470
Culture and Recreation	104,817	110,592	(5,775)
Capital Outlay	0	995	(995)
Total	\$3,228,099	\$3,253,233	(\$25,134)

General Fund expenditures were consistent with the prior year, decreasing \$25,134 or 0.8%.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

Public Safety Fund – The Public Safety fund reported a decrease in fund balance of \$133,653, or 14%. An increase in expenditures can be attributed to an increase in salaries and benefits.

Capital Improvement Fund – The City's Capital Improvement fund balance decreased 17%. This decrease can be attributed to capital outlays for the Park Avenue reconstruction project.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During 2012, the City amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances.

Original budgeted and final budgeted revenues were not significantly different. Actual budget basis revenues were 26% higher than final budget estimates due to an increase in estate tax receipts.

The difference between final budgeted appropriations and original budgeted appropriations was insignificant. Final budgeted appropriations exceeded actual expenditures by 18%. This was mainly the result of controlling expenditures across all general fund departments.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2012 the City had \$19,303,442 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, construction in progress, buildings, infrastructure, and furniture and equipment. Of this total, \$8,988,240 was related to governmental activities and \$10,315,202 to the business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2012 and 2011 balances:

_	Governme Activiti		Increase (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Land	\$820,439	\$820,439	\$0
Construction In Progress	833,464	5,221	828,243
Buildings	4,084,490	4,084,490	0
Infrastructure	4,984,979	4,974,158	10,821
Furniture and Equipment	5,234,394	5,079,317	155,077
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(6,969,526)	(6,475,877)	(493,649)
Totals	\$8,988,240	\$8,487,748	\$500,492

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

	Business Activi	V 1	Increase (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Land	\$582,108	\$582,108	\$0
Construction in Progress	466,557	0	466,557
Buildings and Systems	15,035,941	14,849,655	186,286
Furniture and Equipment	4,282,592	4,153,828	128,764
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(10,051,996)	(9,493,226)	(558,770)
Totals	\$10,315,202	\$10,092,365	\$222,837

The most significant change in capital asset balances was an increase in construction in progress, which can be attributed to the Park Avenue reconstruction project. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

DebtThe following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bond	\$617,542	\$713,866
Tax Increment Financing Bond	115,287	188,824
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	638,750	731,250
Compensated Absences	593,248	604,741
Total Governmental Activities	1,964,827	2,238,681
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	3,581,568	3,764,655
Compensated Absences	158,457	140,540
Total Business-Type Activities	3,740,025	3,905,195
Totals	\$5,704,852	\$6,143,876

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2012, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unaudited

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the revenues it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information, contact Bradley Collins, City Manager, City of Eaton, 328 North Maple Street, P.O. Box 27, Eaton, Ohio 45320.

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Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012

		vernmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	Total	
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	5,690,285	\$	2,170,556	\$	7,860,841
Investments		20,228		0		20,228
Receivables:						
Taxes		1,081,781		0		1,081,781
Accounts		27,661		552,882		580,543
Intergovernmental Receivable		502,833		1,080		503,913
Special Assessments		79,530		0		79,530
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		1,653,903		1,048,665		2,702,568
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		7,334,337		9,266,537		16,600,874
Total Assets		16,390,558		13,039,720		29,430,278
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		167,942		88,800		256,742
Accrued Wages and Benefits		176,936		29,306		206,242
Intergovernmental Payable		56,289		0		56,289
Accrued Interest Payable		10,452		49,247		59,699
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		457,507		242,248		699,755
Due in more than one year		1,507,320		3,497,777		5,005,097
Total Liabilities		2,376,446		3,907,378		6,283,824
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		610,000		0		610,000
Net Position:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted For:		7,616,661		6,733,634		14,350,295
Capital Improvement		2,951,908		0		2,951,908
Public Safety		693,311		0		693,311
Parks		35,170		0		35,170
Cemetery		169,773		0		169,773
Community Development		4,622		0		4,622
Indigent Driver		61,925		0		61,925
Computerization Upgrade		20,889		0		20,889
Special Projects		21,512		0		21,512
Streets and Highways		371,719		0		371,719
Perpetual Care:						
Expendable		10,228		0		10,228
Nonexpendable		10,000		0		10,000
Unrestricted		1,436,394	_	2,398,708		3,835,102
Total Net Position	\$	13,404,112	\$	9,132,342	\$	22,536,454

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Program Revenues								
	Expenses			Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:								_	
General Government	\$	2,147,501	\$	969,823	\$	0	\$	0	
Public Safety		3,366,944		691,248		12,292		0	
Public Health		177,132		73,607		0		0	
Transportation		1,254,687		20,102		538,591		0	
Community Development		406,486		78,904		257,500		0	
Culture and Recreation		249,426		24,695		0		0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		36,422		0		0		0	
Total Governmental Activities		7,638,598		1,858,379		808,383		0	
Business-Type Activities:									
Water		1,216,794		1,371,685		0		0	
Sewer		1,140,904		1,183,785		0		32,000	
Refuse		663,218		699,176		0		0	
Parking		0		1,020		0		0	
Total Business-Type Activities		3,020,916		3,255,666		0		32,000	
Totals	\$	10,659,514	\$	5,114,045	\$	808,383	\$	32,000	

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Cemetery

Capital Projects

Municipal Income Tax

Intergovernmental, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (1,177,678)	\$ 0	\$ (1,177,678)
(2,663,404)	0	(2,663,404)
(103,525)	0	(103,525)
(695,994)	0	(695,994)
(70,082)	0	(70,082)
(224,731)	0	(224,731)
(36,422)	0	(36,422)
(4,971,836)	0	(4,971,836)
0	154,891	154,891
0	74,881	74,881
0	35,958	35,958
0	1,020	1,020
0	266,750	266,750
(4,971,836)	266,750	(4,705,086)
502,046	0	502,046
36,467	0	36,467
53,392	0	53,392
3,481,332	0	3,481,332
668,896	0	668,896
8,565	0	8,565
148,057	0	148,057
4,898,755	0	4,898,755
(73,081)	266,750	193,669
13,477,193	8,865,592	22,342,785
\$ 13,404,112	\$ 9,132,342	\$ 22,536,454

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2012

	 General	Pu	ıblic Safety	In	Capital approvement	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,417,786	\$	890,244	\$	2,640,685	\$ 741,570	\$	5,690,285
Investments	0		0		0	20,228		20,228
Receivables:								
Taxes	606,544		148,433		180,403	146,401		1,081,781
Accounts	25,225		0		0	2,436		27,661
Intergovernmental	244,155		17,532		0	241,146		502,833
Special Assessments	0		0		79,530	0		79,530
Due from Other Funds	0		0		0	15,748		15,748
Interfund Loans Receivable	 20,500		0		0	 0		20,500
Total Assets	\$ 2,314,210	\$	1,056,209	\$	2,900,618	\$ 1,167,529	\$	7,438,566
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$ 98,174	\$	39,115	\$	12,874	\$ 17,779	\$	167,942
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	77,795		77,956		9,047	12,138		176,936
Intergovernmental Payable	38,072		18,217		0	0		56,289
Due to Other Funds	15,748		0		0	0		15,748
Interfund Loans Payable	0		0		0	20,500		20,500
Compensated Absences Payable	 30,527		0		0	 11,553		42,080
Total Liabilities	260,316		135,288		21,921	61,970		479,495
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts	175,679		69,844		164,189	162,775		572,487
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	465,000		0		0	145,000		610,000
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	640,679		69,844		164,189	307,775		1,182,487
Fund Balance:								
Nonspendable	0		0		0	10,000		10,000
Restricted	25,151		851,077		2,714,508	787,784		4,378,520
Assigned	802,425		0		0	0		802,425
Unassigned	 585,639		0		0	0		585,639
Total Fund Balance	1,413,215		851,077		2,714,508	797,784		5,776,584
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	 	-				 		
Resources and Fund Balance	\$ 2,314,210	\$	1,056,209	\$	2,900,618	\$ 1,167,529	\$	7,438,566

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2012

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 5,776,584	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		8,988,240
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		572,487
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General Obligation Bond Payable	(617,542)	
TIF Bond Payable	(115,287)	
OPWC Loan Payable	(638,750)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(551,168)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(10,452)	 (1,933,199)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 13,404,112

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	General	Public Safety	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	\$ 482,674	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 203,458	\$ 686,132
Property Taxes Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 482,674 962,821	1,139,646	1,320,064	\$ 203,458 0	\$ 686,132 3,422,531
Intergovernmental Revenue	683,840	12,292	1,520,004	814,652	1,510,784
Charges for Services	91,342	664,005	0	36,257	791,604
Licenses and Permits	91,342 88,449	004,003	0	745	89,194
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	601,515	0	0	297,162	898,677
Special Assessments	001,515	0	20,157	297,102	20,157
Investment Income	8,426	0	20,137	139	20,137 8,565
All Other Revenue	,	-	556	34,214	8,363 148,057
Total Revenue	96,441 3,015,508	1,832,789	1,340,777	1,386,627	7,575,701
Total Revenue	3,013,508	1,632,769	1,540,777	1,360,027	7,575,701
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government	1,416,201	43,814	170,166	450,017	2,080,198
Public Safety	1,231,652	1,924,354	146,075	9,441	3,311,522
Public Health	25,486	0	0	139,411	164,897
Transportation	249,219	0	583,667	438,360	1,271,246
Community Development	200,724	0	0	0	200,724
Culture and Recreation	104,817	0	2,562	108,857	216,236
Capital Outlay	0	0	944,419	0	944,419
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0	0	92,500	169,861	262,361
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	38,437	38,437
Total Expenditures	3,228,099	1,968,168	1,939,389	1,354,384	8,490,040
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(212,591)	(135,379)	(598,612)	32,243	(914,339)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Capital Assets	0	1,726	31,275	0	33,001
Transfers In	0	0	0	75,000	75,000
Transfers Out	(75,000)	0	0	0	(75,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(75,000)	1,726	31,275	75,000	33,001
Net Change in Fund Balance	(287,591)	(133,653)	(567,337)	107,243	(881,338)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,700,806	984,730	3,281,845	690,541	6,657,922
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,413,215	\$ 851,077	\$ 2,714,508	\$ 797,784	\$ 5,776,584

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (881,338)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay	1,083,242	
Depreciation Expense	(582,206)	501,036
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net position. The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any		
loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(544)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(10,184)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and		
related items. General Obligation Bond Principal Retirement	96,324	
TIF Bond Principal Retirement	73,537	
OPWC Loan Principal Retirement	92,500	
Accrued Interest Payable	2,015	264,376
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 the governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		53,573
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	-	\$ (73,081)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

							Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	Orig	inal Budget	Fi	nal Budget		Actual	(1	Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	465,000	\$	465,000	\$	482,674	\$	17,674
Municipal Income Taxes		960,000		960,000		999,131		39,131
Intergovernmental Revenue		221,800		221,800		602,656		380,856
Charges for Services		50,000		50,000		81,604		31,604
Licenses and Permits		65,000		65,000		88,449		23,449
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		500,800		500,800		615,759		114,959
Investment Income		5,000		5,000		8,426		3,426
All Other Revenues		143,000		143,000		170,123		27,123
Total Revenues		2,410,600		2,410,600		3,048,822		638,222
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General Government		1,961,986		1,957,800		1,471,379		486,421
Public Safety		1,269,690		1,266,981		1,235,548		31,433
Public Health		27,208		27,150		25,486		1,664
Transportation		267,170		266,600		248,727		17,873
Community Development		225,932		225,450		195,966		29,484
Total Expenditures		3,751,986		3,743,981		3,177,106		566,875
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,341,386)		(1,333,381)		(128,284)		1,205,097
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers Out		(170,000)		(170,000)		(170,000)		0
Advances Out		0		0		(20,500)		(20,500)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(170,000)		(170,000)	_	(190,500)	_	(20,500)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,511,386)		(1,503,381)		(318,784)		1,184,597
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,500,793		1,500,793		1,500,793		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		10,593		10,593		10,593		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	0	\$	8,005	\$	1,192,602	\$	1,184,597

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund – Public Safety Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Orig	inal Budget	Fin	al Budget	Actual	Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
Revenues:							
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	970,000	\$	970,000	\$ 1,184,114	\$	214,114
Intergovernmental Revenue		0		8,900	12,292		3,392
Charges for Services		577,000		577,000	662,816		85,816
All Other Revenues	0			0	 16,846		16,846
Total Revenues	1,547,000			1,555,900	1,876,068		320,168
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General Government		455,850		457,540	43,200		414,340
Public Safety		1,944,691		1,951,900	1,857,452		94,448
Total Expenditures		2,400,541		2,409,440	 1,900,652		508,788
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(853,541)		(853,540)	(24,584)		828,956
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Capital Assets		0		0	1,726		1,726
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		0		0	 1,726		1,726
Net Change in Fund Balance		(853,541)		(853,540)	(22,858)		830,682
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		852,118		852,118	852,118		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		1,423		1,423	 1,423		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	0	\$	1	\$ 830,683	\$	830,682

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2012

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

Major

	Water		Sewer		Refuse
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,217,380	\$ 738,585	\$	206,329
Accounts Receivable		215,874	215,383		121,625
Intergovernmental Receivables		1,000	 80		0
Total Current Assets		1,434,254	 954,048		327,954
Noncurrent Assets:					
Capital Assets, Net		6,426,228	 3,868,049		20,925
Total Assets		7,860,482	 4,822,097		348,879
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		20,156	17,791		50,853
Accrued Wages and Benefits		12,737	14,362		2,207
Accrued Interest Payable		49,247	0		0
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		188,157	0		0
Compensated Absences - Current		24,863	 26,721		2,507
Total Current Liabilities		295,160	 58,874		55,567
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
OWDA Loans Payable		3,393,411	0		0
Compensated Absences Payable		45,946	 49,884		8,536
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		3,439,357	49,884		8,536
Total Liabilities		3,734,517	 108,758		64,103
Net Position					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		2,844,660	3,868,049		20,925
Unrestricted		1,281,305	 845,290		263,851
Total Net Position	\$	4,125,965	\$ 4,713,339	\$	284,776

Nonmajor						
Parking	Total					
\$ 8,262	\$ 2,170,556					
0	552,882					
0	1,080					
8,262	2,724,518					
0	10,315,202					
8,262	13,039,720					
0	88,800					
0	29,306					
0	49,247					
0	188,157					
0	54,091					
0	409,601					
0	3,393,411					
0	104,366					
0	3,497,777					
0	3,907,378					
0	6,733,634					
8,262	2,398,708					
\$ 8,262	\$ 9,132,342					

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

> Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Major					
	Water			Sewer		Refuse
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$	1,368,467	\$	1,183,785	\$	699,176
Other Operating Revenues		3,218		0		0
Total Operating Revenues		1,371,685		1,183,785		699,176
Operating Expenses:						
Personal Services		335,057		381,077		57,036
Fringe Benefits		157,748		175,188		23,741
Contractual Services		121,290		108,580		579,643
Materials and Supplies		109,587		36,995		660
Utilities		88,853		180,004		1,741
Depreciation		302,833		259,060		397
Other Operating Expenses		1,665		0		0
Total Operating Expenses		1,117,033		1,140,904		663,218
Operating Income		254,652		42,881		35,958
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):						
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(99,761)		0		0
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		(99,761)		0		0
Income Before Contributions		154,891		42,881		35,958
Contributions:						
Capital Contributions		0		32,000		0
Total Contributions		0		32,000		0
Change in Net Position		154,891		74,881		35,958
Net Position Beginning of Year		3,971,074		4,638,458		248,818
Net Position End of Year	\$	4,125,965	\$	4,713,339	\$	284,776

Nor	nmajor							
Pa	ırking	Total						
\$	1,020	\$	3,252,448					
	0		3,218					
	1,020		3,255,666					
	0		773,170					
	0		356,677					
	0		809,513					
	0		147,242					
	0		270,598					
	0		562,290					
	0		1,665					
	0		2,921,155					
	1,020		334,511					
	0		(99,761)					
	0		(99,761)					
	1,020		234,750					
	0		32,000					
	0		32,000					
	1,020		266,750					
	7,242		8,865,592					
\$	8,262	\$	9,132,342					

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Major Water Refuse Sewer Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Cash Received from Customers \$1,351,861 \$1,142,203 \$690,805 Cash Payments for Goods and Services (322,023)(339,143)(576,688) Cash Payments to Employees (476,551)(536,049)(79,830)Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 267,011 553,287 34,287 Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Capital Grants 0 32,000 0 **OWDA Loan Retirement** (183,087)0 0 0 0 Interest and Fiscal Charges (102,278)Acquisition and Construction of Assets (472,045)(329,587)(343)Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities (297,587)(757,410)(343)Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (204,123)(30,576)33,944 1,421,503 769,161 172,385 Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year \$1,217,380 \$738,585 \$206,329 Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: \$42,881 Operating Income \$254,652 \$35,958 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: 397 Depreciation Expense 302,833 259,060 Non-Operating Revenue 0 800 0 Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable (20,034)(43,102)(8,371)Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivable 210 720 0 Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable (628)(13.564)5,356 Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits 8,384 9,392 1,724 Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences 7,870 10,824 (777)Total Adjustments 298,635 224,130 (1,671)\$553,287 \$34,287 Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities \$267,011

Nonmajor			
Parking	Totals		
\$1,020	\$3,185,889		
0	(1,237,854)		
0	(1,092,430)		
1,020	855,605		
0	32,000		
0	(183,087)		
0	(102,278)		
0	(801,975)		
0	(1,055,340)		
1,020	(199,735)		
7,242	2,370,291		
\$8,262	\$2,170,556		
\$1,020	\$334,511		
0	562,290		
0	800		
0	(71,507)		
0	930		
0	(8,836)		
0	19,500		
0	17,917		
0	521,094		
\$1,020	\$855,605		

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2012

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Receivables:		
Intergovernmental	\$	2,039
Total Assets		2,039
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		2,039
Total Liabilities	\$	2,039

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Eaton (the City) is a municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio, which operates under its own charter. The City was incorporated on July 1, 1961 and operates under a Council/Manager form of government. The council members are elected by separate ballot from the municipality at large for four-year terms. Council elects one of their members to serve as Mayor annually. As a council member, the Mayor has the right to vote on all issues before council. Council appoints the City Manager, Director of Finance and Director of Law. The City Manager appoints all department managers of the City.

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2012 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City this includes public safety (police, fire and emergency rescue), highway and streets, parks and recreation, public improvements, community development, building and zoning, public health and welfare, and general administrative services. In addition, the City provides water treatment and distribution services, sanitary services, refuse collection and disposal services and parking services, which are reported as enterprise funds. Council and the City Manager have direct responsibility for these activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except that accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources).

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred in accordance with the Charter and legislation of the City and/or the general laws of the State of Ohio.

<u>Public Safety Fund</u> – The public safety fund accounts for 1/2% income tax revenues that is approved by the voters of the City every three years and ambulance removal fees and contracts with townships for Fire and EMS services.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> – The capital improvement fund accounts for that portion of municipal income tax designated by Council for the purpose of improving, constructing, maintaining, and purchasing those items necessary to enhance the operation of the City.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises -- where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

<u>Water Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the provision of water treatment and distribution to the residents and commercial users of the City and some residents of the County.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for sanitary sewer services provided to the residents and commercial users of the City.

<u>Refuse Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the collection and disposal of refuse by the City.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations. This fund is used to account for receipts to be transferred to the County Law Library.

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function or program of the City's governmental activities. 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the modified accrual basis when the exchange takes place and the resources are available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

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. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes, interest on investments, state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Licenses, permits, charges for service and other miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2012 but which are not intended to finance 2012 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources as further described in Note 5.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the Government-wide financial statements, proprietary funds and agency funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level in the General Fund and at the fund level for all other budgeted funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance or resolution of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

The City Manager submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council by July 15 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.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by 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 do 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 any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. During 2012, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—for the General Fund and Public Safety Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

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

5. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance			
_	General Fund	Public Safety Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$287,591)	(\$133,653)	
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2012 received during 2013	(287,745)	(136,121)	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2011 received during 2012	197,597	174,272	
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2012 paid during 2013	263,316	135,288	
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2011 paid during 2012	(216,129)	(43,083)	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(7,968)	(19,561)	
Perspective Difference: Activity of Funds Reclassified	(7,908)	(19,501)	
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	19,736	0	
Budget Basis	(\$318,784)	(\$22,858)	

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The amounts in STAR Ohio are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' share of equity in STAR Ohio is considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in STAR Ohio during 2012. 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, 2012.

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

CITY OF EATON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and
	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings and Systems	15 - 45
Infrastructure	20
Equipment	3 - 15

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans Payable	Capital Improvement Fund
General Obligation Bond	Municipal Court Special Projects Fund
Tax Increment Financing Bond	Tax Increment Financing Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Public Safety Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Cemetery Fund, Recreation Fund, Fort St. Clair Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Refuse Fund
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan Payable	Water Fund

J. Compensated Absences

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

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

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the water, sewer, and refuse enterprise funds when earned, and the related liability is reported within the fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is 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.

L. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts. The City has no fund balances reported as committed at December 31, 2012.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Pensions

The provision for pension costs is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

N. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds 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.

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. 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 water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, collection of solid waste refuse, and parking services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

P. 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 and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items to report during fiscal year 2012.

Q. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City reports no deferred outflows of resources.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Q. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

NOTE 2 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2012 the City implemented GASB Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements," GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position" and GASB Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities".

Statement No. 62 incorporated into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Committee on Accounting Procedure issued on or before November 30, 1989 which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Statement No. 63 provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. GASB 63 standardizes the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's net position.

Statement No. 65 provides guidance on how to properly classify items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. In addition, guidance is provided on recognizing certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) or inflows of resources (revenues).

The implementation of these GASB Statements had no impact on beginning of year fund balance/net position.

NOTE 3 - FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, assigned, and unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

	General	Public Safety	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Fund Balances	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:					
Endowments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
Total Nonspendable	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Restricted:					
Public Safety	0	851,077	0	103,830	954,907
Public Health	0	0	0	188,798	188,798
Transportation	0	0	0	249,471	249,471
Community Development	0	0	0	4,622	4,622
Culture and Recreation	25,151	0	0	49,178	74,329
Capital Outlay	0	0	2,714,508	160,719	2,875,227
Debt Service	0	0	0	31,166	31,166
Total Restricted	25,151	851,077	2,714,508	787,784	4,378,520
Assigned:					
Other Purposes	802,425	0	0	0	802,425
Total Assigned	802,425	0	0	0	802,425
Unassigned:	585,639	0	0	0	585,639
Total Fund Balances	\$1,413,215	\$851,077	\$2,714,508	\$797,784	\$5,776,584

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NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use, but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets 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
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. By Ohio law, financial institutions must collateralize all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105 percent of public funds on deposit with that specific institution. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions. At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$5,003,194 and the bank balance was \$5,066,449. Of the bank balance, \$973,027 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$4,093,422 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

B. Investments

Pursuant to the City Charter, the City is authorized to invest funds, in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code, in bonds or notes guaranteed by the United States, bonds or obligations of the State of Ohio, the State Treasurer's investment pool or deposits in eligible institutions. Maturities must be less than two years.

Interest rate risk – The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. In practice, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the maximum maturity of its investment portfolio to approximately two years.

Credit Risk – Per the City's policy, investments are limited to those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, to STAR Ohio (rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's), or to high yield cash investments with authorized banks which pledge pooled securities as collateral.

Concentration of credit risk – The City places no limit on the amount that it may invest with any one issuer.

At December 31, 2012, the City's only investments were amounts on deposit with STAR Ohio, with a fair value of \$2,857,647, which is included in the "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and certificates of deposit in the amount of \$20,228, which is included as "Investments" on the Statement of Net Position.

CITY OF EATON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 5 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2012 were levied after October 1, 2011 on assessed values as of January 1, 2011, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed in 2011. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 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 second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Eaton. 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, 2012 was \$2.70 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2011 levy was based was \$147,221,420. This amount constitutes \$142,555,650 in real property assessed value and \$4,665,770 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .270% (2.70 mills) of assessed value.

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NOTE 5 - TAXES (Continued)

B. Income Tax

Municipalities within the State of Ohio are permitted by state statute to levy an income tax up to a maximum rate of 1% subject to the approval of the local legislative body. Any rate in excess of 1% requires the approval of a majority of the eligible voters residing within the municipal corporation. The City income tax rate of 1.5% is levied by ordinance. One percent (1%) of the tax is levied indefinitely and 0.5% was renewed by the voters of the City in November 2011. The 0.5% tax will expire December 31, 2013. This tax is applicable to substantially all income earned within the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit this withholding quarterly. Corporations, partnerships, and self-employed individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually with the City. Residents of the City are required to pay City income taxes on income they earn outside the City; however, credit is allowed for all income tax paid to other municipalities.

The City has a contract with the City of Hamilton, Ohio which collects income taxes for the City of Eaton for a fee equal to three and one-half (3.5%) of the gross income tax proceeds in any one year, with a \$2,500 minimum charge.

NOTE 6 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2012:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$0	\$75,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	75,000	0
Totals	\$75,000	\$75,000

Transfers are used to move revenues from the funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statute or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed; and to transfer capital assets.

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	Interfund	Interfund	Due from	Due to
	Loans Receivable	Loans Payable	Other Funds	Other Funds
General Fund	\$20,500	\$0	\$0	\$15,748
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	0	20,500	15,748	0
Totals	\$20,500	\$20,500	\$15,748	\$15,748

The Interfund Loans Receivable/Payable was the result of money advanced from the General Fund to the Municipal Court Special Projects Fund to assist with cash flow.

Due from/to Other Funds at December 31, 2012 represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses approved and authorized in 2012 but not made until 2013. These remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods or services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting period, and (3) payments between funds are made. All are expected to be paid within one year.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2012 consisted of current and delinquent property taxes, special assessments, accounts, intergovernmental grants, and interfund transactions. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for nonpayment of taxes and the stable condition of State programs. A summary of Intergovernmental Receivables follows:

Fund	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Local Government Revenue Assistance	\$60,117
Estate Taxes	101,819
Homestead and Rollback	35,458
Gasoline and Excise Tax	142,784
Motor Vehicle License Fees	96,533
Public Safety	17,532
Other	48,590
Total Governmental Activities	502,833
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	1,000
Sewer	80
Total Business-Type Activities	1,080
Totals	\$503,913

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2012:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$820,439	\$0	\$0	\$820,439
Construction in Progress	5,221	833,464	(5,221)	833,464
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,084,490	0	0	4,084,490
Infrastructure	4,974,158	10,821	0	4,984,979
Furniture and Equipment	5,079,317	244,178	(89,101)	5,234,394
Total Cost	\$14,963,625	\$1,088,463	(\$94,322)	\$15,957,766
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Buildings	(\$1,528,335)	(\$116,854)	\$0	(\$1,645,189)
Infrastructure	(1,083,889)	(203,598)	0	(1,287,487)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,863,653)	(261,754)	88,557	(4,036,850)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$6,475,877)	(\$582,206) *	\$88,557	(\$6,969,526)
Net Value:	\$8,487,748			\$8,988,240

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$170,096
Public Safety	160,248
Public Health	207
Transportation	12,596
Community Development	203,598
Culture and Recreation	35,461
Total Depreciation Expense	\$582,206

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

B. <u>Business-Type Activities Capital Assets</u>

Summary by Category at December 31, 2012:

Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$582,108	\$0	\$0	\$582,108
Construction in Progress	0	466,557	0	466,557
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Systems	14,849,655	186,286	0	15,035,941
Furniture and Equipment	4,153,828	132,284	(3,520)	4,282,592
Total Cost	\$19,585,591	\$785,127	(\$3,520)	\$20,367,198
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2011	Additions	Deletions	2012
Buildings and Systems	(\$6,346,639)	(\$426,027)	\$0	(\$6,772,666)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,146,587)	(136,263)	3,520	(3,279,330)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$9,493,226)	(\$562,290)	\$3,520	(\$10,051,996)
Net Value:	\$10,092,365			\$10,315,202

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the City's full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are costsharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans.

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

The following information was provided by OPERS to assist the City in complying with GASB Statement No. 27, "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers."

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by OPERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD Plan is 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 MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2012, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2012 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00%, of covered payroll which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional Plan was 10.0% for calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Combined Plan was 7.95% for calendar year 2012. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$288,902, \$287,609 and \$251,653, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund ("OP&F")

All City full-time police officers and full-time firefighters participate in 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. Contribution requirements and benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the ORC. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by calling (614) 228-2975.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund ("OP&F") (Continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2012, 12.75% of annual covered salary for police and 17.25% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$148,579, \$142,180 and \$134,909, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement, to qualifying member of both the Traditional Pension 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-employment 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 is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the ORC.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2012, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0% for calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05% for calendar year 2012. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$115,561, \$115,038 and \$143,466, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 19, 2012, with a transition plan commencing January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under SB 343 and the approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund ("OP&F")

Plan Description – The City contributes to the OP&F sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement 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. The health care coverage provided by OP&F is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

CITY OF EATON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund ("OP&F") (Continued)

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 742 of the ORC.

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5% and 24.0% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The ORC states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2012, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$73,968, \$70,476 and \$66,768, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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NOTE 12 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In accordance with GASB Statement 16, the City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave pay as payment becomes probable.

Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

Employee Service	30-40 Hr/Wk Employee Hours Earned/Month
0 thru 5	8.0
5 thru 10	10.7
10 thru 15	12.0
15 thru 30	13.3
Over 30 years	16.0

Appointed employees, which include all department heads and division heads, shall receive 20 days of vacation per year.

No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous twenty-four month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without written consent of the City Manager. Without this approval, any excess is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation up to a maximum of the two-year accrual. Amounts in excess of the two-year accrual are paid currently. Therefore, the entire liability as determined by the above policy is recognized for each fund.

All employees can earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours for each month of work completed and appointed employees receive 15 days sick leave per year.

It is the policy of the City that an employee with a least three years' service who terminates employment or whose employment is terminated with the City (for other than disciplinary reasons) is entitled to receive payment on the basis of one day's pay for each two days of accrued sick leave not to exceed 120 days for a maximum of 60 days paid. Sick leave is recorded as a long-term obligation, unless there is an indication that the obligation will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources within one year (e.g. announced retirement date).

As of December 31, 2012, the accrued liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$751,705 for all funds. The liability for unpaid compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund, the Public Safety Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Cemetery Fund, Recreation Fund, Fort St. Clair Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and Refuse Fund.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2012 were as follows:

Tutomot		Matanita	Balance			Balance	Amount Due
Interest Rate	Purpose	Maturity Date	December 31, 2011	Additions	Deductions	December 31, 2012	Within One Year
Governmental Ac		Date	2011	Additions	Deductions	2012	One rear
General Obligation							
4.69%	Municipal Court Facility	2018	\$713,866	\$0	(\$96,324)	\$617,542	\$100,895
Tax Increment F	inancing Bond:						
3.56%	Washington-Jackson Street	2014	188,824	0	(73,537)	115,287	76,178
Ohio Public Wor	ks Commission Loans:						
0.00%	Washington-Jackson Street	2019	412,500	0	(55,000)	357,500	55,000
0.00%	Downtown Improvements	2020	318,750	0	(37,500)	281,250	37,500
Total Ol	hio Public Works Commission Loans		731,250	0	(92,500)	638,750	92,500
Compensated Ab	osences		604,741	228,259	(239,752)	593,248	187,934
Total	l Governmental Activities		2,238,681	228,259	(502,113)	1,964,827	457,507
Business-Type Ac	tivities:						
Ohio Water Deve	elopment Authority Loan						
2.759	Water Treatment Plant and Tower	2027	3,764,655	0	(183,087)	3,581,568	188,157
Compensated Ab	osences		140,540	56,461	(38,544)	158,457	54,091
Total Bu	usiness-Type Activities		3,905,195	56,461	(221,631)	3,740,025	242,248
Total O	ther Long-Term Obligations		\$6,143,876	\$284,720	(\$723,744)	\$5,704,852	\$699,755

On July 1, 1997, the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for renovation of the City's downtown area. This loan was approved for a total of \$750,000 with a 0% interest rate. Proceeds were drawn down as funds were expended. As of December 31, 1999, the City had drawn down the entire \$750,000 of this loan. The repayment of this debt began in 2000. Annual required payments are \$37,500 and are paid out the Capital Improvement Fund.

On March 5, 2003, the City issued bonds in the amount of \$1,375,000 for the purpose of paying costs of constructing a new Eaton Municipal Court Facility, including landscaping, utility and other site improvements, and furniture and equipment. The bonds carry an interest rate of 4.69% per annum and mature on March 1, 2018. The 2012 debt service payment, which includes interest, was \$128,689 and was paid out of the Municipal Court Special Projects Fund.

On April 20, 2004, the City borrowed \$550,000 under the State of Ohio Tax Increment Financing (TIF) program for the purpose of paying costs for the extension of Washington, Jackson and Aukerman Streets. The loan carries an interest rate of 3.56% per annum and will mature on April 20, 2014. Annual debt payments, which include interest, are \$79,613 and are paid out of the TIF Fund.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

On January 1, 2007, the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for the construction of a new 1.5 million gallon water tower and the renovation of the main water treatment plant. This loan was approved for eligible project costs for an amount not to exceed \$5,247,302 at an interest rate of 2.75%, payable in semi-annual installments for 20 years. Established as a draw loan, the final loan amount was \$4,367,476. Debt payment began on July 1, 2008 with a 20 year repayment. The 2012 debt service payment, which includes interest, was \$285,364 and was paid out of the Water Fund.

On July 1, 2008, the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for reconstruction of Washington-Jackson Road. The loan was for \$550,000 with a 0% interest rate. Proceeds were drawn down as funds were expended on the project and repayment began on July 1, 2010. Annual payments are \$55,000 and are paid out of the Capital Improvement Fund.

A. Long-Term Funding Requirements

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities						
	General Obligation Bond		Tax Increment Financing Bond		OPWC Loans		
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2013	\$100,895	\$27,793	\$76,178	\$3,432	\$92,500	\$0	
2014	105,682	23,006	39,109	696	92,500	0	
2015	110,697	17,991	0	0	92,500	0	
2016	115,950	12,739	0	0	92,500	0	
2017	121,450	7,237	0	0	92,500	0	
2018-2022	62,868	1,474	0	0	176,250	0	
Totals	\$617,542	\$90,240	\$115,287	\$4,128	\$638,750	\$0	

	Business-Type Activities				
	OWDA Loan				
Years	Principal	Interest			
2013	\$188,157	\$97,209			
2014	193,366	91,998			
2015	198,721	86,645			
2016	204,223	81,142			
2017	209,877	75,487			
2018-2022	1,139,844	286,983			
2023-2027	1,306,633	120,189			
2028	140,747	1,935			
Totals	\$3,581,568	\$841,588			

NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2012, the City contracted with the Houston Casualty Insurance Company to provide conventional insurance protection.

The type of coverage and deductible for each is as follows:

Type of Coverage	Per Occurrence	<u>Deductible</u>
Property insurance	\$26,261,464	1,000
General liability	\$1,000,000/3,000,000	1,000
Police liability	\$1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Umbrella	\$5,000,000	2,500
Employee dishonesty	\$100,000	250
Crime	\$25,000	250
Inland marine	\$1,815,590	1,000
Automobile	\$3,652,150	1,000*

^{* \$500} for comprehensive, \$1,000 on collision

There have been no significant reductions in coverage as compared to the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past five years.

The City joined a workers' compensation group rating plan, which allows local governments to group the experience of employers for workers' compensation rating purposes. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required and certain expenditures may be questioned as not appropriate under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursements to the grantor agencies. It is the opinion of management that any questioned costs will be resolved in favor of the City and that reimbursement, if any, will not have a material effect on the City's financial position.

The City was a defendant in a number of lawsuits pertaining to matters, which are incidental to performing routine governmental and other functions. Legal counsel cannot estimate exposure, if any, in these suits. All cases are being defended vigorously by the City. It is the opinion of management and the City's legal counsel that sufficient resources will be available for the payment of such claims, if any, upon ultimate settlement.



Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Accounting, Auditing and Consulting Services for Federal, State and Local Governments www.bhscpas.com

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

City of Eaton Preble County 328 North Maple Street Eaton, Ohio 45320

To the Members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 14, 2013, wherein we noted that the City implemented, as described in Note 2, GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989, FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, and Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Circleville Ironton Piketon Wheelersburg Worthington

Members of the City Council City of Eaton 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, opining 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*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balestra, Ham & Schern, CPAs

June 14, 2013



CITY OF EATON

PREBLE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 27, 2013